"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat colder today; Sunday fair; strong northwest winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,288. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1919. TWENTY PAGES, TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

THREE CHINESE OFFICIALS SLAIN AT WASHINGTON

T. T. Wong, Head of Educational Mission, and Two Aids Found Dead in Their Home.

MARKS LEFT ON THE SAFE

Police Find Evidences of Struggle, Two of Bodies Having Been Dragged to Cellar.

STUDENT MAKES DISCOVERY

Triple Tragedy Occurred in Fashionable Columbia Heights Section of the City.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Three members of the Chinese Educational Mission to the United States, in charge of handling the work of the education of Chinese students in the United States, were found murdered in their home and headquarters at 2,623 Kalorama Road, in Columbia Heights, in the fashionable Northwest section of Washington tonight.

Those killed were Theodore T. Wong, 46 years old, chief of the Chinese Educational Mission; C. H. Hsia, 35 years old, and Den Sen Woo, 21 years old, both secretaries of the mission. One of the younger men was a student at George Washington University.

The bodies were found by Kong Li, a student at George Washington University, a friend of the members of the mission, who had been puzzled over the absence of one of the secretaries from the university classes, after he had been missing several days, and who went to the headquarters of the mission to investigate.

The tragedy stirred Major Pullman, Chief of Police, and the headquarters detectives to great activity, on account of the peculiarity of the circumstances, the Oriental elements involved, and because of the prominence of the chief of the mission.

Alive Last Tuesday.

Wong, Hsia, and Woo were last seen alive last Tuesday. Kong Li after discovering the bodies reported the matter to the police. According to Kong, he went to the Kalorama Road residence shortly before 6 o'clock tonight. He said he went there because one of the secretaries had been absent from the university. Failing to obtain any response when he rang the door bell, he entered the house through an open window and once inside made the discovery and then notified the police.

When the police reached the house they found the body of Wong, the chief of the mission, in the library. There was a bullet wound in his left breast. In the basement of the dwelling were found the bodies of the two secretaries, Hsia and Woo. Hsia had been shot in the back and Woo in the left breast.

The pistol with which the men had been shot was found on a chair near Wong's body. Traces of a death struggle were in evidence. A heavy brass table lamp lay on the floor among the shattered remnants of the shade and bulb. A chair in the dining room adjoining was overturned, and a brown-colored elastic from a garter was on the floor.

The bodies of Hsia, who was secretary and treasurer of the mission, and Woo, confidential secretary to Wong, were found lying head to head in the furnace room, and evidently had been dragged there. A gas water heater still was burning when officers entered the kitchen, which also is in the basement. Blood stains were on the kitchen floor and the narrow stairs leading down to it.

The police are at a loss for a motive for the triple murder.

Kept Large Sums in Safe.

It was reported tonight that the members of the mission, from time to time, kept large sums of money in a safe in the house, and that there had been rumors that the safe had been tampered with and that some of the money had been missed. It is possible that this will result in establishing the motive for the murders.

Detectives made a careful examination of the safe to-night, and, it is said, found fingerprints about the combination which were not identical with those of any of the murdered men.

Practically all the money which the members of the mission used in carrying out their work was kept in this safe, the mission having few if any banking transactions of importance. No definite information could be obtained as to the amount of money which had been kept there, however. Detectives are endeavoring to obtain information of a definite character concerning any sums which may have been missed.

It also was said late tonight that there had been reports to the police several days ago that an effort had been made to tamper with the safe and that a detective had called at the house. He did not find any member of the mission in at the time, according to this report. Whether subsequent investigations were made is not known.

A theory was advanced tonight that the murders had been committed by a Chinese who had had access to the mission. This man is reported missing tonight and Detectives Burlingame and Kelley have gone to New York in search of him. Definite information has been received that a Chinese answering the description of the fugitive left Washing-

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

For Mixed Commission to Aid Austria

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The American commission to Austria and Hungary, headed by Professor Coolidge, according to Az Est of Budapest, as quoted in a Vienna dispatch received here, proposes the formation of a mixed commission to settle all economic, financial, provisioning, and national questions in the former monarchy.

The commission will be composed of representatives of the various States formed from the former monarchy.

BARS EXTRA RATE ON HOTEL PHONES

Burleson Orders Service Cut Off from Those Charging Ten Cents a Call.

SENDS ORDER TO BETHELL

Hotel Association Spokesman Says They Will Obey, Though Extra Charge Is for 'Service.'

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Postmaster General Burleson has instructed Chairman Union N. Bethell of the Wire Operating Board to cut off telephone service in any New York Hotel charging more than the regular exchange rate for use of the telephones. This means that the hotels will be unable, in future, to charge an extra 5 cents "for service" in addition to the 5 cents charged for a telephone call.

The Postmaster General's telegram to Chairman Bethell was as follows:

Washington, Jan. 31, 1919.
Mr. Union N. Bethell, Chairman, United States Telegraph and Telephone Operating Board, 195 Broadway, New York:

I notice from the papers that certain New York hotels have determined to charge 10 cents for telephone messages, in violation of my Order No. 2,349. You will direct officials operating the New York Telephone Company's lines to discontinue service to any hotel, apartment house, club, or similar institution, which shall charge any guest, tenant, or member for telephone messages an amount in excess of that charged for such service at the public pay stations in the same exchange.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

When the text of the Postmaster General's order was read to Mr. Bethell over the telephone last night he was not inclined to comment upon it. He did say, however, that if the order reached him today he would act upon it. It had not arrived when Mr. Bethell left his office yesterday afternoon.

"Will you give the hotels and other places making the additional charge an opportunity to conform with the Postmaster's order before cutting off their service?" he was asked.

"Oh, I imagine they will conform with it," was Mr. Bethell's reply.

Fred A. Muschenheim, Chairman of the Telephone Committee of the New York Hotel Association, refused to comment upon the message last night on the plea that it had not reached him officially.

Copeland Townsend of the Hotel Majestic in discussing the situation last night said:

"We are absolutely charging only a 5-cent toll for telephone calls from our rooms and booths, but we are adding the 5 cents extra for service, which I deem reasonable. However, if the Postmaster General rules that this extra tax is to be prohibited I shall forthwith obey his order without any quibbling.

"I believe that when he gets all the facts in the case he will not peremptorily deprive hotels the right, for telephone usage, of making a charge that even the guest is in most cases glad to pay. It is the person from the outside, who could just as well go to a pay station, who makes all the fuss."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Supreme Court Justice Rudd granted an order today on application of the Public Service Commission of the Second District, directing the New York Telephone Company to show why it had the right to change its rates without first filing with the Commission a complete schedule of the changes and receiving permission to make them. The order is returnable here on Feb. 8.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

WILSON SWINGS HOUSE COMMITTEE FOR BIG NAVY BILL

Unanimous Report Follows Receipt of a Vigorous Message from the President.

POWER TO SUSPEND PLAN

President May Defer It if Instrumentality for Peace Is Set Up.

NO BUILDING FOR ONE YEAR

Measure Is Submitted by Padgett, and Its Early Passage Is Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Influenced by a vigorous message from President Wilson in support of a three-year naval building program, the House Naval Affairs Committee today dropped all opposition to the proposal for enlarging the navy at this time and unanimously reported the bill for the $600,000,000 program.

With a modification deferring the actual construction of the ships until Feb. 1, 1920, and also a proviso by which the program may be suspended if a competent instrumentality for international peace is set up, the bill was unanimously reported to the House, where its passage is expected.

Opposition to the program had been unalterable until today. Even the stubborn opposition of Representative Thomas S. Butler of Pennsylvania, and Representative William J. Browning of New Jersey, leading Republicans on the committee, disappeared, and five Democrats—Representatives Venable, Vinson, Hensley, Oliver, and Connolly—joined with others in making the report unanimous.

Great secrecy was maintained as to the message that induced the unanimous report.

Representative Butler said that he would do all he could to further the passage of the bill through the House.

"I have without variation up to this time opposed the building program asked by President Wilson," said Mr. Butler, "but I have received information this day which compels me to assume responsibility for voting for the bill and for the enlarged navy program."

Text of the Amendment.

The text of the amendment which provides that the Secretary of the Navy shall award no contracts on the authorized vessels prior to Feb. 1, 1920, a compromise, which, with other reasons, won over the opposition, follows:

For the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to undertake prior to July 1, 1922, the construction of the vessels enumerated below:

Ten first-class battleships, carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessels of their class, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action; two of these at a cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $21,000,000 each, to be begun as soon as practicable, subject to the limitations herein contained.

Ten scout cruisers carrying suitable protection and armament suited to their size and type, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action; two to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $8,000,000 each, to be begun as soon as practicable, subject to the limitations herein.

And for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States in accordance with

Continued on Page Three.

Bolshevist Leader Hanged in Rumania

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Co. By Wireless to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Jan. 29, (via Geneva).—Dr. Bermann, head of the Bolshevist mission to succor Russian war prisoners in Hungary, who was expelled and deported from Budapest in company with forty members of the mission, is reported to have been hanged on reaching the Rumanian frontier.

Bermann was prominent in the Moscow Soviet and leader of the Bolshevist agitation in Hungary.

RIOTS IN GLASGOW; 40 PERSONS HURT

Police and Strikers Clash and Clubs and Bottles Are Used with Serious Effect.

MANY TRAMCARS WRECKED

Soldiers' Defiance of Mob Starts Fight—Two Strike Leaders and Others Arrested

GLASGOW, Jan. 31.—Serious conflicts between the police and strikers developed today in which at least forty persons were more or less seriously injured, among them Sheriff Mackenzie, Chief Constable Stevenson, Deputy Constable Rennie, and several policemen. These were all injured by bottles thrown by strikers when the police were clearing the streets in baton charges. Two of the strike leaders, William Gallagher and David Kirkwood, were arrested and were charged with inciting to riot. Both are still in custody.

During the height of the disorders the riot act was read, and it was contemplated to invoke military aid. But the order was canceled when Gallagher and Kirkwood were permitted by the authorities to address the strikers and exhort them to march off in orderly procession as nothing more could be done today.

Despite this advice, however, there were wild scenes of disorder, and in various parts of the city looting was indulged in. One jewelry shop had goods to the value of $10,000 stolen, while other shops were pillaged during the course of the riot. About twenty-four tramcars were so badly damaged that they had to be withdrawn from the service.

Matters quieted down late in the afternoon, but at night dense crowds again gathered before the City Hall. The police made several baton charges and dispersed them.

The rioting today developed with great suddenness. It was due in part to the Provost's refusal to accede to the appeal of the strike leaders to withdraw the police and in part to a dramatic incident when a soldier boarded one of the tramcars that the strikers were attempting to stop and defied the strikers to touch the vehicle. The police dealt vigorous blows with their batons when attacked by the rioters, and some serious wounds were inflicted.

The clash occurred in George Square, where the strikers had been called to meet at noon.

The police charged a crowd of strikers with their batons, the mounted police were called out, and a number of arrests were made.

With a view to stopping street-car traffic the strikers attacked cars and twelve of them were thrown from the tracks and smashed in the Salt Market. Other cars were attacked in other parts of the city.

The shipbuilding firms have notified the strikers that unless they resume work tomorrow on a forty-seven-hour week basis the employers will institute a six-week lockout.

RIOTS CONFINED TO GLASGOW.

London Hears of No Disorder Among Strikers Elsewhere.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Except for serious developments in Glasgow, the labor situation was not materially changed today. It was reported that some Belfast firms had threatened to institute a lockout, but as yet this has not been officially confirmed.

The Belfast concerns affected by the strike, however, issued a joint statement contending that any change of hours must be a national affair, and asserting that they were willing to adopt whatever standard might be nationally decided upon. They declare that if a shorter working week than forty-seven hours is adopted only in Belfast, that city will be unfairly handicapped.

The Belfast linen mills are still running, but it is considered not impossible that they may eventually become involved. Order has been maintained up to the present through the Strike Committee having agreed that its pickets might assist the police in keeping the peace, and the pickets are patrolling the streets wherever disorder is likely to arise. Strong efforts are being made to induce Dublin to join the strike.

As an instance of the novel phases of the strike movement, 2,000 strikers at Edinburgh today demanded that the Edinburgh Corporation should grant £2,000 for a strike fund and the Leigh Corporation £500, and threatened unconstitutional acts if their demands were refused.

There is a prospect of a strike in the electrical trades in South Wales tomorrow. Representatives of the Miners' Federation were in conference today with the Labor Ministry and the Board of Trade concerning the miners' demands for a 30 per cent. increase in wages, a six-hour day, and nationalization of the mines. The Labor Minister promised to place the whole matter before the Cabinet. The executive of the federation has in the meantime issued an order deprecating any local strikes to secure these demands.

The seriousness of the situation is not being ignored by the Government. It was the subject for discussion at a special meeting of the Cabinet, held yester-

Continued on Page Three.

WILSON DRAFTING PLAN FOR COLONIES; SENATORS OPPOSE OUR PARTICIPATION; BALKAN PROBLEM UP IN PEACE COUNCIL

COLONY PLAN STIRS SENATE

Lodge, Borah, Knox, and Johnson Denounce Internationalizing Project.

LODGE CALLS IT MEDDLING

Fears That It Will Involve America in Difficulties with Boers and Australians.

BORAH'S VIOLENT PROTEST

Would Oppose League if It Had Divine Sanction—Sees Peril to Monroe Doctrine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Proposed participation by the United States in the control of former German colonies in South Africa and the Pacific was attacked in the Senate today as involving an impossible international situation. A press dispatch from Paris, printed today, predicting that under the plan suggested to the Peace Conference by President Wilson this country would assume an active part in their administration precipitated the debate, which gradually developed bitter criticism by Republican Senators, who alleged that the Senate was kept in ignorance by the President of what was happening at the Quai d'Orsay.

Senators Knox of Pennsylvania and Lodge of Massachusetts said that the situation pictured by the newspaper account was "preposterous," and that this country, if it undertook such administration, would be "meddling," while Senator Borah of Idaho resented an implication by Senator Lewis of Illinois, Democrat, that the Republicans failed to exhibit confidence in the President.

"We should not be charged with lack of confidence in the President," said Senator Borah. "It is not a question of confidence or lack of confidence.

"The President has said he is in favor of a League of Nations. If the Saviour of Mankind would revisit the earth and declare for a League of Nations I would be opposed to it. That is my position. It is not a question of personality. It is a question of policy for my Government, and that I will decide regardless of individuals."

Another Senator who said he was much dissatisfied with lack of news from abroad was Hiram Johnson of California.

Senators Kirby of Arkansas and Walsh of Montana, Democrats, defended the course of the President.

Knox Cannot Credit Report.

"One can scarcely read this dispatch," said Senator Knox, without reaching the conclusion that it is the purpose of the allied powers not only to allow us to conduct operations in these German colonies and take them over under a trusteeship or receivership, but that the maintenance of the peace of the world is to rest upon us. If that is true, of course, there is no army which this country could raise that would be sufficient for such a purpose, and there is no burden of taxation that could be laid upon the people of the United States that would be adequate to maintain such a force. I hope that these stories are not true; I cannot believe that they can be true; I cannot believe that without consulting the Congress of the United States the members of the committees that have charge of these special matters or the people of the United States can be pledged to any such stupendous and preposterous undertaking."

The Pennsylvania Senator was followed by Senator Lodge, who said he had always felt that the most important thing to do at Paris was to make peace with Germany.

"But instead of that," he continued, "the time has been spent over there in discussing questions not one of which has been essential to the making of peace with Germany. And now come these reports of the last two or three days which seem to be absolutely unbelievable. I know that the dispatches are colored—almost all of them colored for a certain defined purpose—and yet it seems incredible that some of the things should be pure invention. We apparently are being involved in some sort of guarantee, either with force or without force, to take care of the German possessions in Africa and in the Pacific Ocean.

"We seem to have involved ourselves already in serious difficulties with the Australians and the Boers of South Africa—populations with which we have always been friendly and sympathetic. Our good relations with Australia are of tremendous importance. I do not know exactly what we are doing, but we seem to be annoying them very much; and in some method we are apparently going to guarantee and sustain and watch over republics or states made up of Bantus and Hottentots, and we are to be meddling with them all the time in an indefinite future.

"Now, I do not think the safety of the world or the making of peace, which is our first duty, is concerned very much with what happens in Africa or in

Continued on Page Two.

USE SONORA NEEDLES! Sonora Semi-Permanent Silvered Needles replace steel needles. They play 50 to 100 times. Loud, Medium or Soft grades, 30c. per card of 5.—Advt.

Council Takes Up Serbian and Rumanian Claims; Will Send Delegates to Hold Czech-Polish Area

PARIS, Jan. 31.—President Wilson and the allied Prime Ministers in the Supreme Council session this afternoon examined into the Balkan problems, notably the disputes between the Serbians and Rumanians, and also considered the Polish question.

This communiqué concerning the council session was given out:

The President of the United States of America, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the allied and associated powers, and the representatives of Japan met this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The delegates of the great powers, composing the Inter-allied Commission, which will shortly proceed to Poland, were introduced to state the conclusions which they had reached after hearing the representatives of Poland and of the Czechoslovak Republic regarding the provisional exploitation of the industrial district of Teschen.

After listening to the reports made by M. Noulens and by General Gothe, in the name of their colleagues, the allied Ministers decided to send to Teschen allied delegates for the purpose of assuring a peaceful exploitation in agreement with the Czechs and the Poles, pending a territorial settlement of the question by the conference.

A statement of the views of the respective interests and rights of Rumania and Serbia in the Banat of Temesvar was then heard. M. Bratiano and M. Mishu represented the Rumanian Government, and the Serbian delegation was composed of M. Pachitch, M. Vesnitch, and M. Trumbitch.

The next meeting was fixed for tomorrow (Saturday) at 3 o'clock.

The commissions, charged with an examination into the labor problems, compensation, and damages, shortly will begin their work.

BRITISH TO CLEAR WAR-STREWN LAND

Troops Will Remove Mines and "Duds" So That French Farmers May Plow.

TO SALVAGE WAR MATERIAL

Vast Benefits Expected to Accrue to Inhabitants Through Systematic Co-operation.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The British Army will co-operate actively in the reconstruction of French territory devastated by the Germans. The British High Command has informed the French military authorities that it will do its utmost to put the ground in condition for cultivation and to facilitate the return of the inhabitants and will also undertake the removal of unexploded projectiles from the fields, as well as of other war material which would hinder cultivation.

It is difficult for any one who has not visited the battlefields to realize the importance of such work. There are not only "dud" shells, but land mines and anti-tank charges that were laid by both sides in the flux and reflux of battle. Inhabitants who have just returned from the region of Cambrai—to take one instance only—say that explosions are constant. Some are deliberate, as the result of the work of the specialists cleaning up the ground, but many are accidental and attended with loss of life and damage to property.

The British will obviate all this by thorough demarkation of all danger points, which will be followed by expert removal or blocking up of the charges. They purpose to organize working companies in the various armies of the northern region, from Amiens to Valenciennes, and from Bapaume to Roubaix.

The British High Command has also announced its desire of satisfying in every way possible the requirements of the local civilian authorities with a view to repairing war damages. All material gathered from the land will be stored in proximity to railroad depots, to be handed over as required to the inhabitants for building and other constructive work. Finally, all expenses of the maintenance and payment of the working companies will be borne by the British Army.

It is doubtful if any decision could be of greater benefit to the devastated regions. Hitherto the confusion of powers between the French military and civil authorities—not to mention the further complications between the functions of the State and local bodies—combined with transport difficulties, has resulted in the regions concerned being little better off materially than during the German occupation. The prime necessity is to clear the land, not only of projectiles, but of barbed wire, concrete, and thousands of wooden structures that might be useful elsewhere, but which in their present position are merely obstacles.

It is hoped that the British initiative in the north will be followed by similar action on the part of the French Army in other sectors. Once the ground is cleared agricultural work, which is not the least important feature of reconstruction, can be resumed speedily and without danger.

Discuss the Berne Conference.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The interallied Socialists held a meeting here today. French, American, Canadian, and Belgian delegates were present at the conference, which examined into the conditions under which the International Socialist and Labor Conference at Berne was inaugurated.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA! McK. & R. Cin-u-form Lozenges, 25c.—Advt.

SAY DOMINIONS ARE PROTECTED

London Correspondents in Paris Now Look for Acceptable Scheme.

STILL SOME DIFFICULTIES

Morning Post Editorially Reminds Wilson That He Is No "Dictator."

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Press Bureau last night issued the following statement:

"We are authorized to state that the account of the proceedings of the Peace Conference regarding the disposal of the German colonies and the territories of the Turkish Empire, which appeared in certain papers today is mischievous, inaccurate, and entirely misleading."

As there were almost as many different accounts of the proceedings in question as there are newspapers, it is difficult to say to which one the statement was intended to apply. The Morning Post says:

"If it was meant for us, we can only say that we have complete confidence in our Paris correspondent, and that we believe his report to be substantially correct."

Again this morning several Paris correspondents professed themselves able to outline the decisions of the Conference on the German colonial question. Major General Sir Frederick Maurice, who represents the Daily News in Paris, says:

"I have good reason to believe that the reports that serious difficulties over the settlement of the colonial question have arisen are exaggerated and that the prospects of acceptance of the mandatory principle are very encouraging.

"The representatives of our dominions have, I understand, accepted the view that their interests will be adequately protected if they are nominated as mandatory authorities under the general supervision of the League of Nations for those territories. The Dominion of South Africa will become the trustee for German Southwest Africa and East Africa, New Zealand for Samoa, Australia for those Pacific islands formerly in Japan's hands, which lie south of the equator.

"It may be taken as certain that France will be trustee for the greater part of the Kamerun and for Togoland, and, I understand, that Japan is prepared to apply the same principle to Kiao-Chau, which, under certain reservations, will revert to China. At the moment of writing there remains only the question of the destination of Pacific islands, north of the equator which are claimed by Japan.

"So far, then, from giving cause for anxiety, the discussion promises to develop as favorably as the friends of the League of Nations hope."

Says Wilson Is Very Firm.

The London Times Paris correspondent says:

"It has been proposed that in case of a country becoming the mandatory for contiguous or nearly contiguous territory, it should be allowed to apply to such territory its own regulation for such things as immigration. This idea, if adopted, would meet the chief objections of Australia and South Africa to any mandatory system, which might result in bringing on to their thresholds large numbers, in one case of Japanese and in the other case of Indian immigration.

"Discussion on the colonies is likely to continue for a little time yet. It is known that on this President Wilson

Continued on Page Two.

TAKE UP COLONIES PRIVATELY

Leaders Find It Easier to Settle Disputed Points That Way.

FULL SETTLEMENT LIKELY

Scheme for Economic Management of Colonies Offered by Our Delegates.

DIFFERENCES WERE ACUTE

President Said to Have Spoken Plainly Against Any Peace of "Loot."

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—After the adjournment of today's session of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference, information was obtained that, despite the fact that Japan had not yet assented to the principle of no annexations and the government of the German colonies through a mandatory system, a settlement had been reached which gave assurance that the Wilson plan for the government of the surrendered and conquered enemy possessions would be put into effect.

This means that the great powers will be able to undertake the administration of these dependencies under a scheme of economic management proposed by the American plenipotentiaries. What that scheme is has not yet been disclosed, but those acquainted with the plan says that it will be satisfactory.

Evidently the agreement over this perplexing problem was arranged through private conferences and not in the sessions of the Supreme Council, which have proved that it is difficult for any considerable number of men to reach an understanding.

Colonel House, Lord Robert Cecil, and General Smuts have been able to accomplish more in the way of bringing about an agreement and harmony on all phases of the League of Nations program through their private interviews than have the principal plenipotentiaries in their formal sessions.

It is becoming patent that efforts to adjust troublesome questions through private conversations between a few men are being resorted to more and more, and that this policy will be followed from now on.

President Busy on Details.

PARIS, Jan. 31, (Associated Press.)—While the Supreme Council of the great powers was occupied today with some lesser controversies the chief business was in private conference as a sequel to the decision on the German colonies.

Having accepted the American plan for supervision of the colonies by the League of Nations, it has now become necessary to give body and substance to a League of Nations in order that it may perform the important tasks which are committed to its care. This is regarded as the chief business immediately ahead, and President Wilson is giving it his main attention.

The President called to the Paris White House last night and entertained Colonel Edward M. House and the other members of the League of Nations Commission, and tonight he went to American headquarters for another discussion on this subject with Lord Robert Cecil, the British representative; Colonel House, Secretary of State Lansing, and others.

It is the President's personal desire with regard to the colonies, with the League of Nations supervising the mandatories, that the details to be presented will prove workable. There is every expectation that the President's plans will be carried out acceptably to him.

The crisis in the negotiations over the disposition of Germany's colonies seemed today to have passed, momentarily at least. It is too early to say that President Wilson's view has prevailed in its entirety, but in American quarters there is confidence that a compromise plan will be worked out with details which will be acceptable.

The net result of two days of discussion on the colonial question, in the opinion of many Americans here, has been to clear the atmosphere generally and force a clear definition of aims on all sides.

The opinion is rather generally expressed that with this question settled it will be much easier to go on to other subjects which are awaiting attention.

When the Supreme Council met today it had before it the very plain

Viscount Grey, Famous British Diplomat, All but Sightless, Student in Blind School

Viscount Grey, the former British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who played such an important part in the world's diplomacy at the beginning of the war, is going blind, according to Sir Arthur Pearson, Bart, G. C. B. E., founder of St. Dunstan's Hotel for Blinded Sailors and Soldiers, himself blind, who is at the Hotel Plaza. Viscount Grey's sight has been failing for several years until now he can no longer see to read or write, and is learning to typewrite as the only civilian pupil at St. Dunstan's.

"Viscount Grey's sight has been going for three or four years," said Sir Arthur, the success of whose methods in aiding the blind are world famous, "and he has been unable to read for about three months. In fact, he can no longer see to write."

Sir Arthur was asked whether he thought Viscount Grey had permanently retired from public affairs in Great Britain.

"He never told me that he was going to retire because his sight was failing. He is only 56 years old, and I would not feel at liberty to discuss that, because I have not been so informed by Viscount Grey himself," Sir Arthur replied.

Every man who enters St. Dunstan's is taught to read Braille print and to operate a typewriter. This last requirement has a psychological effect, Sir Arthur declared, as it aided a man in regaining his lost independence. Every man is presented with a typewriter as soon as he has passed the required test, which is as stringent as that given in any commercial school to students who can see.

Viscount Grey, who as Sir Edward Grey, was the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for more than eleven years, has been often called the ablest diplomat of the present generation. He was credited with having done much toward keeping the great powers of Europe at peace during the troubled period of the Balkan wars and with having done his utmost to prevent the great war. In Germany he was denounced as a "sinister conspirator" and was regarded during the war as one of those chiefly responsible for the Entente coalition against the Central Powers.

He backed France unhesitatingly in the Morocco episode which almost plunged France and Germany into war. One of the main principles of his policy as Foreign Secretary was to support France. At the same time, up to the outbreak of the war, he worked toward reaching a better understanding with Germany and removing all possible causes for friction between the two nations.

He ruled the Foreign Office longer than any other man since Canning.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

statement, made by President Wilson at Wednesday's late session. So particular was Mr. Wilson to have an exact record of what he had said that soon after entering the meeting he summoned one of his personal stenographers and kept him at his side during the session.

What he said did not appear in the official communiqué, nor has it been disclosed with any official authority, but it may be stated that it was a very clear reaffirmation of the principles for which the President has previously contended.

In phrases stripped of diplomatic niceties, it is understood, Mr. Wilson told the members of the Supreme Council that he would not be party to a division of Germany's colonial possessions among the powers which now hold them, and then become party to a League of Nations which, in effect, would guarantee their title. There are inferences that the President even referred to a peace of "loot."

The general public will probably not see a full report of yesterday's session, which will probably have historic significance, until after the treaty of peace is signed, if at all.

In the discussions President Wilson contended in no uncertain terms that to divide the colonies among the Entente nations would be in direct contravention of the "Fourteen Points," which were accepted as a basis of peace. Such a division, he is said to have added, would also violate the principles of the League of Nations as laid down at the Peace Conference Saturday.

President Wilson, it is understood, still holds to his original opinion that it would be scarcely worth while for the United States to participate in the negotiations unless a League of Nations, with the accompanying principles, were provided for in making peace.

The only Government that was continuing to make formal objection yesterday afternoon to the compromise plan ofadministering the colonies was the Australian Government, said the plan of administering the colonies was Her delegates were said to regard the ownership of New Guinea as vital to the existence of Australia. Premier Clemenceau, however, the newspaper adds, promised Australia full support in safeguarding her position. There is no possibility now, The Daily Mail declares, of Australia continuing her independent opposition to the plan.

One result of the attitude taken by Italy in yesterday's discussions, The Daily Mail states, was the decision that the mandatory system of administration should only be applied to non-European territories. Thus the fate of the Adriatic coast, the Balkan Austrian lands, and the French territorial claims against Germany, which include, it should be noted, the Saar Valley, adds the newspaper, remains for independent consideration.

Another Secret Treaty Found.

Two Premiers, Bratiano of Rumania and Pachitch of Serbia, were heard by the council today, on the boundary issue—the last question lying between them. It developed that another secret treaty was signed in August, 1916, as a condition of Rumania's entry into the war, under which Rumania was holding all the territory within designated river boundaries.

M. Pachitch, on behalf of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, said that the Rumanian treaty was made without the knowledge of Serbia, which was largely concerned in it. He invoked the principle of nationality, which President Wilson has enunciated, in support of the claim of the Serbians to the region, where, he asserted, the Serbs largely exceeded the Rumanians.

Although the hearing showed a sharp difference in views, there is reason to believe that mutual concessions will lead to an agreement between Serbia and Rumania, or, if not, that a commission will be appointed to deal with the subject.

The hearing given to the Serbs today is expected to be followed by the early presentation of the Jugoslav claims to the Eastern Adriatic, which involve delicate questions and render probable a formidable issue with Italy over the Adriatic coast.

Adriatic Situation Acute.

In anticipation of this question Prince Regent Alexander of Serbia will arrive here tomorrow for the special purpose of personally laying Serbia's case before President Wilson. Meantime reports from the region in controversy show increasing tension there.

One dispatch from Laibach says the Italian troops have withdrawn from Fiume, the central point of the controversy, and that an interallied commission has taken charge of the city. Another dispatch, from Agram, announces that Serbian battalions have entered Fiume and that the Italians have retired to a point near Volosca. These dispatches are unofficial, but they are taken as indications of the growing acuteness of this issue on the Adriatic coast.

There will be no plenary session of the Peace Conference tomorrow, according to an announcement made today.

BRAZIL WILL PRESS CLAIMS.

Demands 120,000,000 Marks from Germany for Commandeered Coffee.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Brazil has two matters of particular interest in the settlement of war claims—payment by Germany for coffee which Brazil was forced to sell to her a little while after the war began, funds for which are still on deposit in Berlin, and a decision as to German ships interned in Brazilian waters and seized by Brazil when she entered the struggle. These claims were outlined by Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, head of the Brazilian delegation to the Peace Conference, in the course of an interview printed in the Temps today.

After saying that Brazil would "follow the lead of the great powers, to whom she owes her rapid progress and prompt development upon matters of general interest," Dr. Pessoa said:

"When the war began, there were 2,000,000 sacks of coffee belonging to a Brazilian company stored at Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste, and Antwerp. This coffee was under contract between the Brazilian company and French, British, and German banks. It was commandeered. Brazil protested energetically, but was forced to sell the coffee to Germany for 120,000,000 marks, which was deposited in the S. Bleichroeder Bank, in Berlin, under the responsibility of Germany, and still remains there. Germany must pay this money at the rate of exchange obtaining at the time the coffee was requisitioned and interest from that date.

"After protesting many times against unrestricted warfare, which caused her heavy losses, Brazil seized all German ships interned in Brazilian ports. There were forty-three of these ships, thirty of which have been loaned to France.

"The Brazilian Government does not desire an exceptional settlement of these questions, but merely a settlement which gives her full justice and is in complete accord with the decision of the great powers in the matter."

FOR INTERNATIONAL DANUBE.

Serbian Delegate Strongly Favors Policy of Joint Control.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Serbia, which is perhaps more than any other country represented at the Peace Conference interested in the questions of waterways and railways as the conference will deal with them, is in favor of a policy of international control, according to Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, one of the two Serbian delegates to the conference. He informed The Associated Press correspondent today that his country was not only willing, but anxious, to have the conference adopt the principle of international regulation on international waterways.

This official expression, in view of Serbia's peculiar concern in navigation on the Danube, has increased the interest in the subject of waterway internationalization, which is to be one of the first considered by the special committee created by the Peace Conference to deal with questions concerning the regulation of ports, waterways, and railroads, when the committee effects its organization within the next few days. Serbia's adhesion to the principle, it is thought by those favoring it, will go far toward assuring its adoption.

Dr. Vesnitch said that Serbia would ask only that the principles adopted for waterway regulation be of general application, so that each nation through whose territories or along whose borders flowed natural watercourses common to more than one country should have an equal voice in the regulation of the traffic, and that there should be no discrimination.

The Minister pointed out that the Danube River Commission, which had for many years administered traffic on the stream and looked after its improvement from an engineering point of view, had ceased to function and might be regarded as finally abandoned. It would be for the Peace Conference to say what should replace it, and he felt that he could say that Serbia would be ready to accept the decision of the peacemaking body on that point.

SAYS BRITAIN HOPES FOR GAINS ELSEWHERE

Looks for Solution of Other Problems, Now That Wilson's Proposal Has Been Accepted.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail in a dispatch to his paper today says that Japan formally accepted yesterday the theory of internationalization of colonies, and that it was understood that South Africa had abandoned its opposition to the scheme.

"President Wilson," the correspondent adds, "undoubtedly won an immense diplomatic victory, but has had to modify his original proposals to some extent."

As a result of Great Britain's acceptance of President Wilson's proposal, the correspondent adds, she hopes for an easier solution of some other problems, especially concerning Mesopotamia, of which India expects to be the mandatory. India, the dispatch continues, also desires to be the mandatory for German East Africa, hoping that it will afford a field for emigration.

It will be found, says the Paris correspondent of The Evening Standard, that Italy is willing to withdraw her claim on the port of Fiume as part of Italian nationality. Italy will agree, the dispatch adds, to Fiume being made a free port as the port of Hamburg was a free city before 1870.

GERMANS WATCHING WILSON.

Paper Expresses Anxiety for Full Disclosure of League Plans.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 30.—The German press is following everything relating to the Peace Conference with acute interest, especially what it considers indications of the United States policy.

President Wilson's League of Nations speech is published fully in all the German papers, though as yet there has been little comment on it. The Rhenish Westphalian says:

"President Wilson's speech shows much enthusiasm, but little reality. The matter is highly important, because of what the European Entente powers have accepted of the league. The views of this American crusader should have been expressed concretely.

"The Paris Congress is supposed to be a Peace Congress. What is the President of the United States waiting for in order to expose the positive ideas of his league? If Wilson is only able to give such general phrases on such an important occasion, then the supposition that he is to give his Allies precedence and their aims a free road is probably correct."

Theodore Wolff reiterates the idea that Germany will only accept a peace according to Wilsonian principles, and that no obstacles must be raised if German-Austria wishes to join Germany.

NO AMERICAN TROOPS TO BE SENT TO TURKEY

Supreme Council Committee Is Planning Allotment of Forces on the Western Front.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Whatever forces may be sent to Turkey for garrisoning purposes, there will be no American troops among them, it came out today. It is pointed out that their use for this purpose would be inappropriate, as the United States had never been at war with Turkey.

The Military Committee of the Supreme Council expects to report within two days a plan for allotment among the nations of the troops to be retained on the western front. From data available it appears that by April 1 there will be fifteen American divisions remaining on the lines, with five divisions ready for embarkation homeward. A month later it is expected that this aggregate will be reduced by five divisions, of which ten will be on the lines and five ready to return.

The length of the stay in France of these ten divisions depends upon the time of the signing of the general peace treaty. It is said that as soon as that takes place all the American troops will probably be withdrawn.

The number of American, French, and British troops to be maintained in the occupied regions along the Rhine will be limited to 1,000,000 men, according to the Echo de Paris.

As to the troops for Turkey, the military representatives of the Supreme War Council, in accordance with instructions given them yesterday by the council, are taking steps to arrange for the distribution of Entente forces.

Fresh reports of maladministration of the Armenians and other subject races by local Turkish Governors and the refusal by the Porte to apply necessary corrective measures are said to have been the reason for the action of the council yesterday in taking means toward supplying troops to maintain order in the Turkish area.

NO BARGAIN ON GIBRALTAR.

Paris Daily Mail Denies Reports That It Will Be Returned to Spain.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The report that some arrangement between Great Britain and Spain was in prospect through which Gibraltar would be turned over to Spanish jurisdiction is denied by the Paris edition of The Daily Mail in today's issue.

"Statements are being circulated in Paris, and it is feared also in England," says the newspaper, "that Great Britain is considering a bargain with Spain for the return of Gibraltar. The fact is that Spain made certain tempting offers, which were at one time considered by the British Admiralty on behalf of the Government, and which were for various reasons declined. No discussion of this matter is now taking place."

"ITCH" AFFLICTS ATTACHES.

Annoying Ailment Was Brought to Paris by Soldiers.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The newest irritation at the Peace Conference is what the French call "gale" but is known elsewhere as the "French itch." It is an annoying, but not dangerous, ailment of the skin and something like the "seven years' itch." It is particularly in evidence in Paris nowadays, having been brought by soldiers from the battlefront.

If any American delegates to the Peace Conference have contracted it, diplomacy forbids betrayal of the fact, but the parasite is rampant at the headquarters of the American mission. Many attachés are patients at the American Army Hospital which specializes in treatment of affections of the skin.

The pest, for it can scarcely be called a disease, exceeds influenza in the suddenness of its appearance, but yields to simple treatment.

MANY PESSIMISTS IN PARIS LOBBIES

But Complaints of Conference Delays Are Negatived by High Authority.

PRAISE FOR CLEMENCEAU

Regarded as Ideal Presiding Officer —High Regard for Sonnino's Influence.

By ERNEST MARSHALL.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—At one crucial moment in French history Thiers said: "Il faut tout prendre au serieux, rien au tragique." ["It is necessary to take everything seriously, nothing tragically."] Here and there in Paris one finds a disposition to take everything too seriously, and some things much too tragically. Every hotel lobby has its Cassandras croaking portentously.

The Peace Conference, according to these birds of ill omen, is wasting its time, making insufficient progress, or going about its work in the wrong way. Some of these jeremiads find expression in the French press. Why bother about the future disposition of remote islands in the Pacific and self-determination of African tribes, is their enquiry, when the immediate requirement is to settle the terms to be imposed upon Germany and make the demobilization of our soldiers possible?

That is one criticism of the procedure followed by the Council of Ten. Another comes from a British quarter and is understood to have been prompted by Lord Northcliffe. Its refrain is that the conference threatens to become a second Congress of Vienna minus the technical skill of statesmen like Metternich and Talleyrand, who knew their business.

Then there are alarmist reports of dissatisfaction among the smaller nations, who are faced by the prospect of a dictatorship by the Big Five. In this last connection it has been cynically suggested that on the conclusion of the conference Australia will declare war on the League of Nations.

The Czecho-Polish Deadlock.

A story which relates to another aspect of the same problem of reconciling diverse interests is told of one of the Czechoslovak delegates. He was at a public function, delivering an eloquent homily on a future world in which all nations were to live together in closest ties of brotherly unity, when an injudicious member of the audience said "Poles!" in a loud voice. The effect upon the Czechoslovak speaker was that of the traditional red rag on a bull.

Incidentally I may say that the record for complete disagreement yet noted in regard to any question which has so far come before the Conference or any of its commissions is held by the commission which was appointed to go to Poland. Before taking their departure from Paris the members of this commission wisely decided to study the ground as far as possible in advance, and various representatives of the Poles and Czechoslovaks and other interests involved were summoned before them. Up to the time of writing the room in which the commission sits has not been the scene of actual fighting.

The commission had hoped to start on its journey tonight or tomorrow morning; but this afternoon its view of its chances of discovering a common denominator here was highly pessimistic. The commission hopes to have better luck when it gets to Poland, where the process of bloodletting which has been going on recently may have produced a reduction in racial temperatures. Lest these remarks should lead to misapprehension, it may be well to say that this particular commission regards its task quite seriously.

Another point on which the prophets of woe wax lugubriously eloquent is the conflict between the Italian and Jugoslav claims. Most of these doleful vaticinations have been traced to Jugoslav sources. One of the men whose names are mentioned daily in the newspapers of the world in connection with the conference proceedings said:

"Sometimes it's the Slavs, sometimes it's the Jugos."

D'Annunzio's Outburst Regretted.

D'Annunzio's recent outburst as a display of feeling on the tIalian side was exceptional. Although the poet's rhetoric contained some peculiarly sharp thrusts against France—his references to the starry flag of America being side jabs of secondary importance—it has not been taken too tragically in Paris.

Rightly or wrongly, there is a belief in Paris that Italy has been somewhat misrepresented in the explanations of her attitude which have received most publicity in America and have created there, and in England also, popular, albeit superficial, prejudice. D'Annunzio's vehement apostrophes are regretted as likely to increase this feeling, while at the same time they greatly add to the difficulties of the Italian delegates in Paris.

One of the closest students of European affairs now in Paris describes Sonnino's attitude as worthy of the highest praise, both for its unselfish and statesmanlike characteristics. Both the French and British delegates have a deep appreciation of the Italian Minister, and French statesmen particularly are not likely to forget that in the first months of the war, when the German armies were approaching the Marne, it was only because the French Ambassador in Rome received a hint from the Italian Foreign Office that France need be under no apprehension of an attack from Italy that Joffre was able to move up to the defense of Paris three army corps which in other circumstances would have had to remain on guard along the southeastern frontier.

The British on their side remember that under the terms of the much-misinterpreted secret treaty between Great Britain, France, and Italy, when the last named came into the war, they were not asked to subscribe to anything which at that period did not appear to be perfectly legitimate Italian aspirations. Jugoslavs at that date were fighting in large numbers under the enemy's banners.

Sonnino an Important Factor.

Sonnino, according to the same information, which comes from non-Italian sources, is playing a much more important part in the preliminary proceedings of the Peace Conference than is generally assumed by those who say that the functions of the Council of Ten are being absorbed by the so-called triumvirate of Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Wilson.

Sonning is in the best sense of the word one of the elder statesmen of Europe, and his experience has frequently helped the delegates over difficult obstacles. Some of his suggestions have been invaluable to Clemenceau in his peculiarly difficult task of keeping the business of the Conference well in hand.

There is almost practical unanimity of view that Clemenceau is proving an ideal chieftain. Time and again, when the Conference appeared to be straying into bypaths, he has shepherded it along the direct route. One man in close touch with the proceedings said:

When the conference occasionally wanted to soar to the empyrean of discussions leading nowhere, Clemenceau brought it down to the earth of practicality.

Criticisms that the conference is making little progress are controverted by a highly placed authority, whose knowledge of international affairs from study of the past and experience of the present is unequalled.

"Much more rapid progress has been made," he said today, "than one would have thought possible. There is no reason to be discouraged."

All of which goes to show that Thiers's maxim has a modern applications.

Rumanians Retire from Bukowina.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Rumania has complied with the wishes of the Peace Conference regarding extensions of territorial occupations by withdrawing from a part of Bukowina, adjacent to Rumanian territory, says a dispatch to the Petit Parisien from Czernowitz. The Rumanians, the dispatch states, have retired behind the line of delimitation.

SEES PERIL TO US IN NATIONS' LEAGUE

Senator Poindexter Says It Will Substitute Internationalism for Americanism.

POINTS TO PROBLEMS HERE

And Declares "They Take Precedence Over the Future of Mesopotamia."

Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington told 300 guests who had gathered at a dinner at the Republican Club last night in honor of William A. Orr, who was Secretary to Governor Whitman, that he believed the American people cared more about their internal problems than about the future of the German colonies or of any other territory not in the Western Hemisphere. One of the great dangers of a League of Nations, he said, was that "it would substitute a strange, new doctrine of internationalism" for the nationalism of the American Republic and cause this country to drift from many of its old traditions and "historical anchorages."

"I don't care what becomes of the Kamerun, Mesopotamia, or any of the German colonies," he said, "and I do not think many other American citizens do, either. We have many menacing and sinister problems here at home that take precedence over the future of Mesopotamia, and the President is now engaged in settling controversies that the Allies could have settled. My opinion is that Great Britain and France should take the lands they rescued from the despotism of the Germans and the Turks. If we take part in an international government in the Balkans, in Southwestern Europe, or anywhere else, we must send our soldiers and sailors to those countries and tax our citizens to carry out our policies there.

"The true policy of the American Government is to avoid permanent participation in the government of Europe. If America intervenes in the affairs of Europe, Europe will claim the right to intervene in the affairs of America. We went into the war as a matter of self-defense, to protect the liberties of our country from German attack. Should such a military power again arise of sufficient strength to threaten the liberties of the world it would again become necessary for the United States to protect itself by military force. It is not likely to occur again for many generations.

"The peace of the world, meantime, will be promoted by leaving to Europe the conduct of its own affairs. America is now a world power and must play its part in the affairs of the world, but its part is the leadership and hegemony of the New World, and it has no part in undertaking to direct the internal arrangements of the multitudinous peoples of the Old World.

"The Monroe Doctrine is still a vital and essential policy. The assertion that we can become a partner in directing the fate of European peoples and at the same time preserve our supremacy in America, is a heresy. The violation by us of Europe's sphere of influence must necessarily be followed by Europe's violation of our sphere of influence. As established by generations of settled and accepted American policies which have been recognized by the leading powers of the Old World, we cannot afford to surrender this position of vantage for the illusory and imaginary benefits of participation and partnership in the controversies of other continents, particularly those of Europe."

In discussing the diplomacy of the present Administration in dealing with Mexico, Senator Poindexter said he thought that it was a more urgent duty for this country to protect the rights of American citizens and of other nations in Mexico than of settling boundaries in the Balkans and other remote parts of the world. To attempt to thrust our opinions forward upon the best policy of government for Ireland or for parts of France, he said, would "be an affront to our allies."

"We have a menace at home," he continued. "The Bolshevist Government of Russia, which proposes that those who do not work shall live by loot, has established a fund to bring about a revolution in the United States. They have attacked the processes of our courts and have attempted, with astounding success, to relieve American anarchists convicted of murder.

"We have surrendered our special privileges in the Panama Canal as a means of smoothing out our foreign relations. It is proposed that we should avoid trouble in the Philippines by hauling down our flag. There is a duty at home to mend and stop this process of national disintegration. The time has come for a reassertion of the American spirit and to call a halt to the doctrine of internationalism. Our duty to the world and for the maintenance of peace can best be performed by the maintenance of a respectable Government at home and by preserving peace within the true sphere of American interests.

"The Allies should contribute its share of such military force as may be necessary to stamp out, with fire and sword, Bolshevism in Europe, which is but another name for anarchy and savagery. These purposes can be accomplished with comparatively few well-organized, diciplined, and equipped troops, and the object can be accomplished during the period which will be required for the transport of the remainder of our forces to their homes. When that has been accomplished every American soldier should be returned to American soil, and our account with Europe should be balanced and closed."

POGROMS IN RUMANIA.

Jews Call Emancipation Decree Unacceptable and Impracticable.

The American Union of Rumanian Jews in this city received yesterday from its European representatives the following cablegram:

"The new emancipation decree issued by Premier Bratiano is unacceptable and impracticable. It obliges the Jew to make application for naturalization and offer proof of birth, and to prove that they are not subjects of any other foreign State. This law is worse than the Marghiloman law, which was annulled pursuant to the Bucharest Treaty, which has since been repealed. The only solution possible is through appropriate action by the Peace Congress.

"According to news received, the position of the Jewish people in Rumania is terrible. In Bucharest and Braila pillaging of Jewish stores has taken place. Anti-Semitic incitements have never before been so furious. Jews have never been persecuted more fiendishly, many beaten and imprisoned. Intervention necessary and urgent."

COLONY PLAN STIRS SENATE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

New Guinea and in the Marshall Islands and the Caroline Islands. We must protect our own interests there, which consist of the Island of Guam. That is a different thing; but apparently we are invited to take part in the management of all those territories."

Johnson Invokes "Open Covenants."

The Senate was "completely in the dark," Senator Lodge said, and Senator Borah interrupted to call to mind that "open covenants of peace openly arrived at" was one of the Presidential principles.

Senator Johnson read the official communiqué.

"Just think of it," he said sarcastically, "when we emblazon to the world that this democracy speaks with frankness, that it believes in 'open covenants of peace, openly arrived it,' and that we will not tolerate, under any circumstances, secrecy in arriving at peace terms. We are fortunate in the Senate to know that satisfactory arrangements were made yesterday for dealing with the German colonies and with Turkey in Asia. The correspondents tell us—I do not comment upon that because I do not know whether it be accurate—that those satisfactory arrangements were that American troops should take care of these German colonies and of Turkey in Asia.

"I amount to very little in this body; my voice will not carry far, but there will be one vote in this body when the treaty comes to us that will never vote for American troops to take care of Turkey in Asia or German colonies in Africa."

Senator Walsh entered the debate at this juncture.

"I cannot conceive," he said, "that our commissioners at the Peace Conference will ever undertake to impose upon the Government of this country any such burden, and I apprehend that any alarm concerning such a condition will be found to be without much foundation. I feel entirely confident that the American commissioners will assume no such burden as that for the United States, unless it is absolutely impossible to escape it."

Senator Walsh said he could not subscribe to the idea that the President and American Peace Commissioners had pledged themselves to definite action without communicating their views. He said the information the Senate was basing its debate upon was sent by newspaper correspondents who, "according to their duty, were catching the first rumor," and that he believed that any arrangements made for the disposition of the German colonies were only temporary.

"I feel certain," he said, "that now is the moment to declare that there should not be any disposition on the part of America to indicate to the European or the Asiatic hemispheres that we are ready to have either of those come into this continent, to police purely local difficulties and disturbances on this continent, nor will we inject or intrude ourselves on other continents for similar purposes."

Senator Lewis urged that instead of trying to split the German navy among nations, causing consequent jealousy, the fleet should be given to the League of Nations for an international police force.

"What we need," said he, "is a little patience and some confidence in those who are representing us abroad."

This statement aroused Senator Borah.

"It is impossible for Senators to feel other than a deep interest in everything which is transpiring in Versailles," said Senator Borah. "The nature of the questions which are being considered there, and the consequences which may follow the decisions, are such that no one can be indifferent to what is transpiring, and Senators here will continue to discuss these matters from day to day either upon insufficient information, if we can have no other, or upon sufficient information, if it can be had. No member of this body would think of remaining silent while these matters are transpiring. He would be unfit to occupy a place in this chamber if he did.

"When the President declared in favor of 'open covenants of peace, openly arrived at,' he merely announced a doctrine that some of us here have been advocating for eight years. I did not modify my position because a Democratic President had announced his position to be in harmony with that view. I continued to support it because I believe in it as a principle aside from the fact that this or that individual may be in favor of it, or opposed to it.

"In fact, it amounts to but very little in this world, through the sweep of the ages, what this or that particular individual believes, but it is of tremendous importance as to what particular principle or policy of Government is to obtain. We are dealing with policies and principles, and not with individuals, and I suspect that some of us here have supported the President as earnestly in critical times as much as others who have been of his party. It is not a question of confidence or lack of confidence in the President. It is a question of whether or not certain policies should obtain.

"The difficulty of the situation arises out of the condition that we have entered upon a boundless sea without chart or compass. When we declared that we would take part in readjusting the territorial boundaries and the governmental conditions of Europe we broke away from the fundamental principle upon which the foreign policy of this Government was established a century ago, and we have had neither chart nor compass for our sea since that hour.

Sees Doom of Monroe Doctrine.

"I do not care what kind of a League or Nations you form. It may, as Admiral Mayo said, be nothing more than an old ladies' quilting society. But it will finally lead us into all kinds of entangling obligations and conditions with European affairs. If we sit in the council chamber with nothing more than our moral influence and our moral suasion, and exercising our intellectual powers, we are still dealing with European affairs and creating corresponding obligations upon our part, against which the Father of this Country declared. And if we take possession of the German colonies and undertake to administer them and become mandatory for them, we have in that very hour—I do not care whether there is any declaration to that effect or not—abandoned the Monroe Doctrine.

"Is human nature so constituted that Europe would permit us to interfere with the Monroe doctrines of Europe and Europe never have anything to say with reference to the Monroe Doctrine of the United States? Certainly not!

"It is against the fundamental principle of a League of Nations that I inveigh, and not as a challenge of the confidence or integrity or intellectual power of the President. He is perfectly entitled to his views, and I do not criticise him for giving them. I simply want to present the question to the one tribunal that shall decide—the tribunal of public opinion in the United States. If that tribunal shall finally ratify the President's course, then I must as an American bow to the majority opinion and abide by it and watch for its consequences. But until the final decision is taken I propose to present to the tribunal in my humble way, and at every opportunity I have, my firm—even my religious—belief that such a policy is the end of the Republic as the fathers made it. So believing, I shall not remain silent out of fear of being called a carping critic.

"When the news came across the waters that we were in all probability to take charge of the German colonies I raised my voice because I was against the policy. And I know of no higher duty devolving upon a Senator than, with courtesy and consideration for the personal feelings of others, and due respect belonging to the man who occupies the position of Commander in Chief, to advocate his own beliefs and his own views, regardless of the awe which surrounds that high office."

Admiral Mayo was criticised by Senator Kirby for having told the House Committee the League of Nations had reached the "sewing circle" status.

Kirby Would Reduce Admiral Mayo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. (Associated Press.)—In the course of today's debate on the proposed internationalization of former German colonies, Senator Lodge, in answer to Senator Thomas's inquiry if it was not indispensable to dispose of the African territory once held by Germany, said:

"I think the colonies ought to be taken away from Germany. We ought to turn them over to the people who captured them to make any disposition they choose; but why should we be charged with administering them?"

"But does not the Senator think we are concerned with the question of Kiao-Chau in China?" asked Mr. Thomas.

"The question between China and Japan is one of the most momentous," Mr. Lodge replied. "It concerns us greatly. But our policy involves meddling in the internal affairs of South Africa. These wild tribes have to be controlled, and my own disposition is to bring them under the South African Republic."

United support for the American Commissioners in Paris was urged by Senator Kirby of Arkansas. Referring to Admiral Mayo's statement yesterday before the House Naval Committee that the League of Nations was "rapidly getting down to a sewing circle," Senator Kirby said that if he were President he would reduce Admiral Mayo in rank.

SAY DOMINIONS ARE PROTECTED

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

has adopted a very firm attitude and that the many arguments which he has brought forward have made a great impression upon the British delegation and have been accepted by the French.

"The attitude of the Imperial Government seems to have been one of ready acquiescence in the application of the mandatory system to territories which adjoin the British crown colonies and of keen examination of such methods when applied to territories interesting the dominions. It cannot be said that the tendency of the British War Cabinet to agree to the mandatory system if a proper formula of a mandate can be devised, has the wholehearted approval of the empire delegates, but I nevertheless feel that the exaggerated talk about the British Empire being in danger from the debate, now in progress, is unecessary, and is due more to the impulse of the moment than to the wisdom of the ages."

In a later message the same correspondent says:

"It seems probable that if, as is almost certain to be the case, the mandatory system is applied to German East Africa, claims to that mandate will be put forward on behalf of the Indian Government, which has always had a special interest in East African development—an interest so great as to have made of British East Africa in some respects a colony for Indian expansion here. Of course, there will probably be claims of other countries to be considered."

Sees Trouble in Varying Mandates.

The Daily Telegraph's Paris correspondent writes:

"French opinion does not attempt to conceal its surprise that the dominions which came to our aid, and to whom definite promises were given by the British Ministry, would have had their opinions treated lightly during these discussions.

"There is another rock ahead. It is, of course, certain that a mandate accepted, let us say, by South Africa, will differ from that to be applied to the internationalized shores of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus. It is felt that the necessity for making differences and distinctions in almost every case will render the achievement of a league a far more difficult thing than it would have been had it not been encumbered from the start by invidious considerations, and, in some cases, scarcely veiled resentment of important constituents."

The Morning Post's Paris correspondent writes:

"The conference again considered today the question of the German colonies, and there is reason to believe that it has accepted the mandatory principle of President Wilson. The discussion was animated, and it can be stated without fear of contradiction that there were differences of opinion, and that these differences were emphatically, though politely, expressed.

"Details are still to be threshed out, and an opportunity will then be taken to put forward specific proposals and the special point of view of the British delegates as distinct from the delegates who represent the empire. As I stated yesterday, that proposal aims at a distinction between territories like Mesopotamia, mainly captured by the British, and a colony like German New Guinea, where the Australian claims are paramount. By means of that distinction it is hoped to reach a system of graduations in the various mandates so that the differentiation between complete sovereignty and mandatory powers in the case of a colony like New Guinea or German Southwest Africa will be more apparent than real."

Morning Post Uses Strong Language.

The Morning Post, which has all along been a strenuous opponent of the League of Nations idea, says editorially:

"The League of Nations, as we were told, was to be an international body, formed for the purpose of keeping peace, but this is a proposal to make it the ruler of territory and the superior to a sovereign. The British Empire is to take its tenure from the League of Nations and administer territories which it has won by war in the league's behalf. That is an abrogation of sovereignty and of ownership which the British delegates have no right to make and against which the Dominion representatives are in duty bound to protest.

"Our Paris correspondent now says that President Wilson objects to the word 'annexation.' If a word is the only cause of difference, (and the annexation of the German territories is not justified by such precedents as the occupation of the Philippines,) there is no doubt room for accommodation. But the idea of making either the British Government or a Dominion Government the servant of an international superior is an idea which the British people will not endure.

"We might also suggest here that President Wilson, as he would be himself the first to admit, is not an autocrat in Paris but a member of a conference in which the delegates are on equal terms. We say this because of a certain tendency in some quarters (not American) to regard President Wilson as the source of authority and the lawgiver. President Wilson has, no doubt, excellent American reasons for his policy, but in the case of the German territories he is less directly interested than the British Empire which conquered them before the United States entered the war and now holds them as some part of the compensation for the enormous losses it has suffered."

The London Times in its editorial says:

"It seems to us to be reasonably arguable that there are certain portions of the world's surface which have fallen apart, so to say, from the continents to which they naturally belong. Southwest Africa and the Southern Pacific islands are conspicuous instances. By all laws of race, geography and convenience it is far better to hand them over frankly to the Dominions of South Africa, Australia or New Zealand, as the case may be, than to constitute them beneficiaries under reluctant trustees. The sacrifices which the Dominions have made in the common cause have been immense and entitle them to something more than consideration in a matter which concerned them deeply and on which their feeling is general and very strong."

Asked if Sacrifices Counted.

Jan. 30.—The difficulty over the fate of the German colonies was the chief subject of Paris dispatches to London newspapers today. The Morning Post's correspondent said the conference had decided to apply the Wilson plan, apparently with the approval of the delegates of Great Britain as distinct from the delegates who represent the British Empire, and asked:

"Are the delegates of Great Britain going to make even a greater surrender tomorrow? Is Mr. Lloyd George, who has already hauled down the flag to the Bolsheviki, going to intrust the British Empire in the Pacific and in South Africa to the Utopia of today, which may become an appanage of Germany tomorrow?"

The correspondent went on:

"Does sacrifice count for anything at all in this war? Have thousands of Australians who lie in Flanders and Picardy given their lives in vain? Are the rebels of South Africa going to turn on General Botha and point in derision to the uselessness of his loyalty? If the Peace Conference had been confined, as it ought to have been confined, to those who had really bled and suffered for the sake of the liberty and happiness of mankind, this proposal, which is half chicane and half sentimentalism, would never have seen the light of day.

"I believe, and I have reason for my belief, that if this scheme, absurd as it is, had been proposed by France, it would have been accepted ruefully, perhaps, but it would have been accepted by those who are now most opposed to it. The dead of France give her a right to speak with authority. Let there be no mistake about it. If the Peace Conference listens to those who have the best right to be heard in its councils, it will soon have its memory refreshed. Australia and South Africa feel just as strongly as France and Italy. They have the same national consciousness. They have the same interests to conserve; and, above all, they have the same right to be heard.

"President Wilson is greatly respected here, and he speaks eloquently on the subject of humanity. Nothing would redound more to his credit than to remember with gratitude those who have given most in tears and blood for the ideals which has has most at heart."

The London Times' Paris correspondent said:

"Wilson, if he gains his point, will establish a precedent for the settlement of other and more difficult matters involving territorial interests, and America incidentally will also gain materially by thus rendering impossible any menace there might be in the Philippines and Panama by reason of the Japanese occupation of the Marshall and Caroline Islands."

Raised a Practical Point.

A practical point concerning the intrusting of certain German colonies to individual nations as mandatories under the League of Nations was raised by The Pall Mall Gazette. In its opinion the principal objection to such an arrangement was that it offered no security or permanence.

"The mandate which the League of Nations can give," it said, "it can also take away. Another difficulty arises in the case of territories which are still undeveloped and must for some years be a considerable charge upon their holders. If France were to spend millions in fostering the natural resources of the Kamerun and implanting a stable civilization, upon what equitable terms could the League of Nations, after a period of years, claim to dispossess her? Unless these questions are thoroughly examined at the outset the mandatory system may easily betray us into a hopeless tangle of conflicting rights and obligations. We ought to be allowed to see very clearly what we are doing before becoming committed to a novel and intricate system of colonial tenure."

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BERNSTORFF TELLS OF GERMAN AIMS

For a Just Peace Based on Wilson's Program and League of Nations.

WILL ABOLISH MILITARISM

No More Obligatory Service—Statement Made in Agreement with the Foreign Minister.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Count von Bernstorff has given The Associated Press a statement written by him after a consultation with Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantau and other high officials of the German Foreign Office. In view of the fact that Count von Bernstorff is one of the men entrusted with the working out of the details for Germany's participation in the Peace Conference and will, with the Foreign Minister, be a German delegate, the statement may be regarded as official. It was written in English as follows:

"The question, What would Germany consider a peace of right and justice? may briefly be answered in this way: That we would regard as such a settlement by which the terms of peace laid down in President Wilson's address to Congress Jan. 8, 1918, and the principles of settlement in his subsequent addresses are carried out in true accordance with the high minded and far-seeing spirit in which they were conceived.

"Among the fourteen points the dominating note, in our opinion, is to be attributed to Point No. 14, providing for the constitution of a League of Nations, which, as Mr. Wilson said on Sept. 27, 'must be a part, and in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself.'

"As the great success of the recently founded German League of Nations Society proves, German leading men clearly recognize that nothing but an international league of free and equal peoples can do away with imperialism and bring forth a new world of order. The German people feel that given such a league and compulsory arbitration, peace negotiations would offer no particular difficulties, while without its constitution in the peace settlement, a peace of right and justice will be well night impossible.

"With regard to the first, second, and third points in Mr. Wilson's program we are in perfect accord with him. In connection with Point No. 4, it may be mentioned that Germany is about to abolish obligatory military service, which thus far has been considered the cornerstone of her exposed position in Europe. As for Point No. 5, we welcome: 'Free, open, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims,' proposed by Mr. Wilson and accepted by the Entente Governments, and we are looking forward to a discussion of these claims in the Peace Conference in the spirit outlined by the American President.

"Regarding point No. 6, we are completely disinterested concerning all questions relative to Russia except in so far as they concern our own frontier. Naturally, however, we do not desire a spread of Bolshevism over Germany and other countries.

"As for Point No. 7, we are prepared to pay for all damage done to the Belgian civil population and their property as far as will be proved to have been perpetrated by 'German aggression.' Thes same applies to Point No. 8, relative to damage done civilians and their property in Northern France.

"As for Alsace-Lorraine, we could not consider it 'righting a wrong' if through the peace settlement a new wrong should be permitted. That, however, would be the case if Germans were compelled to become French against their will. Likewise, it must be emphasized in connection with Point No. 9 that justice would forbid forcing Germans to become Italian subjects without their free consent.

"Point No. 10, treating on the question of Austria-Hungary, has been subsequently enlarged by the American Government, in the sense that the Slav nationalities of the former dual monarchy must be granted, not only autonomy, but absolute self-determination. Justice will demand that the same privilege be accorded to Austrian-Germans. In the same manner we consider Points 11 and 12 merely the demand of justice that various peoples of the Balkan Peninsula and the Ottoman Empire should be given their rights without distinction and the freest opportunity for self-determination.

"As regards Point 13, justice compels us to consent that present German territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations should form a part of new Poland, but justice likewise compels us not to tolerate that territories be placed under foreign sovereignty which are inhabited by indisputably German population. Moreover, we would consider at a wrong of the gravest character if, to satisfy Polish ambitions, East Prussia should be cut off from the rest of the empire.

"Concerning all territorial changes to be considered by the Peace Conference, we absolutely rely on Pont 2 of Mr. Wilson's address at Mount Vernon in which he emphasized the fact that settlement of all such questions must be made 'upon a basis of free acceptance of settlement by the peoples immediately concerned.' Indeed, a peace of right and justice presupposes that, under guarantee of the League of Nations, the principle of national self-determination will be made superior to all territorial questions.

"As to the question of guilt for the war, the German Government has proposed thatthis question should be submitted to a neutral commission. This seems to be the only just soluttion. The German people, in the vast majority, do not feel guilty, although they do not deny that mistakes were made."

FIRE ON STRIKERS IN PERU.

Several Persons Killed in Clash with Troops at Laredo.

LIMA, Jan. 31.—Several persons have been killed in a battle between Government troops and strikers at Laredo, in Northern Peru.

General strikes also have started at Trujillo and Salaverry, on the coast, and the inhabitants are said to be greatly alarmed.

The scout cruiser Coronel Bolognesi has been sent to reinforce the troops.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 31.—A grave labor situation has arisen at Antofagasta, and the Government has sent a cruiser and troops from the Taona garrison to that city. The idle nitrate workers are reported to be the cause of the trouble. The Government today asked Congress to appropriate 300,000 pesos to feed and take care of the workers.

REBEL AGAINST TAXES.

Vienna Business Men Demonstrate Against Finance Minister.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Jan. 27, (via Geneva, Jan. 28.)—Serious demonstrations have taken place today in Vienna against the Secretary of Finance, Steinwender, owing to his relentless exercise of the taxing power, which is spelling ruin for a considerable part of the business community.

Enraged shopowners are manifesting by closing their places. Enormous crowds of business men are marching in the streets, shouting "Down with Steinwender!"

GERMANS STORM TOWN IN POLAND

Berlin Reports Many Defenders Killed or Wounded in the Capture of Kulmsee.

BERLIN, Jan. 30, (Associated Press.)—Advices from the West Prussian border, where German troops have been dispatched against the Poles, report that the German force that had been assigned to occupy the town of Kulmsee, which is the railway junction between Thorn and Graudenz, was forced to take the place by storm after Polish irregulars had refused to negotiate.

An automobile containing a German Lieutenant and four men had preceded the troops for the purpose of finding quarters for them, the account states, and were entering the City Hall when they were fired on by a Polish band and disarmed. The Germans succeeded in escaping in disguise. Later, when the main body of troops neared Kulmsee, it, too, was fired on by the Poles. The Germans tried to induce the Poles to surrender the town, but the latter refused, and the city, the advices declare, had to be bombarded by artillery and stormed.

The Poles are said to have suffered considerable losses in killed and wounded, while the Germans had no casualties.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the town. It was found by the Germans, the account asserts, that 300 rifles had been distributed among the civilian population by Polish agitators.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31.—Austrian East Silesia has been entirely occupied by Czechs after heavy fighting with the Poles, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Cologne Volkszeitung.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The reports received here from Berlin by way of Amsterdam stating that Field Marshal von Hindenburg is raising four army corps for the protection of Germany's eastern frontier have attracted considerable attention in military circles.

The allied military men are interested, in particular, for the reason that if the Field Marshal were successful in collecting such a body of troops its existence would upset the present calculations of Germany's armed strength, on which the size of the allied army of occupation is to be based.

The Polish and Czechoslovak delegates to the Peace Conference conferred at the French Foreign Office this morning with the Interallied Committee of Inquiry, which is going to Poland shortly. The committee expects to leave Paris early next week and will travel by way of Vienna. It will be gone about three weeks.

In their argument before the Supreme Council yesterday the Polish representatives maintained that the District of Teschen, (in Austrian Silesia, south of the border of German Silesia,) ought to belong to them because 55 per cent. of the population is Polish. The Czechoslovaks declared that the district was indispensable to their industries on account of the coal mines there.

A Paris dispatch Thursday night, received by the British Wireless Service, made it appear, probably through a transmission error, that possession of Posen, not Teschen, was in question.

ARGENTINE STRIKE ENDING.

Port Workers at Buenos Aires to Return to Their Duties.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 31.—The principal differences between the port workers here, who have been on strike for several months, and their employers, it is understood, were adjusted during the night. Negotiations over minor details are still in progress.

It is not announced when the port workers will resume work.

The strike at Buenos Aires prevented the entrance of transatlantic steamers into the harbor, and Argentine newspapers on Jan. 28 estimated the loss to the strikers and ship owners alone at more than 10,000,000 pesos. On Tuesday forty-nine vessels with general cargoes for Buenos Aires were anchored in the roads. The strike not only prevented the receipt of cargoes in Buenos Aires, but also held up the export of grain and other crops. More than 9,000 men were involved in the strike.

BRITISH LABOR WAR LAID TO A CLIQUE

Sir Robert Horne Views It as a Temporary Wave Agitated by Radicals.

URGES NATION TO BE CALM

Labor Minister Counsels Against Force, Which He Thinks Would Make Situation Worse.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labor, discussed the strike situation today, and while admitting the existence of an organized attempt to stir up strife, he expressed the view that the present outburst was temporary and that there was no need for serious alarm. He said:

"The present difficulties have arisen because in certain districts the more extreme section of the workers have thrown over the bargains made by their leaders. Two very powerful trades, shipbuilding and engineering, have entered into an agreement with their employers for a forty-seven-hour week, yet in Glasgow the men have struck for a forty-hour week and in Belfast they want a forty-four-hour week. In both cases the men have chosen to ignore the agreement made between their accredited leaders and their employers.

"In my view there is a certain unruly element in the labor world today which does not desire peace in industry, but whose object is to promote strife. Happily this element though noisy is not numerous. Its chief importance lies in the fact that wherever there are causes of unrest, real or unreal, men who wish to create differences use them as an opportunity for fomenting strife. The men to whom I refer have got an effective organization which they use with cleverness, and the desire of all right-thinking people must be to remove the genuine causes of irritation which under the manipulation of this section become the seed beds of a quarrel. It would be a pity, however, to treat the present circumstances as being anything more than a temporary outburst.

Looks to Union Leaders.

"The country must give the leaders of the great trade unions as opportunity of bringing their men to a proper understanding of their position. It is one of the first necessities of industrial peace that the organized unions should be able to rely upon the loyalty of their members. If this were not so collective bargaining and mutual agreements between worker and employer could not be maintained, and there would be no means of preserving a stable position in industry.

"The moral of all this is that the country should not lose its head over the situation. Whatever schemes it may be necessary to devise in order to prevent a recurrence of such difficulties as we find ourselves in at the present time, our immediate duty is to face the trouble that confronts us with calmness. This is not in any way to minimize the dislocation, discomfort, or possible danger which these things involve, but they cannot be got rid of by any rough-and-ready method, and impulsive action would tend to create greater evils than those we are now feeling.

"When people are talking about the number of men on strike it is as well to remember, as a matter of contrast, the number of men who are at work. It should also be remembered that the number of men not at work is very greatly in excess of the number of men who wished to strike, because a great many men are unwillingly obliged to cease work in consequence of others having done so. This is notably the case in Glasgow today, where, I believe, the proportion of men who have quit work because they wanted to is comparatively not very large.

No Cause for Alarm.

On the whole, although the situation is disquieting, I do not think there is any reason for alarm. To have so many men out of work in the country is very disturbing, but a certain amount of unrest was to be anticipated after four and a half years of war, during which the whole industrial machine became allied and the conditions of industry were made to some extent artificial. Getting back to a normal state must necessarily involve a considerable amount of resettling. The workers are quite justly looking forward to improved conditions, and perhaps are a little precipitate in thinking they can get everything at once. The country must have time to settle down before we can really begin to get a definite line of progress laid out.

One of the things, of course, about which the industrial population has been most anxious has been the question of a limitation of working hours. That is an improvement which in general everybody will sympathize with, o in general it may be said that the idea b ehind the present movement is not one by which controversy ought to be created."

EX-KAISER CHEERED AT BERLIN MEETINGS

German Paper Expresses Hope That Holland Will Regard Him as a Political Refugee.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 29.—According to reliable information from one who has just arrived from Germany, the ex-Kaiser has lately regained much of his former popularity, especially because he is held to represent law and order, which is now so necessary. At several political meetings in Berlin recently he has been cheered.

Dr. Traub, speaking in the Circus Busch for the German National Party, opened the meeting with a cheer for the ex-Kaiser, which was greeted with thundering applause lasting several minutes, and also with cheers for von Tirpitz and Ludendorff.

The Reichsbote sent a loyalty address signed by thousands of people for the ex-Kaiser's birthday. The German People's Party also sent a telegram of congratulations and loyalty, and in the Prussian municipalities the school children all had a holiday on the occasion of the birthday.

The Rheinish Westphalian Gazette asserts that England and France are endeavoring to put pressure on Holland in the matter of the delivery of the ex-Kaiser. The paper urgently warns the Dutch not to listen to the Entente's representation that he is not a political refugee, but an ordinary criminal, and expresses the hope that the representatives of the German people will "proudly" take up this viewpoint of the question.

"We also hope," the paper remarks, "that Holland will not give way to the Entente pressure, but will stake the honor of the country on a refusal to deliver the royal political refugee."

FATHER LEGALLY DEAD, SAYS KAISER'S SON

Prince Eitel Friedrich Says Monarch Is "Wiped Out of the World's History."

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31.—Speaking to his tenants near Potsdam on the birthday of the former German Emperor, Prince Eitel Friedrich, the second son of Herr Hohenzollern, said:

"You will never see the Kaiser again. Circumstances have wiped him out of the world's history. Legally speaking, my father is dead."

EX-KAISER'S BAN ON RAZOR.

Dismisses Barber, Having Decided to Wear Full Beard Always.

AMERONGEN, Holland, Jan. 30, (Associated Press.)—The former German Emperor's barber returned to Berlin today, his services being no longer required, "Count" William Hohenzollern having definitely decided to wear a full beard always. Two other personal attendants accompanied the barber homeward.

The barber, whose name is Otto Kruger, has been for several years in close attendance upon his master, accompanying him on every journey and shaving him daily. His last duty today was to cut Count Hohenzollern's hair and then introduce the village barber of Amerongen, who in future will be intrusted with his service.

The German personnel is gradually disappearing, but Court Marshal Gontard remains, and also General von Esdorff, Count Hohenzollern's close friend, and Captain Sigard von Ilsemann, his private secretary. General von Esdorff has leased a house just outside the Von Bentinck castle, which he will soon occupy, indicating his intention to continue here.

Since the setting in of a severe frost covered both moats surrounding the castle with ice, extra precautions to insure the former Emperor's safety have been taken by the police. Count von Bentinck has given permission to the villagers to skate on the outer moat, but the ice forming on the inner moat is broken daily by the police, who are armed with carbines and patrol continually the ground between the moats. The drawbridge is raised immediately after Count Hohenzollern returns to the house from his daily woodsawing.

Today the outer moat was covered with skaters, some of whom obtained a glimpse of the bearded ex-ruler.

OUR MEN CHEERY IN COLDEST RUSSIA

Manage to Keep Warm in Temperature of 30 Below Zero on Archangel Front

WOUNDS CANNOT STOP THEM

Lewis Gunners, Defying Reds, Render First Aid to Themselves and Stick to Their Posts.

Copyright, 1919, by the Chicago Tribune Co.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE ONEGA RIVER, North Russia, Jan. 1, by Courier to Murmansk Jan. 27 and Cable via Paris.)—Here on the White Sea, 160 miles by sled train from Archangel, the Americans are still carrying on an old-fashioned Indian warfare against the Bolsheviki. Here is the extreme right flank of the 400-mile open-fan front, with Archangel as the handle.

West of this point is the Murman coast military zone which is under allied control but which is separated under a distinct command from the organizations in the Archangel districts.

This frozen little fishing vllage of 2,000 people is the American headquarters and the rest station for the Onega River forces. For almost 100 miles up the ice-bound river the Americans have fought their way and are holding one of the southern most outposts. This fort is the furtherest north battle line.

Today when I drove up to the big log house where the American headquarters are, it was 30 degrees below zero, but our sturdy sons from Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois, making up part of the 339th Infantry, did not mind it in the least. The sheepskin lined great overcoats, fur caps, arctic boots, and mittens kept them warm and comfortable. It is not too cold to play on skis or snowshoes, but it is no fun fighting in such weather.

In this far-away river sector the Americans are left to their own resources and devices. It is their own campaign, and, with the White Sea partly frozen and the only connection with the Archangel base over 160 miles of sled trail, they must be prepared for any emergency. They seem to be at the other end of the world, and the war here seems to be their own little war. For almost 100 miles up the broad, snow-covered Onega River, running through forests, the Americans are strung. It is like a long arm outstretched, with closed fist at the end.

For a month at a time half of the Americans serve without relief in the blockhouses, outposts, and reserve river positions. Then they take up the long hike down the frozen river bed to the rest camp here. Two or three weeks later they hit the snow trail back to the outpost grind again, with the patrol sorties from the enemy position as their only diversion. Now and again there is an action of some local consequence. The fact that it breaks the snowbound existence makes it almost welcome.

At rare intervals the big chance comes to push the long arm of force further into Bolsheviki land. Then even the zero weather cannot conceal the spirit, the drive, that have always characterized the American action.

The world's mind has been dulled by tales of heroism, and the little action down the frozen river in a forgotten outpost in ..orth Russia seems hardly worthy of mention, but at the same time it shows even clearer than some of the glorious episodes of the American arms in France that the men of America have a fine courage and do well any task they are put to.

In France there was the thrill and glory of a well-determined, flaring crusade to carry them through. Here there is only the enthusiasm of plain Americanism. But it is enough to send a handful of Americans through the forest against the Bolshevist machine guns, always outnumbered but never stopped. It took ten to one to check the advance and make them give even a part of the ground gained.

The story of the fighting through the woods up the river bottom and of the hand-to-hand struggling in the tiny log huts in the peasant villages is a running story of bravery. A score of men distinguished themselves, but Captain Richard Balle, a singer of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, who was commanding, modestly picked only three for special recommendation for medals, those being Corporal James Murray, Private Raymond Edwards, and Private William White.

Murray and Edwards were advancing as a part of a small detachment and ran into heavily intrenched enemy forces supported by machine guns. Both the Lewis gunners had just placed their guns when the Bolsheviki counterattacked. Two minutes later Murray's gun was riddled and he himself shot in the shoulder, but he refused to leave the gun. Edwards was hit in the left arm in the same engagement but refused to abandon his gun, thereby helping to break up the attack.

On the following day when the Americans reached the outskirts of Muchason, thirty miles below the starting point of their drive, they found they were hopelessly outnumbered, and it became necessary to withdraw and fight a rearguard action.

Private White, with a Lewis gun, while forming part of the protecting rearguard, was hit early in the fight by a bullet in the right wrist, but stuck to his gun, applying the first aid, and it was not until hours later that Lieutenant Harry Sketchon, who was making an inspection, discovered that White was wounded.

This is the sort of stuff of the Americans fighting in these lonely Russian river outposts. They don't care for the job, but they will carry on.

REDS MASS TO CUT OFF ALLIED FORCE IN NORTH

British and Loyal Russians Forced From Village—Shenkursk Not Burned.

ARCHANGEL, Jan. 30. (Associated Press.)—The Bolsheviki are concentrating a considerable number of troops in the territory between the Vologda Railway and the line of the Vaga River, apparently with the object of either surrounding the allied column in this sector or, by cutting through, to isolate the column to the eastward on the Dvina. There are numerous Winter roads through the swamps in this section and the allied scouts report enemy reinforcements arriving from the south over several of these roads.

An enemy force of approximately 1,000 men began an attack at 3:15 o'clock yesterday morning on the British and Russian position west of Taresevo, attacking with such violence that the defense was obliged to evacuate the village of Alexieffskaya.

One of the allied airplanes flew over Shenkursk yesterday. It reported that the town had not been burned, as refugees had stated.

The village of Shegovarsk, on the Vaga, which was evacuated several days ago, has been occupied by enemy infantry and cavalry, with five guns.

On the Dvina, near Tulgas, the allied artillery yesterday dispersed an enemy patrol. In the Onega sector the allied troops yesterday raided the village of Peretema, killing nine of the enemy and capturing nine without losses to the allied raiders.

UKRAINE TO SEEK ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE

Will Then Take Over Part of Russian Debt—Asks Place at Peace Table.

PARIS, Jan. 31, (Havas.)—The Ukrainian Government will refuse to take part in the conference on the Princes Islands, according to an interview given Le Petit Journal by M. Sedorenko, Minister of Internal Communications in the new Ukrainian Government.

M. Sedorenko has begun parleys with the French Government to obtain the admission of the Ukraine to the Peace Conference. The only claim which his country will put forward will be for recognition. If this is granted, according to the interview, the Ukraine will propose an alliance with France on the basis of the former alliance with Russia, and will take over part of the Russian debt, France taking payment in part in wheat.

The Peace Conference so far has had two replies to its invitation to the various Russian Governments for a conference at the Princes Islands. In one of these the Government of North Russia formally refuses to meet with the Bolsheviki. The Omsk Government, under Admiral Kolchak, while less categoric in its reply, expresses strong reserve.

Nothing official in connection with the invitation has been received from the Russian Soviet Government.

BRITISH GUNBOATS REACH STRASBOURG

Their Flag Now Flies Over City —French Extend Occupation Under New Armistice.

STRASBOURG, Jan. 31.—Two British gunboats arrived here today. The British flag now floats over the city.

Jan. 30.—The 38th Division of the French army today formally occupied the town of Kehl, on the opposite bank of the Rhine from Strasbourg, in accordance with the new armistice terms reached on Jan. 15.

General Hirschauer, the Governor of Strasbourg, reviewed the troops in the market place in the presence of the German Mayor and Sub-Prefect. He then read a proclamation announcing the occupation.

The Mayor and Sub-Prefect replied, saying that they had only the best intentions toward the French.

GIVE UP BREST-LITOVSK.

Germans Turn City Over to Ukraine and Reds Are Expected There.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Polish Information Committee learns that the Germans have transferred control of Brest-Litovsk to the Ukrainians and that the Bolsheviki are expected to arrive in that town within a few days.

GWINNER FOR PRESIDENT.

Former Deutsche Bank Director May Head Republic, It Is Said.

BERLIN, Jan. 30, (Associated Press.)—The announcement of the retirement of Arthur von Gwinner as managing director of the Deutsche Bank lends color to a rumor circulating in Berlin today that he is expected to be elected President of the German Republic.

WANTS NO TRADE WAR.

United States Not to Retaliate Against British Restrictions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The War Trade Board will not take retaliatory measures on account of import restrictions promulgated by the British Government. This statement was authorized today by a member of the board.

The British mission here has explained that the drastic action which prohibits importation to Great Britain after March 1 of many important commodities was necessary to stabilize finance, industry, and labor. It was stated that the present labor situation in England required immediate measures to re-establish the entire economic fabric of the country, and, moreover, that the dollar exchange was lacking to pay for the commodities on the prohibited list if they were permitted to be brought in.

Chile Sends Commission to Paris.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 31.—The Chilean Government has appointed a Commercial and Financial Commission to proceed to Europe and keep in touch with the progress of the Peace Conference at Paris. It is composed of Senator Eleodor Yanez, President of the Bank of Chile, and Augusto Villaneuva, a former Foreign Minister. A third member, to join the commission abroad, is the London correspondent of a Chilean newspaper.

WILSON SWINGS HOUSE COMMITTEE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

the latest improvements in the construction of ships, and in the armor and armament therefor, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to submit to Congress on the first Monday in December next a general description of such additional vessels as may be needed to complete and round out the navy of the United States. Types and numbers shall be recommended after full consideration and analysis of recent war experience, and particular attention shall be given to airplane carriers and any other new types developed during the war or shown to be necessary by the aforesaid war experience.

Provided, if at any time before the construction authorized by this act shall have been contracted for there shall have been established with the co-operation of the United States any tribunal or tribunals competent to secure peaceful determination of international disputes, and which shall render unnecessary the maintenance of competitive armaments, then, and in that case such naval expenditure as may be inconsistent with the engagements made by the establishment of said tribunal or tribunals, may be suspended when so ordered by the President of the United States, and no contracts for the construction of the vessels herein authorized shall be entered into prior to Feb. 1, 1920.

Enlisted Strength to be 225,000.

The bill provides for an enlisted personnel of 225,000 and, as reported, is exactly as Secretary of the Navy Daniels desired. Mr. Daniels, in appearing before the committee, said that the President recommended an enlarged navy, even after the armistice had been signed. Members of the committee tonight declared that the President had not changed his views on this subject and the appearance of Admiral Mayo yesterday, it is understood, was with the approval of the President.

Chairman Padgett of the Naval Affairs Committee will ask for prompt consideration of the bill next week, and the developments today, it is believed, will remove all objections to the measure.

BERNSTORFF AGENT FRIEND OF O'LEARY

Editor of Bull, Accused of Aiding Germany, Sent Compliments to Pavenstedt.

KNEW WHAT NOT TO PRINT

Witness Tells of Presses Being Stopped to "Kill" an Anti-War Poem That Looked Dangerous.

Opening the Government's case against Jeremiah A. O'Leary and others, charged with conspiring to obstruct the draft law, before Federal Judge A. N. Hand yesterday, Prosecutor Osborne said that the issues of Bull, O'Leary's magazine, for June, July, August, and September, 1917, contained articles, cartoons, and poems which would be submitted in support of the indictment. He asked the jury to ascertain what Bull was published for if it was not for the purpose of opposing the Government in the prosecution of the war.

He said the prosecution would strive to show that O'Leary, by written and spoken word, had sought to obstruct enlistments, and he referred to a letter alleged to have been sent by O'Leary to Bernard Ridder to the effect that he would rather die than fight by the side of British soldiers. Mr. Osborne recited in some detail the efforts of certain societies to free Ireland by aiding Germany against the Allies and called attention to some of O'Leary's speeches urging Irishmen to get together to aid in the downfall of England.

John J. Ruth, at one time President of the Bull Publishing Company, and a former member of the American Truth Society, in which O'Leary was a conspicuous figure, was the first witness called. He testified that he had taken little interest in the publication of the magazine, but he thought the stock of the company was mainly owned by members of the Truth Society. Mr. Ruth said he had enlisted for the war, and that his mental attitude had not been affected by anything Bull contained. His association with O'Leary, he said, had made him a better and more loyal citizen.

Mrs. Klara Zwillinger, a native of Germany, testified that she had been employed in the office of Bull as a stenographer during the period that O'Leary was its editor, and Adolph Stern, a co-defendant, was the business manager. A poem written by a woman whose forbears, it was alleged, came to this country nearly 300 years ago, was submitted. It was extremely anti-war in tone. Miss Zwillinger testified that it had been read to O'Leary in the office of Bull by Luther S. Bedford, and that O'Leary had said it would never do to print it. Thereupon the presses were stopped and the poem "killed." This testimony was accepted as being injurious to O'Leary, for the reason that it displayed his knowledge of the things which ought not to be printed.

A copy of a book of fables of John Bull and Uncle Sam, written by O'Leary, was introduced. On the fly-leaf O'Leary had written: "To my friend, Adolph Pavenstedt, with the compliments of the author, also in grateful appreciation of kindly interest and assistance in and to the efforts of the American Truth Society to rectify the injustice of a false American public opinion."

Pavenstedt was the confidential friend, adviser, and agent of Count von Bernstorff during the time the latter was the German Ambassador to this country. He was also alleged to be active in plots against the Allies, and was the head of the banking house of G. Amsinck & Co. He is now interned. The trial will be continued on Monday.

SAW DEJECTION IN VIENNA.

Italian Deputy Found the Streets Almost Deserted.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 30.—Deputy Storoni, head of the Mission for Missing Prisoners in Austria, who has just returned from Vienna, when interviewed about the conditions in the Ausarian capital, said:

"The city is in the most miserable condition, owing to continual revolutions. The streets are almost deserted. The few passersby slink along, while the hotels have given up their luxurious splendor to the extent of putting no sheets on the beds."

Storoni, when questioned as to the attitude of the Viennese toward the Italians, answered:

"It is a phenomenon, but the Italians are liked by the population, as is shown by an incident which happened in my presence. One evening, in a small café, the orchestra was playing the usual Lehar Waltzes, which suddenly changed, to my surprise, upon the entrance of several Italian soldiers, into the Italian Royal March.

"The King of Italy is especially liked among the poor population of the city. When the Italian prisoners were evacuated from the concentration camps 1,000,000 packages were still intact. Instructions were asked from Rome. The reply came that the packages were to be distributed among the poor, by order of the King."

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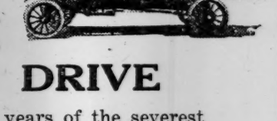

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Automobile Show Section

Production of cars in 1918 and the industry's possibilities in the current year dealt with in the Special Automobile Section in

The New York Times
TOMORROW

Additional features of interest include road construction and improvement plans, expansion of motor trade with South America, what the war has suggested and accomplished in the development of the automobile, descriptions of the new cars and accessories and of some leading features in the Show's exhibits.

In The New York Times Tomorrow

RIOTS IN GLASGOW; 40 PERSONS HURT

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

day, while the Board of Trade is also active in an effort to bring about settlements, but up to this time without success.

The view taken by the Government is that any government interference now would be unwise and perhaps dangerous. The strike movements are local and against the advice of the respective trade unions. Moreover there is infinite variety in the various demands advanced in the different localities, while many of the alleged grievances are of a trifling character, such as concerning intervals of a few minutes for luncheon, &c. It appears to be generally believed that the absence of strike pay for the men will soon bring about the collapse of the movement.

The problem in view for the Government Ministers is how to re-establish the authority of the trade unions and assist to the greatest possible extent in the expansion of machinery of conciliation so as to enable each trade to settle its own disputes. It is further considered that the strikes are largely promoted by a few agitators with political motives. Hence the Government is determined to limit its action to the prevention of intimidation and the maintenance of order.

The attitude of the employers in most cases is that they will refuse to negotiate until the men resume work.

Thus far the railways have not been affected. The Board of Trade has decided to grant an eight-hour day to the railway men from Feb. 1, but here again there is dissatisfaction among the railway employes concerning the question of meal time being included in the eight-hour period, which may lead to difficulties. Furthermore, a meeting yesterday of representatives of 75,000 railway clerks and station masters, held in London, developed talk of a strike because the Board of Trade refused to recognize these men's union. They will hold another meeting on Sunday to decide upon their course of action.

RIOTING LAID TO FOREIGNERS.

London Charges Glasgow Disorder to Non-Native Element.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The riot at Glasgow today was not surprising, for the local strike leaders, in a memorial to the Lord Provost asking him to request the Government to intervene, practically threatened in so many words that if there was no intervention they would start a riot. As the Government declined to take the course which would have meant throwing over the duly elected national leaders of the trade unions in favor of a clique of local extremists, the latter proceeded with their plans, of which the riot was the inevitable outcome.

They assembled in a large and disorderly crowd outside the Town Hall. Rowdyism began at once, and the police had to make baton charges to suppress it. The strikers retaliated with bottles, and after the crowd moved elsewhere looting and fighting occurred at other points in the city. But the number of cases taken to hospitals for injuries was less than fifty.

Toward evening order was more or less restored, in spite of the fact that the centre of the city is in darkness, owing to the partial failure of the street-lighting system.

As The Daily Chronicle points out, "the Scots are an orderly people, and disorders of this character never occurred before within living memory in Scotland's largest city, where, however, there are considerable non-native elements among the Glasgow workers. This is illustrated by the fact that the moving spirit in the local agitation is a Polish Jew, and some of the others are Irish.

"The authors of the strike are," the paper continues, "the same men who repeatedly tried to bring the Clyde war work to a standstill during the war, and they made no secret of their belief in violent methods generally or of their particular sympathy with the methods and aims of the Russian Bolsheviki."

The Government's policy of non-intervention in the strikes meets with general approval. It is realized that the trade union officials are deeply compromised by their apparent inability to restrain the younger labor element, and that it is wise to insist on their responsibility as leaders of the wage-earning class.

Meanwhile amid all the distressing news of strikes and rioting there are few hopeful symptoms. Even at Belfast there is much rebellion among the working men at the state to which the strikers have reduced the community. Their own wives and families are suffering from the reckless disabling of public facilities and there is a possibility that the older and more responsible men will get together and force a settlement.

TO EXTEND BELFAST STRIKE.

Committee Would Call Out Men All Over Ireland.

BELFAST, Jan. 31.—The strike committee announced tonight that it contemplated trying to extend the strike to the whole of Ireland.

Replying to an appeal from Joseph Devlin, member of Parliament, that he intervene in the strike, David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, replied that the British Government did not control the hours of labor and that he was in complete agreement with the reply of Andrew Bonar Law, Lord Privy Seal, to the provost at Glasgow, declining to intervene in the strike there. The Premier added that this reply applied with equal force to Belfast.

GERMANS AT WORK IN LILLE.

Prisoners Clearing Streets and Repairing Bridges They Wrecked.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LILLE, Jan. 29.—A year ago today, as the people of Lille are recalling with chuckles, the German Governor, von Grävenitz, published a typical Prussian edict requiring the town to clear its streets of snow at the double quick, and threatening to fine everybody if the work were not done to his satisfaction.

There is snow again in Lille this January, but this year it is the Germans who are sweeping the streets for the inhabitants—German prisoners of war, handling broom and scraper under the eyes of French poilus with bayonets fixed. Unfortunately, von Grävenitz is not here to see them.

But this is not the only use for German prisoners here. They have begun reconstruction work. The Germans blew up the bridges over the Deule Canal, and traffic has been passing over temporary structures. Now the Germans are most appropriately at work o make good the damage, squaring old bricks for use and wielding sledge hammers on twisted girders.

have seen a great many German prisoners working in England, as well s the familiar parties on the roads behind the front, but I never saw any of em put such energy into their work these parties near the citadel of ille. Heaven knows, if they are to repair German devastation there will be need of all their energies.

Religious Notices on Page 17.

AN IDEAL FOOD

Eggs are almost a perfect food— so nearly perfect that one might live on eggs alone for a long time.

Furthermore, they are one of nature's greatest tonics—better than beef, iron and wine.

And they may be prepared in such a variety of tempting ways that they never become tiresome.

All this, of course, provided they are fresh; and that is where CHILDS eggs excel—they are absolutely fresh, always.

Freshly laid, extra firsts, kept at a temperature a little below 50—that is the CHILDS standard for eggs.

Boiled, fried, poached, or scrambled, made into a golden omelet, or served with ham or crispy bacon—CHILDS eggs make an ideal breakfast.

Childs

Brentano's NEW YORK 5 Ave at 27 St. Booksellers to the World ALL BOOKS ALL LANGUAGES

Resinol did wonders for me. Why not try it yourself?

There are certain times during youth when the skin is inclined to break out, become inflamed, red and rough.

Such blemishes are usually noticed during the change from boyhood to manhood, from girlhood to womanhood. Great care should be taken lest this condition become chronic.

The continued use of Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap during such times seldom fail to reduce the inflamed spots, thus rendering the affliction less conspicuous.

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taste even better than your own when you happen to strike it right.

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Ask For—Get Horlick's The ORIGINAL Malted Milk Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids No Cooking

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Quick Lunch; Home or Office. OTHERS are IMITATIONS

FOR UPTOWN RESIDENTS

The Harlem office of The New York Times is at 2,109 Seventh Avenue, north of 125th Street, where advertisements and subscriptions of The New York Times are received.

CAPT. S. H. HODGSON RESTORED TO ARMY

Reviewing Authorities in Washington Reduce Sentence of Dismissal to a Reprimand.

ACCUSED OF DISLOYALTY

Witnesses Quoted Him as Making Pro-German Utterances While Stationed in Porto Rico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Under the headline "Few American Courts-Martial Like This," the Army and Navy Journal, in its current issue, directs attention to the case of Captain Samuel H. Hodgson of the Medical Corps of the United States Army, who was convicted in September last by an army court-martial of pro-German utterances, of openly expressing admiration for the work of German spies, and of having as his most intimate friend Carl Heynen, the former German Consul General at Mexico City, and subsequently one of the principal German secret agents in the United States.

The court which tried Captain Hodgson was presided over by Colonel John M. Field of the 374th Infantry, and it sentenced Captain Hodgson to dismissal from the army and to two years in prison. The reviewing authorities in Washington, to whom the proceedings and verdict were submitted, after a careful study of the case, reached the conclusion that the sentence was too severe and reduced it to a reprimand, which permits Captain Hodgson to remain in the army.

Captain Hodgson is a native of Alabama, and had lived for many years in Mexico, where, the testimony shows, he had a great many German friends. When war was declared he came to Washington and was commissioned in the Medical Corps. He has a son who is also an officer of the army. In his defense several of the most prominent citizens of Porto Rico, including a Federal Judge, appeared as character witnesses, each of them swearing that they had never heard him make disloyal utterances. Colonel Miles Taulbre was one of the principal witnesses against him, his testimony being in the main responsible for a verdict of guilty on the first specification.

The official record of the trial, verdict, and final disposition of the case is as follows:

"War Department,
"Washington, Dec. 2, 1918.

"General Court-Martial.
"Orders, No. 254.

"Before a general court-martial which convened at Camp Las Casas, P. R., Sept. 16, 1918, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 50, Sept. 9, 1918, Headquarters Porto Rico Training Camp, Camp Las Casas, P. R., and of which Colonel John M. Field, 374th Infantry, was President, and Captain Elias B. Wilcox, Infantry, Judge Advocate, was arraigned and tried—

"Captain Samuel H. Hodgson, Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

"Charge 1. 'Violation of the 96th article of war.'

"Specification 1. 'In that Captain Samuel H. Hodgson, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, an officer in the service of the United States, did at the Camp Headquarters Mess, Camp Las Casas, P. R., on or about the 16th day of August 1918, make the following statements, or statements to the following effect, in the presence of witnesses, regarding his friendships among Germans and in admiration of the German people and favoring the cause of Germany, with which country the United States is now at war, such conduct being in violation of the statutory laws of the United States and of a nature to bring discredit upon the military service:

"'All my friends in Mexico are Germans.' 'I admire the work of the German spies.' 'My dearest friend in Mexico is Carl Helman, (should be spelled Heynen) who is now interned in Oglethorpe, Ga.' 'He was too patriotic to keep quiet, so they interned him.' 'I admire the patriotism of the German people.' 'The reason you have no German friends is probably because you do not know any Germans.'

"Specification 2. 'In that Captain Samuel H. Hodgson, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, an officer in the service of the United States, dined at the Union Club, San Juan, P. R., on or about the first of June, 1918, when the following statement was made to him by a civilian: "Let us go to Mexico and kill some Huns." Reply, "Why not go to the States and kill some Americans?" thereafter remarking that he had found the Germans to be the best citizens in Mexico, and that he had many friends among them, thereby by words favoring the cause of Germany, a country with which the United States is at war, in violation of the statutory laws of the United States, and thereby conducting himself in a manner to bring discredit upon the military service.

"Specification 3. 'In that Captain Samuel H. Hodgson, Medical Corps, U. S. A., an officer in the service of the United States, did at San Juan, P. R., on or about the first day of June, 1918, in the presence of a civilian state that he believed the German policy in Mexico to be the right policy, or words to that effect, thereby by words favoring the cause of Germany, a nation with which the United States is at war, in violation of the statutory laws of the United States, and thereby conducting himself in a manner to bring discredit upon the military service.

"Specification 4. In that Captain Hodgson, Medical Corps, United States Army, an officer in the service of the United States, did at San Juan, P. R., on or about the first of June, 1918, in the presence of a civilian, state that the motion picture 'The Kaiser—The Beast of Berlin' was overdrawn, and that the Kaiser is a gentleman, or words to that effect, thereby by word favoring the cause of Germany, a nation with which the United States is at war, in violation of the statutory laws of the United States, and thereby conducting himself in a manner to bring discredit upon the military service.

"Specification 5. In that Captain Samuel H. Hodgson, Medical Corps, United States Army, an officer in the service of the United States, did at San Juan, P. R., on or about the first day of June, 1918, make the following statements or statement to the following effect, in the presence of a civilian witness, boasting of his friendship among the Germans and favoring the cause of Germany, a nation with which the United States is at war, in violation of the statutory laws of the United States, and thereby conducting himself in a manner to bring discredit upon the military service, to wit: That his friends in Mexico are Germans; that his best friend was Carl Heiman, who was leader of the German ring in Mexico City and who is now interned at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

"Specification 6 . . . .

"To which charge and specifications the accused pleaded 'Not guilty.'

FINDINGS.

"Of the charge, and of the specifications 1, 3, 5, and 6 of the charge, 'Guilty.'

"Of the specifications 2 and 4 of the charge, 'Not guilty.'

SENTENCE.

"To be dismissed the service of the United States and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for two (2) years."

The sentence having been approved by the convening authority and the record of trial forwarded for the action of the President, under the 48th Article of War, the following are his orders thereon:

"In the foregoing case of Captain Samuel H. Hodgson, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, the findings of guilty of specifications 3 and 5 are disapproved, and the findings of guilty of specifications 1 and 6 of the charge are approved. Only so much of the sentence as provides for dismissal from the service is confirmed and this is commuted to a reprimand to be administered by the Commanding General of Camp Las Casas, Porto Rico. As thus commuted, the sentence will be carried into execution.

"WOODROW WILSON,
"The White House,
"30 November, 1918.

"By order of the Secretary of War,
"PEYTON C. MARCH, General,
"Chief of Staff.

"Official,
"P. C. HARRIS,
"The Adjutant General."

Captain Hodgson with the administering of the reprimand was automatically restored to active duty.

NEAR EAST DRIVE TO GO ON.

Arthur Curtiss James Gives $200,000—Dodge Moved by Work.

At a luncheon of workers on the $30,000,000 drive of the Committee for Relief in the Near East, held yesterday in the Bankers' Club, it was announced that Commodore Arthur Curtiss James had contributed $200,000 to the fund. Cleveland H. Dodge also got approval of a suggestion that the campaign be continued for another week beyond next Monday, the day it was scheduled to close.

In an address to the workers Mr. Dodge asserted that of the $100,000,000 appropriated by Congress for relief work abroad little would in all probability be devoted to relief in the Near East, Armenia and Syria and other lands under Turkish rule.

"Nothing I have ever done in my life has so moved me as this work has done," said Mr. Dodge. "Of course, we hear of how people are dying by the thousands in Livonia, Esthonia, Poland, and elsewhere, and we are asked why the Armenians are any the worse off. Though these people are in a far-off section of the world they have suffered and are suffering terribly, and they must in some way be helped by the allied powers. The large sum which Congress appropriated is going to help Armenia and Syria very little, I am sorry to say. The money will be given to Governments that can in some way repay the sums advanced to them.

"But although all these countries have suffered, Armenia and Syria and Greece have not only suffered the tortures of war, but have been tormented by massacre and persecuted. Appeal to the wealthy. Just put it up to them what this means. Other things can wait. A dying child cannot wait."

Several contributions of jewelry were received at the headquarters of the committee yesterday to be devoted to the fund, and in addition there came contributions of $1,000 from Mrs. Andrew Carnegie; Miss Emily Wheeler, $1,000; William Sloane, $5,000; G. Golhenkian, $5,000; S. Telfayan, $1,000, and G. W. Tarshanyian, $1,000.

STATES TO HELP SOLDIERS.

Michigan and Coast States Consider Way to Give Aid.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 31.—A concurrent resolution calling upon the Michigan War Preparedness Board to loan to each returned soldier from the State in need of temporary financial aid a sum not to exceed $50 was adopted by the lower house of the Legislature today. It is proposed to make the loans from part of the $5,000,000 bond issue authorized for war purposes.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 31.—Senate and House leaders have agreed on a bill to appropriate $500,000 for the relief and care of returned soldiers and sailors. A joint committee of the House and Senate will go to Montana, Idaho, and Oregon to attempt to co-ordinate pending bills in those States so that soldiers' relief committees of the four States can co-operate.

Manicure Contests $300,000 Will.

Blanche Maake, a manicure, appeared before Surrogate Cohalan yesterday with a claim for $11,850 for personal services against the estate of Mrs. Victorine Lee and as a contestant of a will in which Mrs. Lee gave more than $300,000 to her grandchildren. The manicure is aided in her contest by Sara L. Contine and Murney E. Lewis, cousins of Mrs. Lee's dead husband, who allege that another will which was not revoked made them legatees. They allege that Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, who is named as executor in the will offered by the grandchildren, used undue influence. They object to his appointment as temporary administrator pending the contest. The Surrogate reserved decision.

Urges Hero Medal for Sailor.

Bertram Reed, a sailor now at the Pelham Bay Naval Station, has been recommended by Commander William B. Franklin of that station, to the Navy Department for the United States Navy Medal for Heroism. W. T. Hornaday, Director of the Bronx Park Zoo, has also written to Dr. W. J. Holland of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, recommending Reed for a medal. Last Saturday while walking near the Bronx River in Bronx Park Reed saw four boys break through the thin ice. He plunged in and rescued them all. The boys revived at Fordham Hospital. Reed's home is at 4,405 Brandon Avenue, Richmond Hill, Queens.

New Club for Service Men.

The V. Everit Macy home at 4 East Seventy-fifth Street was formally opened yesterday afternoon under the auspices of Commander Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army as a rest house and club for service men. Congressman F. H. La Guardia spoke on his experiences at the front, Colonel W. A. McIntyre welcomed the men, and a committee composed of Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Everitt Little, and Mrs. Elizabeth Dexter arranged the celebration. The property was turned over by its owners and is to be used as a sunshine rest house with sleeping accommodations and canteen service.

EXPRESS KILLS TWO IN AUTO

Motor Truck Stalls on Crossing Ahead of Long Branch Train.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 31.—A soldier and the chauffeur of a munition plant motor truck were killed here tonight by a Long Branch express train at the Smith Street crossing when the motor car crashed through the lowered gates and stalled on the southbound track within seventy feet of the engine. The dead are Corporal Edward J. Pecham, Company E, 22d Infantry, at Camp Morgan, N. J., and Louis Cashim, 19 years old, chauffeur, of 275 Prospect Street, Long Branch. Private Michael Rafferty was injured, but will recover, it was said.

There were three other soldiers and three civilians in the truck, all of whom escaped by jumping. The soldiers were on leave from guard duty at Oldbridge, at the California Loading Plant, owner of the truck, which was used for the transportation of munition workers.

Religious Notices on Page 17.

SILENCE ORDER ISSUED BY BAKER

Personnel of Military Intelligence Service Forbidden to Give Information Without Permission.

NO EXCEPTIONS ARE MADE

Senators, Congressmen, and Congressional Committees Specifically Mentioned in Document.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—All officers and other persons connected with the Military Intelligence Service have received orders that henceforth they must not impart information to Senators, Congressmen, Congressional committees, and persons in official or private life in Washington or anywhere else without first obtaining the permission of Secretary of War Baker.

The order is generally considered a direct result of the testimony offered before the Senate Propaganda Committee, of which Senator Overman is the Chairman, by Archibald E. Stevenson, formerly of the New York Bureau of the Propaganda Section of the Military Intelligence Service. The day after Mr. Stevenson concluded his testimony, which was a week ago today, Secretary Baker ordered the New York Bureau abolished and followed it up with a statement to the effect that Mr. Stevenson was not connected with the Military Intelligence Service, a statement that was challenged on the floor of the Senate by Senator Overman, who produced documentary evidence that Mr. Stevenson had prior to giving his testimony been connected with the service.

The order imposing silence on the personnel of the Military Intelligence Service was issued by General March, the Chief of Staff, who acted, it is understood, by order of Secretary Baker. It reads:

1. The Chief of Staff directs that all officers, employes, or persons in the Military Intelligence Division be informed that the information in their custody is confidential, and cannot be released to Senators, Congressmen, Congressional committees, or to others in official or private life in Washington or elsewhere without the approval of the Secretary of War.

2. All requests received for such information in Washington, where it seems compatible with the public interest that the request be complied with, will immediately be brought to the attention of the office of the Director Military Intelligence Division, properly prepared in the usual staff memorandum for transmission to the office of the Chief of Staff.

3. With requests for information made at places other than in Washington, the proper action to be taken will consist of forwarding the request to the office of the Director Military Intelligence Division, Washington, in the usual letter form.

Members of the Senate Committee said tonight that the order would not affect the propaganda investigation now under way.

It was also stated tonight that Bradford Merrill, manager of the Hearst publications, would appear as a witness next week. Mr. Merrill will make, it is said, a lengthy statement in behalf of Mr. Hearst and will submit to cross-examination by the members of the committee and by Major Humes, the Judge Advocate representing the War Department.

Professor Ferderick A. Bushee of the University of Colorado, in a letter read to the Senate today by Senator Thomas of Colorado, protested against the presentation of his name to the Senate Committee by Archibald E. Stevenson in connection with a list of prominent men and women, who, Stevenson said, held radical or pacifist views. Professor Bushee said he had been strongly prejudged from the beginning of the war, and that he held views about as radical as those of President Wilson. He added:

"The Senate has no business to permit names to be printed as suspicious when they know no more about them than they do about me."

ROE ATTACKS STEVENSON.

Tells Overman Revenge Caused His Name to be Put in "Pacifist List."

In a letter sent yesterday to Lee S. Overman, Chairman of the Senate Committee investigating German propaganda in this country, before whom Archibald S. Stevenson of the Military Intelligence Division testified to a list of "pacifists," Gilbert E. Roe, an attorney, of 55 Liberty Street, one of those who appeared on the list, severely scored Stevenson for his selection of names and asserted that he used the committee for giving publicity to himself, and in Mr. Roe's case placed his name upon the list in retaliation for the attorney's activities in checkmating Stevenson's illegal proceedings. Mr. Roe maintains that the committee was used "for a far more dangerous and specious propaganda than anything Mr. Stevenson professed to have been investigating."

"So far as I know, the persons mentioned on your list," the writer continues, "have only one thing in common—they have opposed the Prussianization of the United States. Some of them were earnest advocates of war with Germany long before you were an advocate of that war. Some of them opposed going to war with Germany at the time President Wilson was opposed to it. Some of them changed when President Wilson did, and some of them did not. So their attitude toward the war could not have been the reason for their appearing on Mr. Stevenson's list. The real reason is found, however, in the fact which I have stated. Most of them, I think, were opposed to the passage of the espionage law. Certainly they have never defended the manner of its enforcement or its subsequent amendment. They have also been opposed to the lawlessness of which the Military Intelligence Department has been guilty, whereby the homes of citizens have been unlawfully invaded and their persons and property seized without warrant or pretext of legal authority.

"I am merely summarizing what appears of record in the courts of the City of New York when I say that the emissaries of the Military Intelligence Department again and again, in disregard of every right of the citizen, without warrant or pretense of authority, have invaded homes, arrested persons, held them incommunicado for days, seized and carried away property, and that it has been necessary to make application after application to the courts here in order to have the property returned to the individuals thus outraged.

"Would it not have been pertinent to inquire from Mr. Stevenson whether or not, in every case the courts sustained my contentions and ordered the return of much property unlawfully taken by the Military Intelligence Department? That I have taken some small part in trying to preserve the rights of the people against these outrages, a work in which I am glad to acknowledge the co-operation of the District Attorney's office, would, I think, appear as a result of Mr. Stevenson's cross-examination, to be the real reason for my name appearing upon this list."

Mr. Roe then inquires whether it would not have been pertinent to ask Mr. Stevenson if other names had not been placed upon the list for the same reason, and whether it would not be well to inquire why Stevenson had been put forward to testify when Captain Trevor, head of the division in this city, could have given much first-hand information. Finally, the writer asks, "would it not have been pertinent to inquire whether Mr. Stevenson testified before your committee as a representative of the Government or as a paid representative of powerful private interests?"

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACCUSES AGENCIES

Charges Them with Attempting to Influence Congress Against the Federal Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The allegation that private employment agencies have embarked upon a campaign against the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor was made in a statement issued today by J. B. Densmore, Director General of that service, and by Nathan A. Smyth, its Assistant Director General. They assert that members of Congress are being circularized by private employment agencies and blacklist bureaus, and it is alleged that manufacturers are being approached in an effort to induce them to bring pressure to bear on their local representative in Congress to cut off funds under which the employment bureau operates.

"We are fully aware," said Director General Densmore, "that such attacks have been made. On the one hand we have been accused by radicals of being a union shop organization bureau, on the other we have been accused of stifling the attempts of men to unionize. The fact is we have, of course, taken no sides in this question."

In conjunction with the Council of National Defense, the Red Cross, the War and Navy Departments, the various organizations making up the United War Work Campaign Organization and representatives of the Women's Committee, we have established some 1,350 Bureaus for Returning Soldiers—this in addition to the 750 offices that the Employment Service itself organized and operated.

"We have already placed more than 100,000 returning soldiers in employment and are placing an average of about 100,000 persons a week in various industries. For instance, in the week of Jan. 11 forty-four States reported placements of 90,077 men, and the week ending Jan. 18 forty-two States reported the placing of 91,299 men. Between the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11 and Dec. 31 last year we placed a total of 723,793 men, and in the last six months of 1918 we placed more than 2,300,000 persons chiefly in war industries.

"Even now we are moving more than 4,000 men a week from one State to another in order to balance the labor surplus in one State against the labor shortage in another—this after local demands are filled.

"The attack by the private employment bureau lobby is particularly dangerous at this time, because of the rapid demobilization of troops and the existing unemployment in many big cities."

BALLIN TOOK POISON SAYS GERMAN PAPER

Told by Reds to Leave Offices, He Asked Respite, Then Killed Himself, It Is Asserted.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—That Albert Ballin, President of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, committed suicide is stated by the German newspaper Warheit, a copy of which has been received here. The report is reproduced in other German newspapers without comment, but also without denial.

On Nov. 8, when the revolution began at Hamburg, the Warheit says, the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates entered the offices of the Hamburg-American Line and ordered Ballin to leave immediately. The latter asked for fifteen minutes' delay. Five minutes' time was granted him.

Then Ballin, the newspaper continues, in desperation drank a dose of poison which had been placed in a drawer of his desk. He died in a hospital ten minutes later after great suffering.

The sudden death of Mr. Ballin on Nov. 9 started rumors of suicide at that time.

2-BILLION LOAN TO BELGIUM

Joint French-British-American Fund to be Repaid from Indemnity.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Ten billion francs have been advanced to Belgium by Great Britain, France, and the United States, the amount to be deducted from the first installment of the war indemnity to be paid by Germany, according to a Havas dispatch from Brussels.

The dispatch adds that the amount will be raised by an interallied bond issue or by a German loan having priority over all other loans.

INVESTIGATE LAND DEAL.

Mayor's Committee Takes Up Long Beach Estates Sales.

The Mayor's Committee on Taxation has begun an investigation into the tax lien sales of three lots in the estates of Long Beach, in Hempstead, Nassau County, which were bought by Miss Mary E. Walsh, a dressmaker, of 169 West Eighty-first Street, in 1908 for $2,425. These lots were sold for unpaid taxes for about $32, and the present owner of the lien, J. M. Kalt of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, demands $1,500. Joseph Heffernan of the Commissioner of Accounts Office, made an examination which showed the lots were first sold for 1914 back taxes for $15.48 to E. A. Harvey of Flanagan & Harvey, of Mineola. In a sale of lots Harvey made to Patrick Reynolds, who has an office at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, Miss Walsh's lots were included. Reynolds deeded them to his wife, and the back taxes were paid.

Next the lots were transferred to Berel Schwartz of 1,837 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, for $900, and they stand in the name of J. M. Kalt, who is Schwartz's son-in-law. This week all parties were called to the office of Samuel S. Breslin, counsel for the committee. Miss Walsh said that she had made every effort to obtain back the title of the property by a reasonable payment. The lots, she said, represented her savings for years and she had not paid the taxes on the two years because of ill-health. Reynolds denied he was any relation to former Senator Reynolds.

Mr. Breslin said he thought the sale could be set aside, and advised Miss Walsh not to surrender her interest in the property.

THREE CHINESE OFFICIALS SLAIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

ton for New York not many hours ahead of the detectives.

It is asserted that the members of the mission suspected this man of theft, and it is said that he may have become aware that he was suspected and murdered the men with the idea of getting more money from the safe.

The theory of the officers is that the two students were killed first by some one who lurked in the house, and that Wong was murdered later when he returned home.

This theory is based upon several facts. The first is that Li went to the house on Wednesday and upon ringing the bell was told by a strange Chinese that Wong was not at home. Another is that there were only two discharged cartridges in the pistol, whereas at least five shots were fired into the bodies. The police think that sufficient time elapsed between the death of the students and of Wong for the murderer to hide the bodies of the first two and reload the gun before Wong reached the house.

Officials at the Chinese Embassy could throw no light on the mystery. Tsu-tsun, attaché of the legation, who is a student at George Washington University, missed Woo and Hsia from the university and it was at his suggestion that Li called at the house on Wednesday to inquire for Wong.

Mr. Wong had been the Director of the Chinese Education Mission in Washington for a number of years. He delivered addresses at most of the leading colleges of this country which were educating Chinese students. His own education was completed in this country at the University of Virginia.

TELL OF REPRIMAND TO GEN. CROWDER

Rumors of Action by Gen. March Not Officially Confirmed in Washington.

STORY OF CLASH OVER PLAN

Baker Says Crowder Has Not Resigned and That His Record Is Clear.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Secretary of War Baker and General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the army, both declined tonight to comment on a report printed in Colonel Harvey's weekly magazine of Feb. 1 to the effect that Provost Marshal General Crowder had been reprimanded by General March because Crowder had worked out and presented a plan for the training of draft men, which March considered an encroachment on his province.

According to the story in Colonel Harvey's magazine, General March had refused to wipe out the alleged reprimand, and it would stand against the General's record for promotion, and General Crowder therefore intended to resign.

"I decline to make any comment on the story," said Secretary Baker to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, "except to say that so far as I am aware General Crowder has neither resigned nor asked for retirement, and has not even suggested such a thing. I have no other comment to make except that there is nothing whatever on General Crowders' record that is in any way prejudicial to him."

The story was also brought to the attention of General March, who authorized the statement that he did not care to make any comment on the article in advance of having seen it. Copies of the magazine containing the story had not reached Washington tonight.

It was impossible to obtain any comment from General Crowder, who left Washington late in the afternoon and who will probably be in New York tomorrow.

It was learned that the story of the development of very sharp differences of opinion between Generals March and Crowder has been rumored in inner army circles here for several weeks. Whether General March actually indulged in a reprimand of General Crowder could not be positively developed from any official source, but it was learned that in army circles the gossip has been that in connection with differences of opinion that developed between Generals March and Crowder, General March had written something which General Crowder had regarded as equivalent to a reprimand, whether it was so intended or not.

RAID ON STOCK CONCERN.

Prosecutor Questions Van Brandenburg About a Selling Campaign.

Assistant District Attorney E. S. Brogan, acting on information contained in an anonymous letter sent to Mayor Hylan yesterday, seized the books and papers of the Eastern Bond and Securities Company, with offices in the Grand Hotel, for the purpose of investigating the stock selling business of the concern. Mr. Brogan said that the raid had been made on a Grand Jury subpoena. No arrests were made nor was any charge made against any one connected with the concern, but a number of men were questioned at the Criminal Court Building.

Among them, Mr. Brogan said, was E. B. Van Brandenburg, President of the securities company, which, it was asserted, was acting as agent of the New York New Method and Metals Molding Company.

"It appears that the plan is to establish corporations and sell stock on the basis of the output of an asbestos mine at Tuckaseigee, N. C.," said Mr. Brogan, "but Van Brandenburg admitted that he had only an option on the mine. Stock amounting to $27,000 had been sold in Buffalo, and $60,000 here, at $1 a share, but the corporation had only $10 in a bank. A sign in Van Brandenburg's office announced the stock would be advanced to $2 on Feb. 1."

Mr. Brogan said that Van Brandenburg was Broughton Brandenburg, known formerly as a literary agent and magazine writer, who had been acquitted in 1908 of the charge of larceny in connection with the sale of political letters purporting to have been written by Grover Cleveland. It was also asserted that Brandenburg had been sentenced to two years in prison in 1911, on a charge of forgery concerning a check for $50. Mr. Brogan said Brandenburg had told him that Governor Whitman had restored him to citizenship after serving his term.

Troy Sunday Budget Is Sold.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The Troy Sunday Budget, founded in 1797, and of which the late Colonel Arthur MacArthur was proprietor, has been bought by Albert A. MacNaughton, for several years its editor, and Mrs. Thomas H. Curry of this city.

Indiana Senate for Suffrage.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 31.—By unanimous vote the amendment to the State Constitution giving suffrage to women in Indiana and barring aliens from voting was passed by the State Senate today. The bill now goes to the House.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Verbatim Report by Cable

Just what happened word for word at the Peace Conference on that historic day in Paris

WHEN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS WAS BORN

told completely, with an introduction by the World's staff correspondent, Herbert Bayard Swope, in

TOMORROW'S SUNDAY WORLD

It gives the exact language used by the famous statesmen who participated, Wilson, Lloyd-George, Clemenceau, Orlando, Venizelos, Klotz, Hymans, and others.

A document invaluable for future reference and historic record.

Leave an order with news dealer today for tomorrow's Sunday World. Edition Limited.

COLD RESCUE AT FATAL FIRE

Fireman and Soldier Save Woman —Man Burned to Death.

A fire, which spread with remarkable rapidity through the five-story building, 710 Lexington Avenue, yesterday, resulted in the death of Samuel Chonton of 11 East Ninety-eighth Street, a paper hanger, and gave opportunity for the rescue of a woman who was about to throw herself from a window. The building was practically destroyed, and the loss is fixed at $25,000.

Two women, Mrs. Delia Cambeir, who lived on the fourth floor, and Mrs. Bernice Vaughn of 270 West Ninety-third Street, who was visiting her, started down the stairs, which were then burning. Mrs. Cambeir succeeded in reaching the street with her hair and clothing on fire.

A burst of flames drove Mrs. Vaughn back into the room. She was about to leap from the window when Martin J. Murphy, a fireman, shouted for her not to jump, and with Daniel Coughlin, a returned soldier of Long Island City, went to the fourth floor of an adjoining building and made the rescue. Murphy straddled the window ledges and passed Mrs. Vaughn to the soldier.

After the fire was under control the firemen found the body of Chonton in a rear room of the upper floor.

TO-DAY our clients are receiving $495,000 Mortgage Interest paid the day when it is due. If a SURE income is wanted buy our GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

THE NEW POLAND

The problem of Poland, with the pianist Paderewski as its Premier and Foreign Minister, dealt with in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

SAKS & COMPANY
Announce an
Exhibition Extraordinary of
$5.95 Wonder Hats

Reflecting the newest note in authentic fashions as expressed by the most exclusive Paris modistes.

This is the initial showing of Saks $5.95 Wonder Hats for Spring, featuring the most exclusive modes introduced by leading Paris Shops. In no other collection are hats of such rare beauty to be found at this price, each one having been selected to support the reputation of Saks Wonder Hats as "the most wonderful values in correct millinery ever presented in America." Among the styles presented:

Bandeau Sailors, Watteau Styles, Smart Close-fitting Turbans, and Beautiful Flowered Hats.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

On the Sixth Floor at Saks Today—
An Extraordinary Sale of
Men's Leather Coats
Regularly $75
At $49.50

¶ The smartest street Coats produced in leather shown in New York this season.

¶ Warmer than any Woolen coat—rain or wind cannot penetrate it—more serviceable than any other coats made.

¶ Single and Double-breasted styles, in three-quarter walking lengths. Made of soft pliable Crome Leather, with reverse side of Fine Gabardine.

Without Exception—the Best Values Ever Offered in Manhattan!

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

ATWATER GUILTY; GETS SIX MONTHS

Convicted on Charge of Pledging Liberty Bonds That Did Not Belong to His Firm.

HIS LAWYER FILES APPEAL

Defendant Out on Bail Pending Further Action—Family Making Good Claims of Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Morton Atwater, senior member of the firm of Atwater, Foote & Sherrill, accused of pledging Liberty bonds which did not belong to them as security for debts, and grand larceny in the third degree, was found guilty on the first count in the Supreme Court here this afternoon. Justice Seeger sentenced Atwater to serve six months in the county jail, but granted the appeal of his attorney for a certificate of reasonable doubt. Atwater was released on bail pending further action of the court in two weeks.

The firm of Atwater, Foote & Sherrill was thrown into bankruptcy on April 18 last, following the petition of Mrs. Henrietta D. Fraleigh of Red Hook, N. Y., and several other residents of Dutchess County. The members of the firm were Morton Atwater, Eliot Atwater, Gilbert F. Foote, and Harold W. Sherrill. Foote is serving four years in Sing Sing, for forgery in the third degree, and Sherrill, the son of ex-Mayor Isaac W. Sherrill, who also pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery, is ill with influenza in the Dutchess County jail. He will be arraigned for sentence when he has sufficiently recovered.

Prior to the bankruptcy proceedings, the firm made an assignment to Alexander G. Cummings of Poughkeepsie. When Stephen H. Guernsey, the temporary receiver, took charge, he found only confusion. In a statement to the court he said that many of the bonds held by the brokerage company were claimed by creditors. More than 90 per cent. of the creditors were residents of Dutchess County.

About $90,000 of the firm's assets consisted of securities held by the firm of Post & Flagg, and about $60,000 was in Liberty bonds pledged with Poughkeepsie banks. It was charged that the firm had carried a fictitious account which was traded in from time to time, the profits, if any, being distributed by Foote.

The seven days' trial, which came to a close today, attracted all Poughkeepsie. Atwater is the son of Edward S. Atwater, President of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank, who is said to be the wealthiest man in Dutchess County. He offered to make restitution to the poor customers who suffered from the failure of his sons' firm, and in the referee's proceedings, which followed the bankruptcy, he offered to pay anything up to $500,000 to satisfy the creditors.

Mrs. Gilbert F. Foote and her two sons, it became known today, have turned over all their real estate, with the exception of their home here, to satisfy the claims, which amount to a little less than $1,000,000. All the automobiles of the Atwater family have been sold by the referee. There were over 400 creditors, with liabilities of $1,250,000. The assets were said to be about $200,000.

Out of the failure of the firm there grew indictments charging violations of the selective service law. The indictments were returned against Gilbert Flagler Foote and his two sons, Gilbert, Jr., and Andrew G. Foote; Charles W. Swift, of the District Board of Appeals at White Plains, an uncle of Morton and Eliot Atwater; Dr. John S. Wilson, a Major in the Medical Corps of the United States Army and a member of the local draft board; Albert A. Simpson, Secretary of the local draft board, and Charles C. Hahl, transportation manager for the Barrett Manufacturing Company of New York.

The indictment set forth that Simpson, Wilson, and Hahl received checks from Atwater, Foote & Sherill as ostensible profits on stock transactions. Five of the defendants, the Footes, Simpson, and Swift, appeared before Federal Judge Hand, pleaded not guilty, and were released in $5,000 bail each.

Most of the prominent residents of Poughkeepsie figured in the trial of young Atwater. When the verdict was brought in this afternoon the members of his immediate family were surprised, as they were confident that he would be acquitted.

In imposing sentence, Justice Seeger said he considered Atwater too young to be sent to Sing Sing, and said that no fine would be imposed, in order that more money would revert to the creditors.

Eliot Atwater, a brother, and a former member of the New York Stock Exchange, will be tried next on a charge of doing business after knowing of the insolvency of the firm.

MURDERER ELUDES GUARD IN THE TOMBS

Richard Harrison, Who Escaped Once Before, Climbs to Top of High Prison Wall.

Richard Harrison, a convicted murderer, who within a few hours was to be sentenced to die in the electric chair, sought to escape from the Tombs yesterday, and almost succeeded. He reached the top of the eighteen-foot wall on the Franklin Street side, near the Bridge of Signs, but fell back within the prison enclosure, injuring himself. He was finally caught when he tried to conceal himself behind boxes and barrels in one of the prison buildings.

On Oct. 4, when Harrison was to be arraigned on the charge of murdering a soldier, George J. Griffiths, at the Waiters' Club, in Sixth Avenue, the prisoner escaped from detectives in the Criminal Courts Building and eluded search for several weeks. He was recaptured in Newark. After his desperate effort to get free again yesterday he was taken into the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, and Justice Weeks sentenced him to die in the electric chair in the week of March 10. A half hour later Sheriff Knott and several deputies, two of whom were handcuffed to the elusive criminal, started with him for Sing Sing.

At the exercise hour yesterday morning Harrison, with other prisoners, was under guard in the corridor. Soon after the men had been returned to their cells Harrison's wife and their child and her brother called to see him. A keeper found that Harrison was gone. Apparently he had slipped past his cell on the second tier when the others were locked in, and had passed the keeper's desk and several guards in getting to the first floor and thence to the prison yard.

Chaloner Estate Grows Here.

The annual accounting of Thomas T. Sherman, as committee of the estate of John Armstrong Chaloner of Virginia, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday, showing that in the last year he had received $112,099 and disbursed $78,219. A substantial addition to the principal of the estate is shown in Chaloner's interest of $185,520 as a one-twenty-fourth share of the estate of Henry Astor. His share of the estate of his father, John Winthrop Chanler, is now valued at $316,579, and his interest in the property left by his aunt, Laura Astor Delano, is $432,563.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

"In the Heart of New York"—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

Beginning Today—The Most Remarkable

Sale of Women's Fur-Trimmed and Tailored Coats

held in New York This Winter. Only the most successful styles for immediate wear are included

At Greatly Reduced Prices

This is *the* opportunity of the year to secure a really first class coat at a substantial reduction from its regular price. The range of styles is so extensive, the size and color assortments so complete that you cannot help but find the very coat you had in mind, and expected to pay the regular price for. All fashionable materials, all wanted fur trimmings, each coat beautifully lined and interlined.

Regular and Extra Sizes—34 to 52½

Coats Formerly $22.00 and $25.00.....Reduced to **$15.00**
Coats Formerly $35.00 and $39.50.....Reduced to **$22.50**
Coats Formerly $45.00 and $49.50.....Reduced to **$33.00**
Coats Formerly $49.50 and $55.00.....Reduced to **$37.50**
Coats Formerly $59.50 and $75.00.....Reduced to **$49.50**

6 Evening Wraps.....Formerly $69.50 to $85...Reduced to **$45.00**
4 Evening Wraps.....Formerly $88.00 to $125..Reduced to **$65.00**

A Treat for Men!

All Wool Smoking Jackets

Today Special

At $7.50

The best House Jackets and Smoking Coats you ever saw below ten dollars. Tailored in All-Wool Grey Cloths that are just full of style. Silk Frogs, and edged with silk cord. *Fifth Floor.*

Fine Wavy Switches

Saturday Special

at $3.75

Reduced from $5

They add wonderfully in the development of the new coiffure arrangement. Quantity limited.

To-day—A Sale Extraordinary of

Beautiful Georgette Crepe Blouses at $3.65

That Would Sell Regularly at $5.95

Most exquisite hand-beaded, embroidered, and braid-trimmed styles, with high or low neck, and the very successful two-in-one collars as shown in the most expensive models for Spring. They come in all the new suit shades, Flesh Color, White, Maize, Peach, Sunset, New Green, Grey, Beige.

At $3.65 they are entirely without competition

Saturday Only—

Women's Embroidered and Braid-Trimmed Frocks

In Fine Serge

at the Remarkable Price of

$15

Three distinct models—one artistically trimmed with Braid, and two very tastefully embroidered.

More practical frocks are not to be had, and nowhere are frocks of this quality equalled at this low price. One style *pictured.*

Obtainable in Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 42.

High-Cost Serge Frocks

Formerly $35, $39.50 and $45

All Reduced to $25

Broken selections of the most interesting Serge Frocks shown for some time. Beautifully fashioned of Serge, or Satin combined with Serge.

A Rare Opportunity—

Women's Smart Fur-Trimmed and Tailored Suits

Formerly $39.50 to $59.00

Reduced to $26 and $36

These charming suits are in the most distinctive styles created for the present season, tailored in a manner that absolutely assures satisfactory wear. The materials afford splendid choice, including among others:

Wool Velour, Duvet de Laine, Broadcloth, Fine Tweeds, Oxfords and Velour Checks

Of especial interest are the Smart Box Coat Suits in this collection, with dainty vestees and other admirable style features

Smart Skirts for Spring

At $8.75, $10.75 and $13.75

At these three prices our assortment of separate skirts is unequalled. The styles are the most captivating created for Spring, showing novel pockets and clever belt treatments. Beautifully tailored in Men's Wear Serge, All-Wool Plaids, Velour Checks, Wool Poplins, Silk Poplins.

Ask to see "The Fairway"—a very popular sports model at $10.75

We Shall Place on Sale Saturday

A Limited Quantity of

Misses' Suits for Immediate Wear

Special

At $29.50

These youthful suits show the very newest and most charming silhouettes for Spring, and feature a variety of very clever style innovations.

Coats are in varying types, including Box Effects, with dainty Panel Vests, and mannish Belted Styles of a most distinctive type, developed in fine Velour and Men's Wear Serge.

Lined with colorful Fancy Silks. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One style *pictured.*

Exceptional!

Misses' Afternoon Frocks

of Georgette Crepe Combined with Satin

Saturday

At $39.50

Just arrived! They reflect authentic Paris Fashions as exhibited in the most exclusive imported models.

Some show trimmings of Beading, others are embellished with Fringed Fluting.

To be had in Navy, Taupe, Henna, and Cornflower Blue. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One Style *pictured.*

Beginning This Morning!

An Important Sale of Boys' Fine Overcoats

at Less Than Today's Wholesale Cost

$15.75

These are not just odds and ends of high priced coats, but all new, skilfully tailored overcoats, produced in fine Woolens of a character seldom seen in coats below $25.

Cut along boyish and young mannish models, and may be had in colorings that appeal to both Parent and Boy alike. Sizes 10 to 18.

Careful comparison will enhance your estimation of any coat in the lot!

Also—Junior Boys' Coats Reduced to $5.75

Tailored *right,* in Fancy Mixtures of dependable wearing quality, and warmly lined. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

Unequalled!

Girls' Hand-Embroidered Frocks Saturday at $6.95

In dainty Straight Line model, fashioned of Ramie Cloth with sash, tucked Organdie Vestee, and hand-embroidery in Strawberry design. *Illustrated.*

$6.95

$12.95

Obtainable in Pink, Lavender and Light Blue

Entirely New!

Girls' Dainty Silk Frocks at $12.95

Pretty Afternoon Frocks of Crepe de Chene or Pussy Willow Silk, in a new tucked model with crushed girdle and sash. Sizes 8 to 14 years.

Obtainable in Copenhagen Blue, Rose and White

Also—Regulation Serge Frocks for Girls at $5.95

To Close Out Saturday

Misses' Winter Coats Reduced to $28

Formerly $35 to $50. Handsomely fur-trimmed or strictly tailored. Sizes 14 to 18 years. *Second Floor.*

For Saturday Only—

Sheer, Dainty Undergarments

in a Special

Sale at $2

New Nightgowns of Sheer Nainsook, elaborately trimmed lace or embroidery. Three very pretty styles—one as *pictured.*

Envelope Chemises of Sheer Nainsook, in three beautiful styles, trimmed front and back with dainty Lace. One style *pictured.*

Washable Bodices in becoming slip-over models, trimmed with Georgette Crepe, lace, or hand-embroidery.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store opens 9:00 A.M. and closes 5:30 P. M.

Some Have Flown

Only natural at such radical reductions, but there are still many opportunities in this last day of clearance to save on high quality

Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats

All this season's desirable models in fabrics from America's best mills.

Sack Suits at $19.50

Some special purchase suits in this lot would sell regularly up to $24.75.

Sack Suits at $26.50

Special purchase suits in this lot would sell regularly at $42.50.

Winter Overcoats, $23.75

Were $32.50, $37.50, and $42.50.

Ulsterettes, Town Coats, Slip-ons, Box Models and Waistline effects.

Clearance at Cost

Men's Fur Lined Overcoats, $55 to $300.00

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

Some Jump Good Shoes at $3.69 and $5.69

Were $5.94 and $7.89.

Button and laced models in patent leather.

Blucher models in gun metal leather.

Laced models, with mahogany vamps and fawn cloth tops.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

For Sunday's Shave

Here's a delightful surprise for you if you've never tried

Macy's *Shaving Cream*

MOM

One-half inch of this silvery white preparation banishes effort and puts a gleeful smile into shaving. There's healing, too, in its thick, smooth lather. Effective in either hot or cold water.

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

Silk Socks For Sunday—

Fine quality, rich lustre silk, medium weight ingrain. Extra spliced heels, soles and toes. Elastic ribbed tops. $1.89 pr.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

SECURITY HOLDERS' RAILROAD PLAN

Provides for Return of Roads, with Minimum Income Assured by Rate Adjustments.

CONGRESS TO FIX FIGURE

Excess Profits to be Shared with Employes and Co-operation Effected with Shippers.

5-YEAR CONTROL OPPOSED

Creation of Secretary of Transportation Also Objected To by National Association.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. — Investors who represent $5,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000 of the outstanding $17,000,000,000 of railroad securities are not only opposed to the McAdoo five-year plan of Federal control of railways, but to the creation of a Secretary of Transportation, as proposed by the railway executives, S. Davies Warfield, President of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today.

Mr. Warfield presented in great detail a new plan which, he said, would secure a fixed return on railroad stocks, attract investors, permit necessary extensions by carriers, provide for the creation of agencies to adjust disputes between railroad employers and employes, and give labor a share in the excess earnings of the roads, either in the form of added compensation or insurance.

The fundamentals of the plan submitted by Mr. Warfield are:

First—A minimum rate of return on the property investment of the railroads, fixed by Act of Congress, through rates adjusted as occasion may demand, in order that the securities of the railroads may be stabilized and their credit established on a basis necessary to secure the money to provide to the shippers and traveling public adequate facilities and service.

Second—Recognition that a fixed return through rates that will enable the average railroad to secure an adequate return on its invested capital is not possible without giving to the more favorably situated railroads more revenue than the public will sanction, or more than would represent a fair return on its property. The earnings of railroads in excess of fixed reasonable rate of return to be applied as provided in the following section.

Divided on Percentage Basis.

Third—This excess would be distributed under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission on a percentage basis so that railroad employes would benefit by profit-sharing or by insurance or in other ways; so that railroads showing efficiency and initiative would gain part of this percentage and so that a part of this excess should be used for improvements of railroad properties which could not be capitalized for the purposes of rate making.

Fourth—A corporation created by Congress, operating without profit, under Federal control, directed by trustees composed of the nine members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and eight railroad men, which would finance in the present emergency, such equipment as may be purchased by it from the Railroad Administration and allocated to the carriers; which would furnish an immediate means for assisting in financing the return of the roads; which would continue as a permanent means for mobilizing and purchasing payment of a return on the investment equipment to be leased to the roads; which would continue or effect joint use of terminals, unification of facilities, pooling of freight. The corporation would continue or adopt methods of operation found successful during Federal control and would furnish a standing, trained and efficient means for immediate mobilization of railroads for war purposes without additional legislation.

Fifth—Extension of Federal rate regulation through the present Interstate Commerce Commission co-ordinating with its six subsidiary regional commissions which would have determination of rates and regulations with the right of appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Sixth—Continuation of rate committees of railroad and shipping representatives to consider and pass on changes in rates before such changes are filed with regional commissions.

Seventh—Co-ordination by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the work of State Commissions and the regional commissions so far as possible. Adjustment of intra-State rates to the requirements of interstate commerce as prescribed through interstate rates to be vested in the Federal commissions.

Eighth—Regional commissions would act as Boards of Conciliation in wage differences with an appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission and findings nor compulsory unless agreed upon beforehand. Wages would be supervised by the commissions as would other elements of expenditure.

Ninth—Future issues of railroad securities to be supervised by the regional commissions and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Our plan provides a method," said Mr. Warfield, "by which a percentage of the net operating income of the railroads is set aside to be applied to the therein just the same as payments are required to be made for other necessities entering into railroad operation, without which they cannot operate. Everything else but the capital upon which they do business, has been recognized as an essential, but the policy has been that after providing for everything else, whatever may be left over, goes to take care of invested capital, which should be provided for, especially in a controlled and regulated business, for without it the business cannot be run at all.

"It is proposed, therefore, by act of Congress, to fix, through rates, a percentage of reasonable return on property investment in the railroads, at least as far as this may be practicable. And after authorizing a reserve fund to be set up as a margin of safety within prescribed limitations, surplus earnings of the railroads will be applied as set forth in the plan, part being used in profit sharing with the employes.

"A corporation is to be organized to supply the means to assist in the return of the railroads; to finance railroad equipment to be used under lease, permanently or as emergency equipment; and to give a management for the control of the joint use of railroad facilities. Regional commissions are provided to act in concert with the Interstate Commerce Commission. We realize that this calls for the extension of the regulatory powers to Federal Commissions but they are to be directed as to procedure by an act of Congress. In extending regulatory powers provision should be made for such use of the functions of the State Commissions as shall be beneficial, by co-ordinating their work with the Interstate Commerce Commission supplemented by the Regional Commissions, so located as to give the country a regulatory system on which all, locally and nationally, can depend, and free from political domination and control.

"Through the proposed leveling of railroad earnings by excess earnings reduction and through the powers to be conferred upon the above-mentioned corporation to be organized in the public interest for the unification and adjustment of operating and traffic facilities, the use of the combined facilities of all the railroads will be secured, with the competitive advantages still preserved to the shippers and the public from the individual operation of each. The Interstate Commerce Commission and the management of the corporation working in unison will be the means of correcting any inequalities, and should produce a satisfactory solution of many existing difficulties. Around these requisites our plan has been constructed.

Shippers Willing to Co-operate.

"In the consideration of plans for the return of the railroads the views of many of the interests concerned have been ascertained. In the progress of this we have co-operated with, and asked in return the co-operation of, shipping interests of the country. Shippers have recognized, in fact they have so stated, that this is the first time recognition has been made of the desirability of co-operation and understanding between those who own the railroads and those who use them. The war, if nothing else, has taught us that the interests of the two are largely identical in that adequate railroad facilities and service cannot be secured without adequate return on railroad investment. We have conferred also with others interested. We have adopted many of the suggestions made that have seemed to us constructive.

"When you consider that a fourth of the provision made after death by owners of life insurance policies is invested in railroad securities and that 30,000,000 people own the 46,000,000 life insurance policies now outstanding, secured by the investments of the great insurance companies, with one-quarter of them railroad securities, you realize how important become the methods under which these properties are to be returned to their owners."

In support of the plan Mr. Warfield left with the committee letters of approval from such constitutional authorities as former Senator Elihu Root, Hugh L. Bond, Jr., of Baltimore, John C. Milburn of New York, John S. Miller of Chicago, Luther M. Walter of Chicago, Forney Johnston of Birmingham, and B. H. Inness Brown of New York. The constitutionality of some of the suggestions from others previously appearing at the hearings, notably Federal incorporation of railroads, was denied by these authorities. Some of the important organizations of shippers of the country, Mr. Warfield said, supported many of the ideas he advanced.

B. R. T. 1918 INCOME FALLS OFF $3,595,492

Annual Report to Stockholders Shows Reduction from 6.82 Per Cent. Earned in 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company held yesterday at the company's offices, 85 Clinton Street, was one of the largest in the history of the company. The business included the reading of the annual report and the re-election of four Directors, Harry C. Duval, J. H. Harding, Henry Evans, and G. W. Davidson. The financial statement showed that the net income of the company had fallen $3,595,492, compared with the previous year. For the six months ended Dec. 31, 1918, the net income was only $11,516.82.

The report, which is signed by Nicholas F. Brady, Chairman of the board, and Timothy S. Williams, President of the company, although he resigned a few days ago, reviews the conditions which brought about a receivership of three companies in the system, and then makes the following reference to the surface lines, which are not in the hands of the receiver:

"Although the net earnings of the surface lines have been largely reduced, the properties are able to pay all their fixed charges, except such as accrue to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company as the holder of their obligations, and are earning a considerable portion of these. Moreover, they are creditors of the parent company for moneys loaned, from time to time, on demand notes, the aggregate amount of which is now $2,434,514."

The report says the earnings of the company have suffered materially from the failure of the city to complete the lines which the company will operate, and urges the need for increased fares. In this connection the report says the surface lines, for many years, have been receiving a much less lower average fare than the company's franchises and the law permit the company to charge. For the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1918, the average fare on the Brooklyn surface lines, including transfers, it says, only amounted to 3.26 cents. Thus the companies are placed in the position "where they are expected properly to discharge their obligations to the public, but are prevented by official authority from charging for such service the fares they were authorized to charge when they accepted those obligations."

In the financial statement attached to the report it is shown that the operating revenue for 1918 was $30,982 032.68, against $30,085,287,09 for 1917, an increase of $896,747.59. But the operating expenses rose from $17,211,885.08 in 1917 to $20,035,790.16 in 1918, an increase of $2,823,905.08. The surplus for 1918, after deducting taxes, rentals, and interest, was $1,483,816.24, which is equivalent to 1.99 per cent. on the $74,455,150 capital stock. For 1917 the surplus was $5,079,308.47, equivalent to 6.82 per cent.

After the report had been read, the four retiring Directors were renominated. Elon S. Hobbs, a stockholder of 233 Broadway, said he would like more light on the real condition of the system than could be obtained from the report and said, also, that he thought it was about time the B. R. T. Directors came out into the open. Joseph R. Marquette, Jr., a New York importer, wanted to know if the Public Service Commission could prevent the companies from charging fares that would meet the cost of operating and fixed charges. This question inspired Mr. Hobbs to do a little more heckling and he concluded by nominating Mr. Marquette for a Director. The nomination was later withdrawn and the original ticket was elected unanimously.

BRITISH BAR HONORS DAVIS.

Makes the Ambassador a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—John W. Davis, the American Ambassador, has been made a Bencher of the Middle Temple, and the barristers of the Temple gave a dinner in his honor last night. The late Joseph H. Choate, former American Ambassador in London, is the only other foreigner who ever received this election.

Arms Plant Restored to its Owners.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 31.—The National Operating Corporation, which took over the Smith & Wesson arms plant in this city Sept. 16 on behalf of the Government, will turn the factory over to its original owners tomorrow. The company was engaged exclusively on Government contracts. Recently the plant has been practically idle.

IMMIGRATION BILL EXCITES PROTESTS

House Minority Report Denies Necessity for Proposed Restrictions.

PRAISES EAST SIDE TROOPS

Cites Jews of "Lost Legion" as Proof That Foreign-Born Make Patriotic Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Representative Isaac Siegel of New York, with Representative Sabath of Illinois, today filed a minority report against the bill to restrict general immigration for four ytars. The report, which denied the necessity for such a restriction, asserted that there would not be any great inrush of immigrants to this country for years to come.

Mr. Siegel, who wrote the report, says that the war has shown that aliens are quickly assimilated and are in full accord with American institutions, willing and eager to defend the country and uphold the principles for which it stands.

"The majority report says the 'far-famed melting pot has proved to a great degree a delusion and a snare,'" says the minority report. "We deny this. The test was when the war came. The answer is the casualty lists, which tell their own unvarnished tales of the many brave boys and men of foreign extraction who made the supreme sacrifice when the clarion notes summoned them to the defense of the nation. Have we already forgotten the brave stand of the 'Lost Battalion' in the Argonne Forest, where the boys of the east side astounded the world by their feat of withstanding the enemy for six days and taking prisoners of war?"

The report here quotes the editorial from THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 19, entitled "The Private from the Bronx." This editorial mentions especially the work of Abraham Krotoshinsky of 811 Ritter Place, the Bronx, a private in Company K, 307th Infantry, who volunteered for service which seemed to mean certain death.

After quoting the editorial, the report continues:

"We would respectfully call attention to the fact that no one will claim for a moment the people residing in those States where labor unions have been privileged to exist, where child labor is forbidden, and where the immigrant predominates, failed to respond to the country's needs as quickly as the other States of the Union.

"Krotoshinsky was only one of the many thousands upon thousands of foreign Jews who rendered yeomen's service in 'No Man's Land,' and what applies to him and his must be applied also to the many thousands of other nationalities like the Irish, Italians, Czechoslovaks, (Bohemians,) Poles, Jugoslavs, and, as a matter of fact, to those who have come here from Germany and Austria in years gone by. They demonstrated beyond contradiction that they were all loyal to their adopted country. Side by side with the native-born, they fought for what they deemed right, and once and for all they have proven that patriotism exists in all men, regardless of the place of birth.

"The members of this committee held no brief for Bolshevism or its adherents. They fail to see, however, where this bill is going to prevent any person getting imbued with such ideas if he is foolish and weak-minded enough to believe in them. We condemn its leaders and doctrines with all the emphasis that language can command. We think too much of the patriotic common sense of our people to believe for a moment that they can be so readily led astray as the majority report would assume. That report refers to the Italian people in a manner which requires a reply, and we prefer to quote what President Wilson said on Friday, Jan. 3, 1919, at Rome, as more fittingly conveying America's opinion of the Italian emigrants.

"We have heard many times in the past few years of the alleged terrific shortage of our food supply, which we now see was given publicity for a specific reason by those interested, the same as publicity is being given by misleading statements to the effect that we have an overabundance of labor in this country. We recognize our sense of high obligation to our country, and if we were convinced by any reliable evidence or testimony that this bill is necessary to maintain a high wage for the toilers of America, or that there was the slightest danger of Bolshevism here, we would gladly join in supporting it. Every patriotic pulse-beat which quickens our minds and thoughts leads us to the one unbiased conclusion—that it would have a contrary effect. Firmly convinced that its enactment would be detrimental to the progress and best interests of the republic, we feel it our duty to oppose it to the fullest extent. It neither represents matured thought nor investigation. It does not stand for those ideals for which we entered the war. It practically says to the 164,182 men who waived their right to exemption on the ground that they were aliens, that they were fit to go into battle for America, and even die for it, but that they were not inspired by love for our institutions, and that, therefore, the doors of our country are to be closed to their younger brothers and next of kin.

"We do not know whence the call has come to close the doors of America to the men who were coming here to do the unskilled labor of the nation, and who, under the present law, must be physically fit and be capable of passing the 'literacy test'; but until our citizens speak emphatically in favor of the erection of such a wall we believe that such action is contrary to their wishes and should be defeated. Let us sink all ideas of selfish thoughts and let us give notice to the world that America will continue to welcome those who come here to be real Americans in the fullest sense of the term.

"The majority report states that there were two cogent reasons for its favoring this legislation, consisting of the alleged unsettled labor conditions of the country, and the other the alleged danger to our country by the admission of thousands of so-called 'revolutionists' from foreign countries.

"When the present law was passed we remember that the main argument in its favor was that it would prevent 'an influx of a million untrained workers a year.' The sponsor of that bill now contends, with the 'literacy test' in existence, that the same number would be coming here. We have read the newspapers very carefully, and we have not learned from any source that there has been such extraordinary educational progress in Europe that all of its illiterates have suddenly becomes literates. If the sponsor of the bill of Feb. 8, 1917, was correct in his assertion that it would prevent about 60 per cent. of immigration to this country, then the same statement must be deemed to be true to-day that the most that could possibly come here would be 400 000 a year if conditions had been normal in Europe during the last four years. That continent has, however, lost over ten millions in death and disabled. In addition there is evidence before the committee establishing that more than a million to a million and a half of workers from this country are now prepared to leave it at the first opportunity offered to them."

An Italian Protest from Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 31.—Joseph J. Lunghino, editor of The Italian Courier of this city, has sent the following telegram of protest against the Immigration bill to Senators Wadsworth and Calder:

"We protest against legislation restricting immigration for four years after peace is signed. It is rank discrimination and un-American. Thousands of foreigners with the American Expeditionary Forces, unnaturalized, having families abroad, will undoubtedly want to visit them. It would be a crime not to permit them to re-enter the United States. Freedom of the seas becomes hypocrisy when you deny these people freedom of land. Thousands of Italian boys now serving with the Italian Army are American residents, and many would like to return here to carry on their vocations. They fought for the same ideals and principles for which we entered the war. Are you going to prevent them from coming back?

"Anarchists, Bolshevists, and Reds may now be debarred by present immigration laws. No need for further immigration restrictions."

CANADIAN BANK BUYS 15-STORY HOME HERE

The Royal Pays More Than $1,000,000 for Office Building to House New York Agency.

Another important purchase of real estate in the financial district by a banking institution, as a result of the recent expansion of banking activity in New York, was closed yesterday, when the Royal Bank of Canada bought, through William A. White & Sons, Inc., for its New York agency the fifteen-story office building on the northeast corner of William and Cedar Streets. The price paid was more than $1,000,000. This purchase is in line with the tendency of banks to buy property for permanent occupancy, because of the rapidly narrowing area in the financial section available for their use.

The property, which fronts 54.5 feet on William Street and 124.2 feet on Cedar Street, was bought from the 68 William Street Corporation. The Royal Bank's New York agency now occupies the ground floor, second floor, basement, and other space in the building.

The 68 William Street Building was erected in 1901, and in 1914 was bought for occupancy by the Casualty Company of America. This company later went into the hands of the Superintendent of Insurance, who has held the property as liquidator, necessitating approval of the sale by the Supreme Court.

Purchase of the building was made necessary by recent growth in the business of the agency. The development of the agency is indicated by its growth since opening for business on July 5, 1899, in a small office not exceeding 800 square feet of space, at 16 Exchange Place, with a force consisting of the agent, three clerks, and a stenographer.

The expansion of the foreign business of the bank, which has been the outstanding feature of its history, was marked during the last year by an increase in the number of its branches from 432 in March, 1918, to 513 at present.

Organized Oct. 18, 1869, as the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, it absorbed the Union Bank of Halifax in 1910, the Traders' Bank of Canada in 1912, the Quebec Bank in 1917, and the Northern Crown Bank in March last. The present name was adopted in 1901. Deposits have grown from $288,000 at the end of the first year's business to $332,591,717 Nov. 30, 1918; assets from $954,000 to $427,512,982.

Among recent transactions which indicate the heavy demand for property for the permanent occupancy of banks in the rapidly narrowing available area of the financial district, are the purchase by the National City Company of the old Mechanics and Metals National Bank Building at 50 Wall Street; purchase by the Bank of America of the former Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company's ten-story building at 45-49 William Street, together with an extension on Pine Street; the purchase by the New York Stock Exchange of the Mortimer Building, and purchases by the Federal Reserve Bank, Brown Brothers & Co., and the National Park Bank.

POLICEMAN GETS AID OF CAPT. ROOSEVELT

Son of the Late Colonel Guards Fugitive Dropped by a Bullet.

Captain Archibald Roosevelt, son of the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, with his wife and nine months' old son, Archie, Jr., witnessed a pistol fight between police and jewel thieves at Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street yesterday morning, and Captain Roosevelt stood guard over one of the thieves whom a policeman had shot down, while a search was continued for the two other robbers. Policeman John Deveny of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was slightly wounded in the fight, and was commended by his superior officers for bravery in pursuing the thieves.

The robbers, who were overtaken by the police at Seventy-ninth Street, had attempted to rob a jewelry store at 334 Columbus Avenue, near Seventy-sixth Street, but were frustrated by the owner, Henry Graham, who struck one of the men over the head with a blackjack and called for the police. His cries frightened the men, and instead of shooting at him with their leveled pistols they ran out of the shop, taking with them only about $75 worth of small gold trinkets.

As the men ran west through Seventy-sixth Street toward Amsterdam Avenue, Policeman Deveny, who had been attracted by the cries of the jeweler, gave chase in an automobile. As he came abreast the men near Seventy-ninth Street, he jumped from the running board of the car and seized Frank Marcello, who broke the policeman's grasp and began to shoot. One of the bullets tore the policeman's coat and grazed his hip, and another made a slight wound in one of his legs before he could open fire himself.

Captain Roosevelt, who was walking from his home at 201 West Seventy-eighth Street to a postal station on the corner, saw the fight from a distance of a few feet, but before he could give aid to the policeman a bullet dropped Marcello. When the policeman saw Roosevelt starting to aid him he shouted to the Captain to guard the fallen robber while he chased the two other robbers. Notwithstanding his wounds Deveny ran on for several blocks, but the thieves managed to elude him and several other policemen who had joined the chase.

Marcello was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a serious condition. He told the police he was a discharged soldier, and had decided to resort to crime after he had been unable to find work. The police disproved this story, and after investigation, asserted that he was a machinist living at 182 East 109th Street. Deveny had his wounds dressed at Roosevelt Hospital and then returned to the police station to report. Captain Roosevelt, as well as the superior police officers, praised the patrolman for his bravery.

Ball to Aid Blind Soldier Fund.

For the benefit of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund for Soldiers and Sailors of the Allies, the headquarters of which are at 590 Fifth Avenue, a ball will be given on Washington's Birthday eve, Feb. 21, at the Ritz-Carlton. Among the patronesses are: Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. James M. Beck, Mrs. Jasper Bayne, Mrs. Henry B. Baker, Mrs. Edward H. Breitung, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Howard G. Cushing, Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. John Drexel, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Austen Gray, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Frederick Whitridge.

To Feed Belgians from Airplanes.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Government has allotted a squadron of military airplanes to convey foodstuffs to Belgium for the relief of the population. The service, which is to be daily, will begin immediately between Folkestone and Ghent.

Religious Notices on Page 17.

WANTS CABLES AND WIRES TURNED BACK

C. H. Mackay Writes Every Congressman Urging Amendment of Moon Resolution.

SAYS SERVICE GETS WORSE

Opposes Increase in Rates and Accuses Burleson of Playing Bell System's Game.

Contending that the Government has advanced no reason for retaining the telegraph, telephone, and cable lines, Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, made public last night a letter which he has sent to every member of Congress, urging them to give careful consideration to the resolution reported by the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and recommending that it be so amended that the telegraph and cable lines be turned back to the companies immediately.

Mr. Mackay asserts in the letter that the telegraph service has been steadily growing worse under Postmaster General Burleson's management, and that he has done nothing but give high compensation to the Western Union and to disturb the morale of the staff of the Postal Telegraph Company. With regard to the retention of the telephone lines, he says that "the purposes are clear, namely, to raise telephone rates, finance crippled telephone companies, and enable the Bell Company to gather in the competing telephone companies."

Mr. Mackay deduces from the written and spoken statements of Theodore N. Vail of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Newcomb Carlton of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Postmaster General Burleson at the hearing on the Moon resolution, that "they have apparently determined in their minds that the Postmaster General shall keep control as long as possible of the telegraph and telephone lines, especially the latter, in order to give those companies guaranteed Government compensation and to finance them, and most important of all, to increase telephone rates, which increase has been ordered throughout the country. The companies of which I am President are fully capable of conducting their business and financing their present needs and future extensions without any increase in rates.

"If the Postoffice Department should order an increase in rates, (and we believe an increase in rates is unjustifiable at this time,) we shall put those rates into effect under protest and shall allow them to continue only during the time of Government control. In my judgment the lines should be turned back to their owners immediately, as it is not pleasing or conducive to good management to have our business controlled as it is today by orders of the Postmaster General given through our competitors in business."

Referring to Mr. Burleson's statement before the House Committee on Jan. 21, that, "Competition should be eliminated; the period for competition is passed," Mr. Mackay says the public wishes competition to be restored. He holds that the Western Union wishes to advance telegraph rates under the shield of Mr. Burleson's control, but adds that the Postal refuses. He maintains that the Government is losing money daily on its guaranteed compensation to the Western Union, and that the extension of time from the proclamation of peace to Dec. 31, would under these circumstances, be unconstitutional.

With regard to the cable situation he states that international complications have arisen and quotes the following order of the British Government:

"His Majesty's Government do not agree to either company allowing control of its stations, staff, or working in the United Kingdom, by the other company or by any person acting directly or indirectly on behalf of the United States Government."

Mr. Mackay then says that the Postmaster General has done nothing with regard to the cables except to remove officers of the Commercial Cable Company. He concludes with this statement:

"We think it eminently unfair that a committee made up of Union N. Bethell of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, G. M. Yorke of the Western Union Telegraph Company, F. A. Stevenson of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and A. F. Adams of the Kansas City Home Telephone Company, three of them officials of competitor companies, should be authorized to exercise a dominance in our affairs. I submit these facts and views to you, the representatives in Congress of the American people, depending upon your sense of fairness and good judgment."

Eberle to Leave Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 30.—Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, Superintendent of the Navl Academy since Sept. 20, 1916, has been ordered to sea duty as commander of the 5th Division of the battleship fleet, it was stated at the Academy today. Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, commander of the Great Lakes Department, has been appointed to succeed Admiral Eberle.

The Economy of Grape-Nuts
IS GIVING PEOPLE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN ITS STERLING VALUE AS A HEALTH FOOD AT LOW COST

RED CROSS AID FOR BALKANS

American Commissions Going to Serbia and Other Stricken Countries.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—To meet the immediate needs of war-stricken Balkan countries, where there is greater distress, probably, than in any other part of Europe except Poland, the American Red Cross, after a conference here between Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, and the American Red Cross Commission for Europe, has dispatched to the Balkans commissions recruited by Lieut. Col. Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, Va. Colonel Anderson will have with him staffs which worked during the hostilities in France and Italy, and will be able to draw upon accumulated supplies until the Allied Powers are able to organize relief measures on an extensive scale. It is hoped to save thousands of lives before the next harvest.

For northern Serbia seventy workers will operate under Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Farnam of Yale University. The personnel for southern Serbia numbers twenty-four workers, commanded by Major J. F. Carew. Transportation in northern Serbia is most difficult, and in some regions is impossible. In southern Serbia the supply of foodstuffs and clothing is very low.

The Greek commission, under command of Lieut. Col. Edward S. Capps of Princeton University, is at work. It numbers seventy-five men. The program which will be followed is based on a supply of 150 tons of necessities weekly on the Greek ships which have been detailed for the use of the American Red Cross.

Great distress prevails in Montenegro, and an American Red Cross unit of forty persons is ready to proceed thither by French ships. The Montenegrin Government has allotted the Red Cross space for 700 tons of supplies. This unit is headed by Major Edwin Grant Dexter.

The commission for Rumania will be headed by Lieutenant H. Gideon Wells of Chicago, with a staff of sixty-five. The members and 3,000 tons of supplies are ready to move to Rumania.

The Red Cross Unit for Albania consists of twenty-five members under Major Glenfred C. Bellis. The supplies for this unit include farm implements and tools.

WHAT novel had, during December, the "largest sale" in twenty large cities?
WHAT novel was, and still is, most in demand at the public libraries?
WHAT novel is still selling continuously all over this country?

The answer is

"SHAVINGS"

By JOSEPH C. LINCOLN.

and the reason

—because it is the most entertaining story of the season.

This Is an Appleton Book — For Sale at All Bookstores, $1.50 net.

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE — SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

STRENGTH AND QUALITY AS ALWAYS

SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS

BEWARE OF RE-FILLED BOTTLES

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

Come to Pasadena

RAILROAD service is adequate, and prompt action by California health authorities has relegated the influenza epidemic to a memory.

There is now no reason why you should not enjoy your winter in California—there is every reason why you should.

Social life has assumed its usual gayeties in Pasadena.

Come and enjoy the beauties of the world-renowned playground of California—Pasadena—with its healthy environment, its sunny, smiling skies, its hospitable hotels and its outdoor life in all its ecstasy of abounding health.

Hotel Maryland Hotel Huntington
Hotel Green

D. M. Linnard, Manager. Pasadena, California

PLAN RIDER TO KILL TAX ON LUXURIES

Repeal of Postal Zone System Said to be Contemplated in Congress by Same Method.

STORES GET MANY PROTESTS

Dry Goods Association Estimates 125,000 Signed Petition Here Against Luxury Tax Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—There was a report in Senatorial circles today that if the zone system and the luxury tax are kept in the new revenue bill an attempt will be made to repeal them in another bill. It was said that a repeal of the zone system would be placed on the Post Office bill as a rider, and that the luxury tax repeal would be added to another supply measure. This plan has the support of a number of leading Republicans who, it is declared, are expecting to resort to this course in order to bring defeat to the supply measure and thereby assure an extra session of Congress.

Petitions in the city's department, dry goods, and allied stores against the luxury tax provision of the War Revenue bill were signed so rapidly yesterday—the second of the three days' drive against this form of consumption tax—that at the close of the day those in charge of the lists were unable to say even approximately how many shoppers had entered their names on the rolls as protestants.

Representatives of the Retail Dry Goods Association of this city, who received general reports from many stores, said last night that from the best information they had, between 100,000 and 125,000 signatures were obtained yesterday in the stores. This, with the approximately 50,000 names affixed to the petitions on Thursday, was thought to bring the number to not less than 150,000, on a conservative estimate. Some of the dry goods men thought that the maximum number estimated, 175,000 for the two days, might prove nearer correct.

Yesterday's registration of popular condemnation of the luxury taxes was so standardized in the stores that practically every shopper had his, or her, attention directed to the lists, with an explanation of why the visitor should sign. Out of the many hundred persons signing the petition in Macy's yesterday only one person, a woman, expressed a willingness to pay the luxury tax. The attendant said that, while this woman said she favored the consumption tax, she was unwilling to state the reason for her attitude. She did not sign.

B. Altman & Co. was thought last night to have led in the registration yesterday against the tax with a record of 7,500 petitioners, while the day closed with heavy registrations in all dry goods and haberdashery stores.

Telegraphs Senator Simmons.

Lew Hahn, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, which comprises 500 of the largest retail dry goods stores in all parts of the country, and which is waging a determined fight in more than 180 cities against the inclusion of the luxury taxes in the law about to be enacted, received a telegram last night from the organization's Washington representative, in which it was stated that the Conference Committee had decided to report the Revenue bill with the luxury taxes, but that after reporting the bill it was agreed to introduce a joint resolution in the Senate and the House for the purpose of eliminating these taxes from the bill.

Acting on the strength of this report, Secretary Hahn sent the following telegram to Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and to Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, both members of the Conference Committee:

We are informed your committee has informally agreed to report Revenue bill with luxury taxes as they now stand, with the understanding that after reporting a joint resolution will be introduced in Senate and House for the purpose of removing these taxes from bill.

Merchants and public generally feel luxury taxes should not be permitted to become law. If, however, you cannot find way to eliminate these taxes in committee we desire at once to request you personally to be responsible for the introduction of a resolution to repeal these objectionable taxes.

Will you please wire your attitude. Public sentiment against luxury taxes rapidly crystallizing.

Appeals to Photo Dealers.

J. L. Lewis, Acting Secretary of the Photographic Dealers' Association of New York, yesterday sent out an appeal to the trade to do its part to encompass the defeat of the luxury tax, which, in part, was as follows:

The new tax proposed is to levy, among other luxury articles, a 10 per cent. tax on cameras and photographic films. In view of a possibility of a slump in business, resulting from a large increase in unemployed, it will be an additional hardship on dealers of cameras and photographic supplies to have this additional tax burden.

You are advised to send a protest to the Hon. Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Washington, D. C., also your Congressman. Write or telegraph, get as many signatures from your employes and customers as possible, and forward the first lot Saturday night. Follow this up daily thereafter.

The question of collection is a serious one. The law says plainly and emphatically that it is a consumer's tax, and it cannot be added to the price of the merchandise. This means that on every check there will have to be a separate audit, and that for every day's sales and every day's credits there will have to be separate records kept; that in charge ledgers, where the tax is charged to the customers, it will have to be separated, and will mean a tremendous amount of labor.

The drive for signatures will end tonight, when all stores members of the Retail Dry Goods Association will immediately send their lists to the headquarters of the organization, in the Bush Sales Building, Times Square. Later in the evening W. de S. Trenholm, Secretary of the association, will leave for Washington, where he will present the lists to the conference committee.

Mr. Trenholm desires that all retailers who have obtained the signatures of customers protesting against the enactment of the luxury tax send them to him today so that he can take them to Washington. Stores protesting against the tax, even though not members of the Retail Dry Goods Association, are asked to send in their petitions to Mr. Trenholm so they can be included in the number Secretary Trenholm expects to take with him.

RATIFIES CAMPAIGN TAX.

Long Debate in House Further Delays the Revenue Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Another delay in the preparation of the conference report on the Revenue bill came today when Representative Kitchin declined to attend the conferences and brought up in the House the section of the bill dealing with a tax on campaign contributions. He assured the Senate conferees that he had promised to permit the House to vote on that section before the House conferees acted upon it in conference.

The debate in the House occupied nearly the entire afternoon and prevented the conferees from sitting. Representative Garner of Texas, after making a speech in favor of the section, moved that the House concur in the Senate amendment. This was defeated by a vote of 61 to 244. The section which was placed in the bill against the Senate Finance Committee's protests, by Senator Thomas of Colorado, provides that there should be a tax of 100 per cent. on all election contributions over $500 made to the last campaign and all future campaigns.

The majority in the House objected to the retroactive aspect of the bill, but led by Representative Rucker of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, the Democrats insisted that all contributions in the future should be subject to such a tax. An amendment offered by Mr. Rucker to that effect was adopted by a vote of 191 to 116, and the conferees were instructed to insist upon the House's action.

Senate conferees said tonight they would not agree to such a tax, and if they maintain their position there will be another delay in agreement on the bill. It is generally believed that the bill cannot be completed until early next week, if then. As the conferees see an end of their labors the protests against the bill are accumulating. Thousands of protests were received today by the conferees from merchants and merchants' associations to the luxury tax and periodical publishers are urging strongly that the zone system be abolished.

Senator Penrose said tonight that the conferees had not agreed to the zone system for second class mails and were still hoping to induce Mr. Kitchin to agree to amending the section and accept the Senate amendment of that section.

SPEED FILM TAX PROTEST.

Petitions Being Hastened to Washington Before Bill Is Passed.

With the report of the Conference Committee on the Revenue bill expected today or soon after, moving picture people are racing against time in their opposition to the proposed 5 per cent. tax on film rentals, which, according to those leading the fight, will cost each exhibitor from $15 to $50 a week.

Petitions urging the committee to eliminate the tax from the bill are being circulated all over the country and hastened to Washington. Representatives of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, which has charge of the campaign, said yesterday that, if they could delay the report forty-eight hours, the committee would be flooded with hundreds of thousands of signatures which would convince them of the unpopularity of the intended levy. The association's offices were busy until late last night issuing the blank petitions, a third edition of which had to be printed to meet the demand, according to report.

REOPENS NEWSPRINT CASE.

Trade Commission to Have a Price Hearing on Feb. 11.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—At the request of the Attorney General the Federal Trade Commission has agreed to reopen the newsprint paper price agreement, reached last Spring, and has set Feb. 11 as the date for a preliminary hearing. The commission said in a statement today that the Attorney General had brought to its attention the fact that newspaper publishers, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, had presented a claim that lowering costs of production, beginning about Aug. 1, 1918, entitled them to a reduction of prices and had asked for a reconsideration.

The award was made with the consent of the publishers and all of the principal manufacturers, in order to stabilize prices during the war.

A petition of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for a revision of newsprint prices states that an investigation made by the Canadian Paper Control Tribunal brought out the fact that production costs ran from $2 to $8 a ton lower than those on which American present costs are based. These lower costs, the petition asserts, prevailed during the Spring and Summer of 1918, and entitle publishers to a readjustment of the prices paid during the period.

The Federal Trade Commission, at the conclusion of its first investigation, fixed a base price of $3.10 a hundred pounds for newsprint, to apply to April 1, 1918, and to continue for the duration of the war unless otherwise readjusted. By a Federal Circuit Court decision the price was raised to $3.50; as a result of a decision of the National War Labor Board increasing the pay of workers in the industry generally, the price was made $3.63¾ beginning May 1, and later increased wages awarded to railroad workers and consequent increase in rail freight rates caused the commission to fix the price from July 1 at $3.75¼, where it now stands.

FRENCH DECORATED DERBY.

Few on This Side Knew He Received the War Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 31.—Lieut. Colonel Richard Derby, son-in-law of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who has been in France for eighteen months, came here a few hours this afternoon. He was accompanied by his wife and they visited the grave of the former President.

That Colonel Derby has been decorated with the War Cross by the French Government was known only to his wife and her family here until he arrived. Few of the officers who came with him on the steamship Martha Washington, which arrived at Newport News yesterday, knew of his decoration. He was extremely reticent concerning his war experiences, and his only comment was that he received the medal while American and French forces were fighting together on the Toul front. It is known that many times he went into the trenches to treat wounded men.

Dr. Derby and his wife will stay in New York City for several days and then go to Aiken, S. C., where his two children are.

SENDS SPEEDER TO JAIL.

Dr. Herman Siedler Had Been Convicted Five Times.

Dr. Herman Siedler, 34 years old, of 1,258 Fifty-first street, Brooklyn, arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday, charged with operating his automobile across Manhattan Bridge at the rate of thirty miles an hour, was fined $100 and sentenced to ten days in the City Prison by Magistrate Folwell.

According to the police record Dr. Siedler has been arrested and convicted five times for speeding and has been fined from $25 to $100 for each offense. After looking over the doctor's record, Magistrate Folwell said to him:

"Well, what am I going to do with you? I have your record here."

"I may as well plead guilty, I suppose," Dr. Siedler replied.

"Yes, you certainly might," said the Judge. "You surely are a chronic speeder. What seems to be the reason for your being arrested and fined so many times?"

"I've never had a speedometer on my machine," the physician confessed.

The Magistrate then imposed sentence and the prisoner was taken to Raymond Street Jail to serve his ten days.

BUTTER AND EGGS LOWER.

Small Decline Shown in Prices at Washington Market.

A drop in the retail prices of eggs and butter from Thursday's price was shown in the retail price list of commodities at the Washington Market, Washington and Vesey Streets, made public by Commissioner of Public Markets Jonathan C. Day yesterday. Tub butter was quoted at 58 cents and print butter at 60 cents, a decrease of 2 cents a pound on both grades. Fresh Western eggs were quoted at 61 cents, a drop of 1 cent, and nearby fresh eggs at 69 cents, also a drop of 1 cent. Prices of all other commodities remained practically unchanged.

Religious Notices on Page 17.

JONAS COMMENDED; URGED NOT TO QUIT

Offers Resignation as Brooklyn Victory Committee Head; in Riegelmann's Hands.

PROMISES TO FIGHT HEARST

Fellow-Committeemen Praise Him for Refusal to Withdraw Invitation to J. M. Beck.

Nineteen members of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee met yesterday and voted unanimously to commend Nathan S. Jonas, the Chairman, for his refusal to cancel the invitation to James M. Beck to speak at the meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday last because of an agitation started by persons in sympathy with William Randolph Hearst, a subcommittee Chairman on the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops.

Borough President Riegelmann, who was one of the spokesmen in the demand that Mr. Beck should not be a speaker at the meeting, was censured in the resolution, and was the only member of the committee present not voting.

After the agitation failed to cause the withdrawal of Mr. Beck as a speaker because of the belief that he would attack the loyalty of some members of the Mayor's Committee the efforts of the same persons were directed against Borough President Riegelmann and Mr. Jonas to force the resignation of Mr. Jonas as Chairman of the Victory Committee.

Borough President Riegelmann, who appointed the committee members, was urged to ask the resignation of Mr. Jonas. Attacks were made in the Hearst newspapers upon John H. McCooey, the Democratic leader in Brooklyn, in attempts to force him to use his influence to oust Chairman Jonas, and Mr. Jonas himself was called upon to quit the committee.

Reads His Resignation.

Because of his desire that politics be kept out of the greeting to the returning Brooklyn soldiers, as well as out of the plans to erect a memorial to those fallen in France, Mr. Jonas yesterday read his resignation to the Executive Committee when it assembled in the Chamber of Commerce. It was directed to Mr. Riegelman, as well as to the Executive Committee, and Mr. Jonas explained that he read it to the committee before it was transmitted to the Borough President because other letters written to him demanding cancellation of the Beck invitation had been made public before they reached him. Mr. Jonas's letter said in part:

"On Jan. 28 and 29 you, Mr. President, addressed three letters to me, the latter one just prior to the mass meeting; we also had two conferences on those days, one in my office and one in yours, all appertaining to the one subject, namely, the right of free speech and of fair play.

"I have not heretofore officially answered these communications as the rapid trend of events made this practically unnecessary. I now quote from one of your letters as follows: 'The Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee is the official Brooklyn committee appointed by me in my official capacity.' The intimation here conveyed as well as in our conferences indicated your embarrassment at my remaining the Chairman of your official committee because I did not choose to do your bidding and for other obvious reasons.

"A few weeks ago I publicly stated that if friction arose between us I should resign. This I did not do before, as I would not retire under fire or in the midst of discussions where principles so vital to the life and good name of the community were involved.

"I now tender my resignation, to take effect immediately, and so that you, Mr. President, may have the privilege and opportunity of appointing as Chairman of your official committee one who can work with you more harmoniously and pleasantly than I now find myself able to do. When you honored me originally with the appointment it was only planned to raise funds for a separate reception and welcome home to our boys. This has been accomplished, and the funds are now in hand for that purpose.

"As I do not court publicity, do not desire to be involved in political quarrels, and as the condition of my health renders it imperative that I have an opportunity for rest and recuperation, I must ask to be relieved of my duties at once, but with this assurance on my part, that I shall be glad to advise with and assist my successor should such service be desired, as well as to do all in my power to aid in bringing to a successful conclusion our efforts to honor our living and dead heroes.

His Patriotism Praised.

As soon as Mr. Jonas had finished reading his letter a resolution was offered by Alexander M. White praising Mr. Jonas for his attitude in refusing to submit to those demanding the withdrawal of Mr. Beck and calling upon him to remain as Chairman of the committee. The same resolution also praised the patriotism of Mr. Beck. It was adopted unanimously. Borough President Riegelmann not voting because his name was mentioned. Other motions assuring Chairman Jonas of the support of the committee if he consented to remain also were adopted unanimously.

In reply, Mr. Jonas, who was greatly affected by the action of the committee, said his resignation already was in the hands of the Borough President, but that he would be willing to continue the work and withdraw his resignation if he had assurances from the Borough President that no political influence would be exerted in the affairs of the organization.

Mr. Riegelmann said he would take the resignation under consideration, as well as the proposals made by Mr. Jonas and the members of the committee. He refused to express any opinion in the controversy or give any intimation upon his probable action.

Chairman Jonas said he could not have asked the withdrawal of Mr. Beck without "stultifying myself," and he asserted that he would rather have been beaten to death by the disturbers at the mass meeting than to have permitted Mr. Beck to leave the hall without speaking.

He read to the executive committee an editorial from the Brooklyn edition of Hearst's New York Evening Journal, asserting that there had been cries of "Throw those Irish out," when the police ejected James E. Sullivan and Edmund O'Connor, Commissioner of Records in Kings County, from the Academy of Music when they rose to protest against the presence of Mr. Beck. Chairman Jonas pointed out that the testimony of witnesses and the stenographic report of the meeting showed that no such remark had been made by anybody although a man in the gallery shouted "We don't want any Sein Feln here."

Mr. Jonas said he saw in the editorial an effort to stir up race prejudice to hamper the work of the Victory Committee, and he declared that "Hearst was a menace to the community."

Ready to Fight Hearst.

"Some one must answer Hearst and I will if I can, even if it costs me my life," declared Chairman Jonas. "If the Borough President wishes me to remain Chairman of this committee I will stay. I will fight Hearst and I will be as radical as he ever dared to be. If Mr. Riegelmann will keep the politics out of the committee and the members will stay with me, I will see it through for the honor of our soldiers."

Several other members of the Executive Committee made speeches praising Mr. Jonas for his attitude in support of Mr. Beck and also criticising Hearst. Meier Steinbrink, the lawyer, said that "any one who would attack the loyalty of Mr. Beck was insane or a rogue." He said that while Mr. Beck was preaching the duty of humanity after the murder of Captain Fryatt and Edith Cavell others who attacked him now were spreading German propaganda in this country. He said the entire Executive Committee would quit if Mr. Jonas's resignation were accepted.

Members of the committee pointed out also that the editorial in the Hearst newspaper also had made a veiled attack upon Borough President Riegelmann. The editorial said that when Mr. Jonas was aiding a campaign for the election of Edward Lazansky as Supreme Court Justice he thought that "the Irish names of O'Connor and Sullivan are just as good as the German name of Riegelmann." The editorial concluded, in speaking of the Irish:

"And they never fall down on the job, Mr. Jonas, and they never try to use a great patriotic cause for a sordid personal end. Mr. Jonas, you and Mr. Riegelmann have much to learn in matters of loyalty from the Irish."

O'Connor, a former Vice Chairman in the Hearst Independence League, resigned yesterday from the Victory Committee. He charged that he had been "brutally assaulted" when he was ejected from the meeting in the Academy of Music. He also criticised the Borough President for not being present at the meeting.

PLAN TO AID FRENCH WOMEN

Leaders Expect to Found Hotels and Clubs for Workers and Students.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The women of France, aided by the practical advice and guidance of their American sisters, have undertaken a big program to promote the welfare of French workingwomen. During the last two days a conference on the subject has been held under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. It was attended by French women who are leaders of organizations, such as Mme. Jules Siegfried, Jr.; Mme. Pichon, Baroness Wattville, and Mme. Landry, and a score of American women.

Several plans were adopted to meet the needs of French womanhood arising out of the war. They provide for model homes for employed women in Paris and in big French industrial centres; women's hotels at the chief French ports where they may wait for vessels to sail; hotels for French women students; houses for philanthropic and civic work, and clubs after the style of the Women's University Club and the Colony Club of New York.

In these plans Miss Constance Clark of Pasadena, Cal.; Miss Edna Sandlin of Montgomery, Ala., and Miss Young of Charlotte, N. C., are taking an active part. Mrs. Robert Lansing and Mrs. William G. Sharp were in attendance at the sessions. The former, in opening one of the meetings, said:

"The war has brought the women of the allied nations together. Because we have suffered and worked together, we must not lose this sisterhood now that peace has come."

27th Petitions Against Hearst.

Army officers returning last night on the transport Adriatic said that a petition was being circulated secretly among the men of the 27th (Empire) Division, composed of the old New York National Guard, protesting against William Randolph Hearst being a member of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops to greet them on their return home and provide a public welcome after their arrival.

END PRICE-FIXING FOR FOODSTUFFS

Restrictions in Margins of Profit Removed on All Except Cottonseed Products and Eggs.

GIVE WARNING TO DEALERS

Profiteering and Unfair Practices Will Be Punished Under the Food Control Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Removal of all restrictions on margins of profit on foodstuffs, except cottonseed products and eggs, and cancelation of most license requirements on importers and distributors, effective tomorrow, were announced today by the Food Administration on authority of a proclamation signed by President Wilson at Paris. The following only remain under license:

Importers and distributors of wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, and elevators and warehouses storing these grains and rice; importers, manufacturers, and distributors of fresh, canned, or cured beef, pork, or mutton, cottonseed, cottonseed products, lard, butter, and eggs, and sugar; importers and manufacturers of rice, rice flour, wheat flour, and wheat mill feeds, and cold storage warehousemen.

The margins still allowed are: Retail cold storage and fresh eggs, 7 to 8 cents a dozen; cottonseed lard substitutes at wholesale, 1¼ to 2 cents a pound on more than fifty-pound packages, 8 to 10 per cent. on less than fifty-pound packages, and 5 to 6 cents and 18 to 22 per cent. at retail. Wholesale margins on eggs differ according to the number of services performed by the wholesaler or jobber.

In addition to regulations canceled by the proclamation, all remaining special regulations governing manufacturers and distributors of butter were repealed.

In making its announcement the Food Administration warned dealers that the provisions of the Food Control Act prohibiting profiteering and unfair practices would be rigidly enforced.

This action by the President virtually brings to an end the activities of the Food Administration, except for the continued control of the excepted commodities, which, officials explained, is necessary either because of contractual obligations of the Government or because of a determination to maintain stabilized prices. It was predicted by these officials that most remaining functions would cease before March 1.

The Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange, at a special meeting yesterday, passed a resolution setting forth the position of the exchange regarding official price-fixing. In the opinion of the Board of Managers, a reduction in price of the food staples is the most vital factor in bringing about a lower scale in the cost of living, which must take place if there is to be any readjustment in wages as a result of the change from war to peace conditions. The resolution, as passed at the special meeting, is as follows:

"Be it resolved, That the policy of this exchange is against any further Government price-fixing or control of foodstuffs, beyond the point of a just and equitable adjustment of existing Government obligations, in which consideration should be given to the rights of all classes, both producers and consumers, and that the exchange hereby empowers its officers or other authorized representatives to assist in any necessary constructive work, legal or otherwise, to hasten the return of business to its normal channels."

Edward Flash, Jr., President of the exchange, announced yesterday that the organization will send a delegation to Washington to attend the hearings before the House Agricultural Committee on the Food Administration's bill asking authorization of $1,250,000,000 to make good the Government's guarantee of $2.26 a bushel on wheat.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Books About YOUR MOTOR CAR

Even if this wonderfully open winter had not come to cheer the automobile lover, the near approach of Spring would revive interest in touring. Do you know your car as intimately as you would like to know it? If not, consult the book in the following list which meets your desires:

How to Run an Automobile—*Victor W. Page* - $ .89

Questions and Answers Relating to Modern Automobile Design, Construction, Driving and Repair. 1919 Edition—*Victor W. Page* - - - $1.79

Dykes Automobile and Gasoline Engine Encyclopedia - - - - - - - - $3.14

The Modern Gasoline Automobile. Its Construction, Operation, Maintenance and Design. 1919 Edition—*Victor W. Page* - - - - $3.14

The Model T Ford Car and Ford Farm Tractor—1919 Edition - - - - - - - - $ .89

Automobile Repairing Made Easy—1919 Edition. *Victor W. Page* - - - - - - $3.14

Information—Driving the Car—The Gas Engine from an Ignition Point of View. Motor Car Electric Systems—Elementary Electricity—*Harvey E. Phillips* - - - - - - - $2.24

Automobile Liability. An accident guide for owners insured and uninsured—*John A. Post* - - $ .89

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Six New and Interesting

VICTOR RECORDS

Just Out

La Capinera (The Wren)—sung by Galli-Curci..... 1.00

A NEW LAUDER RECORD
Don't Let Us Sing Any More About War, Just Let Us Sing of Love (12-in. Record).....Harry Lauder 1.25

DANCE RECORDS
Oh Frenchy—Medley One-Step.....Smith's Orchestra
Me-ow One-Step (10-in. Record)....Smith's Orchestra 85c

Mournin' Blues—Fox Trot.....Jazz Band
Clarinet Marmalade Blues—One-Step.....Jazz Band 85c

POPULAR SONGS
Rock-a-Bye Your Baby.....Vernon Dalhart
The Pickaninny's Paradise.....Sperling Trio 85c

Till We Meet Again.....Hart-James
Have a Smile for Every One You Meet...Sperling Trio 85c

TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET

PEARLS DIAMONDS JEWELRY SILVER
CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA STATIONERY

Served Saturday in the GIMBEL Restaurant—Eighth Floor

Assorted Vegetables, Bread and Butter, 50c
Broiled Boston Scrod, Wax Beans, Potato, Bread and Butter, 50c
Baked Halibut Steak, Wax Beans, Potato, Bread and Butter, 60c
Browned Lamb Fricassee, Vegetables, Bread and Butter, 60c
Broiled Blue Fish, Wax Beans, Potato, Bread and Butter, 70c
Chicken Cutlet, Creamed Peas, Mashed Potatoes, Bread and Butter, 70c
Roast Fresh Ham, Vegetables, Candied Sweet Potato, Bread and Butter, 80c
Roast Turkey, Cranberry Jelly, Vegetable, Candied Sweet Potato, Bread and Butter, $1.00

Gimbel Brothers
31st ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS AND SUITS

at $25

Winter Overcoats

Chesterfield Models *Skirted Models*
Form-Fitted Models
Short Ulsterettes *Big Roomy Ulsters*

The Overcoats are made mostly quarter silk lined, in the rough shaggy materials for the ulster an in plain goods for the velvet collar styles. Brown, green and plaids, fancy mixtures. Sizes 34 to 46.

Winter Suits

Two and Three Button Models
Conservative Models *Plain Sack Suits*
Soft Roll Models *Skirted Models*

The Suits, quarter, half or full lined, in the season's latest colors, of dark materials. Striped effects. Plain and fancy mixtures. Sizes 34 to 44.

GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Military Clothing ½ Price Sale

Trench Coats, Raincoats, Overcoats, Shirts, Suits, Puttees, etc.

Suitable for Civilian wear—for Motoring, Hunting, and Hiking—as well as for Military Men who want "something better."

Officers' Overseas Trench Coats
$55.00 *Now* $27.50
Separate Wool Linings

Officers' Trench Coats	$50.00	*Now*	$25.00
Moleskin and belted, single or double breasted.			
Officers' Winter Overcoats	$60.00	*Now*	$30.00
Officers' Winter Overcoats	$50.00	*Now*	$25.00
Officers' O. D. Mackinaws	$28.50	*Now*	$14.25
Officers' Raincoats	$40.00	*Now*	$20.00
Officers' Raincoats	$22.50	*Now*	$11.25
U. S. Navy Raincoats (Black)	$30.00	*Now*	$15.00
Corduroy Vests, sheepskin lined	$11.50	*Now*	$5.75
U. S. A. Spiral Puttees	$5.00	*Now*	$3.00
Officers' Leather Puttees	$15.00	*Now*	$7.50
Officers' Leather Puttees	$11.75	*Now*	$5.88
Moleskin Vests, sheepskin lined	$11.50	*Now*	$5.75
Wool Army Shirts		*Now*	$3.75
Wool Army Shirts		*Now*	$4.00
Wool Army Shirts	$9.00	*Now*	$4.50
Cotton Khaki Shirts	$5.50	*Now*	$2.75
Cotton Khaki Shirts	$3.50	*Now*	$1.75
Silk Khaki Shirts	$10.00	*Now*	$5.00
Officers' Whipcord Suits	$70.00	*Now*	$35.00
Officers' Serge Suits	$65.00	*Now*	$32.50
Officers' Serge Suits	$55.00	*Now*	$27.50
Officers' Serge Suits	$50.00	*Now*	$25.00
Officers' O. D. Wool Suits	$50.00	*Now*	$25.00

No C. O. D.'s — No Returns

GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Extraordinary Sale of

2,000 Men's Soft Hats, $1.95

We have shopped New York and nowhere do we find hats of this quality at anywhere near this price.

Hats of Fur Felt for Now and Spring

Hundreds of samples included, giving early callers dozens of styles to choose from, and many shades. Included in the lot are hats with that new narrow band, so popular with the men leaving the service.

GIMBELS—MEN'S HAT SECTION—Fourth Floor

'DIAMOND T.' SENT TIPS TO PACKERS

Senate Committee Fails to Trace Authorship of Mysterious Letter.

TOLD OF INQUIRY ON MEAT

Trade Commission Offers to Give Names of Witnesses to the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—While unsuccessful efforts were being made before the Senate Agriculture Committee today to develop the identity of a person who sent to Swift & Co. advance information regarding Government activities affecting the meat packing industry, the House Interstate Commerce Committee was informed by the Federal Trade Commission that it would furnish the names of witnesses upon whose testimony it had made charges of collusion among the five big packing firms.

Louis F. Swift, President Swift & Co., and Henry Veeder, counsel for the company, were questioned before the Senate Committee about a writer referred to at the hearing as "Diamond T." One letter from Thomas F. Logan of Washington and another letter and several memoranda unsigned, but purporting to be from "Diamond T.," relating to plans of the Federal Trade Commission and the Food Administration, were read by Francis J. Heney, who was conducting the cross-examination of the witnesses for the committee. Both Mr. Swift and Mr. Veeder said they could not recall having previously seen the Diamond T." correspondence.

"Diamond T" Letter Quoted.

This designation of the correspondence was given by reason of the fact that the the letter had a "T" inside a diamond at the top of the page. This letter was dated Washington, June 18, 1917, and told of plans for an investigation of food prices. It was marked "Private," and bore the stamp "Louis F. Swift," with a date two days later.

At the top was the notation, "Information received by Mr. Veeder this morning from Diamond T." The initials of six officials of Swift & Co. at the top indicated that copies had been sent to them.

The letter said:

"At a meeting of the commission today Mr. Davies was placed in charge of the meat-packing end of the food investigation, Mr. Colver in charge of wheat and wheat products, and the members allotted other phases of the inquiry.

"This is under the resolution and appropriation recently passed by Congress.

"The work is to be done as planned in conjunction with the Hoover Food Administration. Mr. Davies will shortly wire for a conference in Chicago. He will outline the procedure and ask for assistance. There will be enough delay to give plenty of time for readiness.

"It might be suggested that you have in readiness everything bearing on high prices and their causes, even though it should not be precisely what is desired. With your knowledge you should be able to give some good leads and suggestions for further inquiry.

"Mr. McManus could be helpful at this end if he could get back immediately. Exchange of telegrams inadvisable. Please destroy this immediately."

"Hurley" Written at Bottom.

At the bottom of the letter written in ink and inclosed in a rough square was the name "Hurley."

"Who wrote the name 'Hurley' there?" asked Mr. Heney.

"It looks a little like my handwriting," Mr. Swift responded.

"When you got something of that sort were you in the habit of consulting Mr. Hurley?" asked Senator Kenyon of Iowa.

"No. I might have written 'Armour' or 'Smith' on that letter just as well," said the witness.

"Isn't that the kind of information you paid Mr. Logan to get for you?" continued the Iowa Senator.

Mr. Swift denied this.

"Do you know of any letter in which Mr. Logan advised you about what went on at the White House?"

Mr. Swift said he did not.

A letter from Logan to Veeder was then read. In it the future activities of the Food Administration were detailed several days in advance of the announcement that a Food Administrator was to be appointed. Reference was made to the alleged antagonism of Secretary Houston to the appointment of Herbert C. Hoover and to the "mad scramble for power" among Cabinet members.

Mr. Heney read telegrams designed to show that buyers for the five packers did not go on the stock markets until late in the day "to keep prices down."

"But meanwhile other buyers would buy all the stock and we wouldn't get any," suggested Mr. Swift.

Mr. Heney contended that the big packers bought 90 per cent. of the total sales everywhere, and Mr. Swift said he thought it was fair "to buy as cheaply as possible, with the packers making such a small margin of profit."

"I don't know whether you make such a small margin of profit," replied Mr. Heney. "Our experts say your books are kept so that it is impossible to say how much your costs amount to."

Mr. Swift testified that his company was interested in a company manufacturing bumping posts for railroads.

"Swift & Co. in the past have accepted rebates from railroads, haven't they?" asked Mr. Heney.

Mr. Swift said they had done so at a time when it was legal.

"The bumping post business would furnish a very convenient method of getting rebates from railroads, wouldn't it?" asked Mr. Heney. He referred to a letter from A. R. Fay, Swift's traffic manager, regarding the purchase of bumping posts by railroads.

Mr. Swift said that this was an exceptional interest and not a general policy.

Logan Paid From Veeder Fund.

Payment of the $6,000 yearly salary of Mr. Logan as publicity adviser for Swift & Co. was made from the expense account of Mr. Veeder, Mr. Swift said, and his name did not appear on the books of Swift & Co. The witness said Veeder was paid $71,000 a year, of which about $25,000 represented his salary as counsel, while the balance was to cover "office expenses."

Mr. Swift testified that he had called up Mr. Logan personally, and that he knew of the latter's connection with The Philadelphia Inquirer and Leslie's Weekly, but not with other publications.

Asks if Tumulty Was Meant.

When Mr. Swift concluded Mr. Veeder was called to testify. He said he was unable to say who had written the "Diamond T" letter.

"It may have been anonymous," he said, "or it may have come from our office in Washington, but I doubt very much if it was 'Tom' Logan who wrote that letter."

Mr. Heney contended that the letter could not have been anonymous, as reference to "Diamond T" was noted in other correspondence.

"Did the 'T' mean Tumulty?" asked Senator Norris of Nebraska.

"I don't know what it meant," replied Mr. Veeder. "I don't think it meant Tumulty."

While Mr. Swift was being questioned earlier in the day by Mr. Heney, Mr. Veeder and John J. Heeley, his assistant, were threatened with banishment from the committee room because of interruptions they made to questions.

Colver to Furnish Names.

Soon after the House Committee met today it received a letter from William B. Colver, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, saying that the commission would gladly submit the names of witnesses demanded by the committee yesterday, together with all other information and evidence it had obtained during the investigation of the meat industry. He said the committee would not need to pass a resolution to get what it desired.

Charges that the packers were attempting to drive the wholesale grocers of the country out of business were made to the committee by William F. Bode, President of the Reid-Murdock Company of Chicago. He said that the packers had become a great menace to the wholesalers because they obtained special privileges from the railroads which enabled them to "smother competition."

Mr. Bode said that the packers controlled the cheese market of the world and had enormous sales of countless other products. He urged that legislation be enacted which would prohibit the railroads from giving the packers preferred service.

CITY SEEKS TO JOIN GAS SUIT

Consolidated Co. Opposes It in Argument In Federal Court.

Federal Judge Mayer heard argument yesterday on an application of the city, through Corporation Counsel Burr, to intervene in the suit of the Consolidated Gas Company to have the eighty-cent gas law declared invalid on the ground that it was confiscatory. The defendants named in the action are the Public Service Commission, the Attorney General, and the District Attorney, against whom an injunction is sought restraining them from seeking to enforce the law.

The company sets forth in its complaint that in the year ended Oct. 31 last its net income was only $90,241.65, which represented a return of 6 per cent. on $1,654,027, while its investment in the business was $30,697,700.

Mr. Burr told the court it was vital that the city's voice should be heard in the controversy, that the plaintiff was the most highly favored of any similar company in the world, and that the city was a large consumer of gas at an agreed rate of 75 cents a thousand cubic feet. John A. Carver, for the company, argued that the city had no personal interest in the suit, and was seeking to become a mischief maker and a busybody. He stated that the real representative of the city's interest was the Public Service Commission, one of the defendants. Godfrey Goldmark, chief counsel for the commission, welcomed the intervention of the city, as did representatives of the other two defendants. Mr. Goldmark said the company's position in court was doubtful, because it had been supplying its customers with gas of only fifteen and sixteen candle-power, when the law from which it is trying to be freed fixes the candle-power at twenty-two.

Decision was reserved.

$38,182,664 W. S. S. Sold Here.

The sale of War Savings Stamps in New York in 1918 reached a grand total of $38,182,664.84, according to an announcement made yesterday at the War Savings Committee headquarters. The Insurance Committee tops the list for the value of stamps sold with a total of $9 314,399, while department and retail dry goods stores came next with $2,589,051. Barbers sold more than $1,250 000.

CUT IN CARGO RATES WIDELY EXTENDED

Fifty Per Cent. Reduction to Australian, South African, and Far Eastern Ports.

MEETS ACTION BY BRITISH

Blanket Licenses Now for Great Majority of Shipments, Except to Enemy Countries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Further steps which will make it possible for American shipping and commercial interests to compete with the interests of Great Britain and other foreign nations were taken to-day by the United States Shipping Board and the War Trade Board.

The Shipping Board, which had earlier in the week announced cuts in rates for trade with European ports which met the 66 2-3 per cent. rate reductions provided for British tonnage, to-day made heavy reductions in cargo rates from North Atlantic ports to Australia, South Africa and the Far Eastern ports. It is understood that these cuts were ordered as a result of information that similar action was to be taken by the British. The reductions ordered are about fifty per cent. of the old rates.

Today's developments, it is predicted, will give an impetus to all trades. The rates have now been lowered both by Great Britain and the United States to something approximating the pre-war levels.

Schedules of New Rates.

Here are the new rates from North Atlantic ports to Australia and South Africa:

Australia, New Zealand—Naked steel, $15 ton; packed steel, $18 ton; rough measure cargo $25 ton; fine measure cargo, $30 ton.

Cape Town—Weight cargo, $20 ton; measurement cargo, $27 ton.

Algoa Bay—Weight cargo, $20.60 ton; measure cargo, $27.60 ton.

East London—Weight cargo, $21.20 ton; measured cargo, $28.20 ton.

Port Natal—Weight cargo, $21.80 ton; measured cargo, $28.80 ton.

Delagoa Bay—Weight cargo, $22.40 ton; measured cargo, $29.40 ton.

Beira—Weight cargo, $23 ton; measured cargo, $30 ton.

Above rates apply per ton of 2,240 pounds, or 40 cubic feet at ship's option, and are effective immediately.

The new cargo rates from North Atlantic ports to the Far East are:

Twenty dollars per ton for close weight cargo, $25 per ton for all other cargo.

The rates are made effective Feb. 1, and will apply to usual ports of call, including Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Manila, and Singapore.

Rates previously in effect to the Far East have been $40 and $45 per ton.

The War Trade Board explained that broadened scope would be given to the American exporter for the conduct of his business by the simplification of procedure and the relaxation of restrictions. This simplification in most cases takes the form of easing the exporter's task of procuring export licenses.

"The procedure by which the exporter was forced to procure export license during the war," an announcement read, "was vitally necessary while actual hostilities were in progress, but the same time in many instances it was admittedly cumbersome. The present policy and tendency of the War Trade Board is to relieve the exporter of any cumbersome procedure in the process of licensing as soon as it becomes possible.

"The present tendency in the relaxation of export restrictions is to transfer as many kinds of export shipments as is possible from the first class to the second. In other words, present policies aim to do away with individual licensing whenever possible and to substitute for this the system of licensing governed by the commodity in question or the country of destination.

Other developments today included an announcement by the War Trade Board that, after consultation with the Food Administration, it had been decided to consider applications to export butter and adulterated butter (including renovated and red butter) to all countries except Great Britain, France, and Italy. Butter exportations to the three countries specifically named will continue to be made by the Allied Provisions Export Commission acting on behalf of the Governments of these countries.

"As has been previously announced by the board," the statement reads, "the mild weather has already been the cause of releasing shipments of fodder for export to northern neutrals of Europe. And the relaxation of restrictions against the exportation of butter is further evidence of the part that the favorable weather conditions are playing in the alleviation of conditions caused by the European shortage of foodstuffs."

Coincident with this statement came an announcement that the board had received word from the French Ministry of Food that it had agreed to remove the present governmental restrictions on the importation of milk and fats. The War Trade Board will now consider applications for these two commodities.

Rates Cut by British Companies.

Additional cuts of 42 and 43 per cent. in present international shipping rates were announced last night by Funch, Edye & Co., Inc., of New York, representing the British South African lines, the Commonwealth and Dominion Line, Ltd., and the Cunard Line, Australasian service. These cuts, which affect South African and Australasian trade, show reductions of about 60 and 66 per cent. over pre-armistice prices.

The new South African prices quoted are: To Cape Town, $20 per ton for iron and steel and $27 per ton for general cargo, all rates per ton of 40 cubic feet, or 2,240 pounds, ship's option, freight prepaid. To the following ports a 60-cent differential is added in the order in which they appear: Algoa Bay, East London, Port Natal, Delagoa Bay, and Beira. Beira shipments are also subject to an additional 30 cents per ship's ton landing charge.

To Australasian ports the new rates are: $15 per ton naked weight, $18 per ton packed weight, $25 per ton rough general cargo, and $30 per ton fine general cargo, all rates per ton of 2,240 pounds, with ship's option of a 40 cubic foot ton on the latter two.

To Far Eastern ports—Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, and Singapore—$20 per ton of 2,240 pounds of 40 cubic feet, ship option, on weight cargo, on iron and steel; $25 per ton on general cargoes, same conditions, in pieces or packages not exceeding 6,600 pounds.

In announcing the new prices R. H. Goodwin, Treasurer of the company, stated that the reductions were in no sense being made to create friction with the United States Shipping Board, but in order to restore shipping to a business basis. Shippers, in general, he said, knew that prices must come down, and had been holding up shipments until the break.

The Test of Time

For over a quarter of a century we have been furnishing safe mortgage investments to thousands of people.

We can take care of any sum, and you will never have occasion to worry about the safety of your money, because this Company guarantees absolutely the repayment of your principal.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000

176 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., B'klyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica

$1,000,000 GOLD ENGAGED.

Special Transaction Permits Shipment to Colombia.

Engagement of $1,000,000 gold bullion for export to Colombia was announced yesterday. The gold is to be taken from the local Assay Office, and the operation is being handled by the Mercantile Bank of the Americas. This is not an exchange operation, but a transaction of special nature. The Government of Colombia recently sent here a large shipment of gold ore and dust to be refined.

In banking circles, when it was learned that the metal was to be moved out of the country, there was some speculation as to whether the Federal Reserve Board had raised its restrictions on exports. In well-informed quarters, however, it was stated most emphatically that it had not. The attitude of the board, it was said, is to continue the restrictions at least until after the peace treaty is signed.

The mint at Philadelphia yesterday reported a withdrawal for shipment of $3,000,000 in silver bullion. This, it is understood, is to go to India. The withdrawal makes a total of $26,800,000 for the month, and brings the shipments since last April up to $113,000,000.

Religious Notices on Page 17.

BEST & CO.

Today

OVERCOATS ALL REDUCED

For Men, Young Men & Youths

The most important event we have announced in our new men's shop

THE dominant feature of all Best & Co. clothes is QUALITY, fine all-wool fabrics, custom-like tailoring, done in our own shops, models that are exclusive and distinctive New York types. The original price of every one of these garments was $5.00 to $10.00 under market level. Models of every type for every taste and every occasion.

Overcoats, *regular 32.50 & 34.50 grades,* **25.00**
Overcoats, *regular 37.50 & 42.50 grades,* **30.00**
Overcoats, *regular 47.50 & 52.50 grades,* **40.00**

All fur-lined and fur-trimmed overcoats at savings of 25.00 to 100.00 on each garment

Men's Fine Suits

Heretofore 47.50 & 52.50

42.50

Best & Co.

Men's Shop—Fifth Floor Entrance—1 West 35th St.

Maillard NEW YORK

Real Food Value

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS
MAILLARD'S
EAGLE SWEET CHOCOLATE
FOR EATING AND DRINKING

¼ and ½ pound Package

CHOCOLATE PRODUCTS

Will Labor's Mighty Forces Form a New Party?

"Third Parties" in this country have generally come to grief, but the scope of the new movement to organize "hand and brain" workers into a political unit and its appearance in a winter of unrest and discontent convince observers that history is likely to forget to repeat herself in this instance. Samuel Gompers, a consistent opponent of the Labor-party idea, pleaded with New York leaders on the eve of his departure for Europe not to join the new movement, but within a week, as *The Evening Post*, (New York) notes, a New York Central Federated Union, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, and the Woman's Trade Union League had met in convention and created the most formidable of the local party organizations.

In an enlightening article in this week's LITERARY DIGEST--February 1st-- all the particulars of this new political movement are shown. The platform adopted in New York is also presented. A new political labor party directly affects millions of men and women in this country. Don't fail to read about this latest development in our industrial life.

Other articles of great interest in this number are:

Why the Farmer Opposes "Daylight-Saving"

The Result of an Investigation Made by "The Literary Digest" Among the Spokesmen for the Farmers—The Editors of Agricultural Papers Throughout the Country

The Probable Effect of Nation-Wide Prohibition
The Railroads' Own Remedy
Germany Votes for Order
Does Finland Deserve Help?
Lichnowsky's Peace Suggestions
To Stop Germany at the Rhine
A Tree Census
Germany's Economic Crisis
Rescuing Stranded Fish
The Diminishing "Mayflowerites"
Teaching Americanism in the Factory
Rostand's Satire of William
A Poet's Horror of War
French and American Praise for the "Y"
The Trenches Against the Church
Slackers in War Prove Slackers in Marriage
Jugo-Slavia
The Best of the Current Poetry
News of Finance and Commerce
Personal Glimpses of Men and Events

Many Striking Illustrations, Together With the Best of the Cartoons

World Opinion On the Peace Conference Yours in "The Digest"

In Paris to-day an international conference without precedent in history is engaged upon the momentous task of reshaping the destinies of the world. The news of what is accomplished from week to week by this assemblage of liberal statesmen is perhaps the most important that has ever been given to the public. It will be fully covered in THE LITERARY DIGEST, as the conference progresses, and compactly summarized for you, as will the view-points of the leading periodicals of all countries, from which quotations illustrative of every shade of opinion will be made for your benefit. If you wish, therefore, to be accurately informed as to what is being done in France and also as to what the press of the world thinks of it, your one sure way to knowledge is to read THE DIGEST.

February 1st Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

SAVE W.S.S. SERVE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

TO BE SOLD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

THE EISEMANN MAGNETO COMPANY

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1,500 shares of common stock of The Eisemann Magneto Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale at public sale to the highest bidder on the premises of The Eisemann Magneto Company, No. 32 Thirty-third Street (Bush Terminal Building No. 8), Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, New York, at eleven o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of February, 1919.

1,500 shares of the common stock out of an authorized and issued capital stock of 2,000 shares, of the par value of $100 per share, of The Eisemann Magneto Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York.

Copies of the Order of Sale, a full description of, and information concerning, the property to be sold, and the terms and conditions of inspection and sale, may be obtained by application to

JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF SALES, 110 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.

AMERICAN ACES HERE FROM FRANCE

Rickenbacher, Credited with Downing 26 German Airplanes, Arrives on the Adriatic.

OTHER NOTED FLIERS BACK

Major Meissmer of Brooklyn and Capt. Campbell of California Among 8,633 Arriving Troops.

Three transports arrived yesterday from France—the Minnekahda, Adriatic, and Siboney—bringing a total of 8,633 officers and men, including a large number of aviators, in addition to infantry, artillery, engineers, and ordnance troops.

The Siboney brought 3,336 troops of the 45th Regiment, United States Coast Artillery; the Ammunition Train of the 84th Division, destined to Camp Taylor, Ky.; Batteries C and D of the 339th Field Artillery, and headquarters detachment of the 37th Brigade, Coast Artillery. She anchored for the night in the North River, as it was too dark to land the troops in Hoboken. The other two transports landed at Pier 59, North River, at the foot of West Eighteenth Street.

Among the 2,559 troops on the Adriatic, which docked shortly after 6 o'clock, were ninety-five casual officers, who complained at not being allowed to go ashore. Colonel George Montgomery, a regular army officer, who was formerly in command of Frankford Arsenal, in Philadelphia, was the spokesman, when, surrounding Captain Joplin of the Debarkation Office at Hoboken, in the lounge of the Adriatic, they clamored for leave.

Officer Allowed to Land.

A Major, whose wife and baby were reported as being dangerously ill, was allowed to go ashore to telephone to his house, and the others had to remain on board and will go to Hoboken this morning.

The Adriatic brought over three of the best-known aces from the American aviation forces in France—Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, who has twenty-six German machines to his credit officially; Major James Meissner of Brooklyn, who downed seven airplanes, and Captain Douglas Campbell of California, who succeeded in shooting down six of the enemy airplanes.

Captain Rickenbacker said that he had been away twenty months and finished up with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz, Germany. The Captain, while he had no definite plans after being released from the army, made it very plain that he would not re-enter the automobile business. He said that flying was far more interesting and fascinating than motoring.

"I managed to bring down twenty-six enemy planes officially," Captain Rickenbacher continued, "according to the French system, which means that each feat must be recorded by at least two other observers besides myself. I do not know how many others I sent down, because in the heat of an aerial combat when one has to fight single-handed against five or six of the enemy planes it is difficult to see what becomes of a foe after you have hit him.

"All my flying was done in French machines, chiefly the Spad, which is very fast. I never used a Liberty motor. My most thrilling fight occurred at the end of May last year when I was flying over the German lines in the Lorraine sector with the idea of going toward Metz. I sighted three German planes rising from an aerodrome and flying toward the American lines. At that time I was up 15,000 feet and flying at 160 miles.

"When the German's observers posted below inside the lines saw what I was trying to do, they fired their anti-aircraft guns to warn their pilots that they were going to be attacked and they immediately turned and made back for their aerodrome. To chase them I had to drop 3,000 feet and alter my course. By the time I got down to their level another German plane had come to their rescue and was jockeying for a position to shoot me down. Before he succeeded I got him and sent him down inside his own lines.

"The three other machines had opened fire on me, and it was rather exciting while the fight lasted. I managed to send down another enemy machine, and one of the remaining two hit my machine and sent me toward the earth at a rate that almost took my breath away, but I managed to save myself within the American lines."

Attacked by Seven Airplanes.

Captain Rickenbacker had another lucky escape at Château-Thierry in June when he was attacked by seven big enemy planes. He said that he dropped at the rate of 300 miles an hour, and the sudden change of atmospheric conditions almost overpowered him so that he fell to within 600 feet of the ground and expected to be dashed into small fragments, but he managed to save himself in time and slid to the ground inside the American lines. He found that the German shooters had hit him in the left hand and arm, but was not seriously hurt. Captain Rickenbacher has the D. S. C., the French War Cross and palms, and has been cited nine times.

Major Meissner, son of Emil A. Meissner, of 45 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, also won the D. S. C. and the bronze oakleaf for extraordinary heroism for attacking four enemy planes last May at an altitude of 12,000 feet, when he sent down one of them in flames, crippled another, and had a part of one of his own wings knocked off. He was under a heavy fire of the anti-aircraft batteries, but managed to make a successful landing inside the American lines.

Captain Douglas Campbell, son of Professor W. W. Campbell of Lick Observatory, California, who has six enemy planes to his credit, was the first American trained ace to receive recognition in the war. One of his most thrilling fights was with Eddie Rickenbacher on May 28, when they were attacked by six German planes and got two of them and drove the others back to their aerodromes. He won the War Cross for bringing down a German plane single-handed when he was attacked by three machines in April.

Lieutenant Baer, who spent eight months in a German prison camp, was shot down in a fight with four enemy planes at 12,000 feet. His machine was damaged, and he was slightly wounded.

Another officer returning on the Adriatic was Major Frederick Palmer, Chief Press Censor of the American forces in France, who later was attached to the staff of General Pershing. He said that the army as a whole had fought splendidly. The 27th Division was among those who had covered themselves with glory in the attacks on the Hindenburg line and in the Argonne, he said.

Civilians on Adriatic.

In addition to her troops the Adriatic had a big list of civilians including the Duchess of Manchester and the Countess Granard, who said that they had come over to see their families in America and would return on the Adriatic March 15; Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, returning from a second mission for the Committee on Public Information; Mrs. William E. Corey, formerly Mabelle Gilman the actress; Mrs. F. W. Whitridge and her daughter, Miss Joan Whitridge, who came from a visit to their country house in Scotland, and Mrs. Vernon Castle. Mrs. Castle said she had been to France to dance for the soldiers in the camps.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, who went to Europe in connection with the Zionist movement, said that the success of the project was assured. "England has pledged herself," he continued, "and President Wilson and Colonel House may be said to be the advocates of a Jewish Palestine. France with Alsace-Lorraine restored to her will not bar the movement."

Another passenger was Sir Horace Plunkett, who presided over the Dublin Convention in 1918. He said that he had no present program, but had come to New York to listen and learn something here of the attitude toward the Irish situation. He will remain in New York until Monday and then go to Washington and Boston. Sir Horace added that he was not attached to any party. He said that he hoped Ireland would obtain some practical form of self-government before the Peace Conference ended.

1,387 MORE ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED

Reported Total Now Up to 227,965; 129 Dead and 33 Missing in Latest Lists

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The War Department gave out four army casualty lists today, which contained 1,387 names, bringing the total for the army up to 222,206. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously reported for that arm of the service was 5,759. The total for army and Marine Corps is now 227,965.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 48 killed in action, 12 died of wounds, 7 died of accident, 62 died of disease, 101 severely wounded, 500 wounded to a degree undetermined, 624 slightly wounded, and 33 missing in action.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Jan. 31.	Total.
Killed in action	30,450	48	30,498
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	12,887	12	12,899
Died of accident	2,619	7	2,626
Died of disease	18,865	62	18,927
Total	65,553	129	65,682
Wounded	142,445	1,225	143,670
Missing	12,821	33	12,854
Total	220,819	1,387	222,206

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ADAMS, C. R., 434 75th St., B'klyn..(WU)
ADLER, L., 23 Bondman Av., Jamaica..(WS)
AUGUSTUS, A. G., 157 E. 125th St....(WL)
BLANDY, W. H., 143 W. 121st St.—Lt..(WL)
BLOOM, C., 393 Gates Av., B'klyn—Sgt.(WU)
BLIGEN, J., 238 W. 60th St.—Corp....(WU)
BRIZZOLARA, L., 666 61st St., B'klyn.(WU)
BROUA, A., 1,469 Herkimer St., B'klyn.(WU)
CAMPBELL, C. A., Jr., 116 Elizabeth St.—Lt.....(WU)
CHAFFEE, L., 724 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
DAVIS, H. M., 42 W. 61st St.—Sgt....(WU)
DAVIS, S., 727 8th Av.....(DD)
DAY, B. De B., 138 W. 104th St.—Corp.....(WU)
DOHT, F., 158 Johnson St., B'klyn.....(WU)
DWYER, D., Beechmont Park, New Rochelle.....(WU)
EBERT, A. G., 1,285 Greene Av., Brooklyn A.....(WL)
FALLON, J. J., 385 Smith St., B'klyn—Corp.....(WL)
FLAHERTY, J. J., 535 W. 52d St.....(WU)
FLOWER, P., 1,825 2d Av.....(WU)
FRANCISCO, G., 14 Carmine St.....(WL)
FRANK, HARRY, 127 Clinton St.....(WL)
FRIEDMAN, S. P., 321 Crimmins Av..(WL)
FREDERICK, J. A., 200 Waverly Pl.—Sgt.....(WU)
GALLO, G., 1,711 Bath Av., B'klyn....(WL)
GILL, S. H., 317 8th Av., Bkn.—Sgt...(WU)
GOLDMAN, S., 327 Floyd St., Bkn....(WL)
GOODMAN, S., 502 Sackman St., Bkn....(WL)
GREENMAN, H. M., 544 Claremont Parkway.....(WL)
HEALY, T. S., 191 Vermilia Av.—Corp.....(WU)
HEINEMAN, B., 11 Patten St., Stapleton, S. I.....(WL)
HENDERSON, C., 514 W. 100th St....(WU)
HENN, J. J., 221 Troutman St., Bkn....(WU)
HERCOLANO, L., 481 Jamaica Av., Brooklyn.....(DD)
HJORDT, M., 4th Av. and 5th St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
HOCHREITER, F., 2,028 Himrod St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
HOWE, L. A., 100 Boardman St., Elmira.....(WL)
HUGHES, T. J., 17 Seyrus St., Hartford.....(DD)
JAGODA, M., 443 Alabama Av., Bkn..(WL)
KAUFMAN, A., 826 E. 81st St.....(DA)
KELLECHER, W. H., 51 Clifton Pl., Brooklyn—Lt.....(WU)
KELLY, G., 115 W. 106th St.—Sgt....(WU)
KELLY, J. J., 266 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
KOERNER, A. A., 20 Prospect St.....(WL)
LA CAVARDA, D., 302 E. 12th St.....(WU)
LEMMINO, S., 691 Eagle Av.....(WL)
LIPOVITZ, J., 240 E. 121st St.—Corp.....(WU)
McCARTHY, J., 57 Beach 113th St., Rockaway Beach.....(WL)
MADDALENA, G., 329 E. 105th St.....(WL)
MAGUIRE, F. A., 394 Putnam St., Bkn.(WU)
MAHONEY, W. F. J., 320 St. Nicholas Av.....(WU)
MAIBAUM, WM., 240 E. 3d St.....(WL)
MAIDBRAY, MORRIS, 232 E. 112th St.—Corp.....(WL)
MAIN, A. H., 344 W. 18th St.....(WL)
MANDELL, J., 462 Union Av., Bronx..(WS)
MAYER, PETER, 835 E. 230 St.....(WU)
MIRANDA, MARIO, 1,303 Avenue A....(KA)
MONTFORTE, WADE, Jr., care of New York Times—Sgt.....(WU)
MULCAHY, S., 1,720 Rapelje Av.....(WU)
MULHERE, HUBERT, 404 W. 53d St.(WL)
MULLANEY, P. V., 247 Troy Av., Bkn.(WL)
O'TOOLE, J. J., 328 W. 17th St.....(WL)
PANETTO, ROCCO, 1,358-824 St., Bkn.(WL)
PAOLUCCI, PETER, 2,354 Valentine Av.....(WL)
PAPARELLA, TONY, 852 Jackson Av., Long Island City—Corp.....(WL)
PARAS, HENRY, 94 University Place..(WL)
POCARO, PETER, 925 41st St., Bklyn.(KA)
PROKOPENIO, STEFAN, 146 E. 4th St.(WL)
RUFRANO, FRED, 135 Bayard St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
SCHOFIELD, WM., 439 W. 13th St....(WU)
SCHRANK, EMANUEL, 1,825 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
SCHUMACHER, CHAS., 492 9th Av....(WS)
SKIFFINGTON, F. P., 297 W. 11th St.(WS)
SLOAN, E. J., 253 20th St., Bklyn.....(WL)
SMITH, W. R., Washington Av., Bklyn.(MA)
STOBER, HARRY B., 502 E. 138th St.(WL)
STONEY, W. C., 43 Lexington Av., Bklyn.(WL)
SWAN, A. E., 53 Schenectady Av., Bklyn.(WL)
TERPIN, JAMES, 110-112 W. 137th St.(KA)
WAHLBERG, A. J., 1,434 Bryant St..(WL)
WEISS, A., 322 E. 155th St.—Corp....(WL)
WEISS, G. L., 128 Convent Av.—Civilian.(DD)
ZURLO, R. P., Jr., 54 41st St., Bklyn..(WL)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ACKER, ERNEST R., Ossining—Lt....(WL)
ADAMS, HENRY C., Bedford Hills—Lt.(WL)
BAKER, ARTHUR E., Syracuse.....(MA)
BEHRENS, ALBERT E., Lockport—Sgt.(WL)
BEHRER, ARTHUR, Queens—Lt.....(WL)
BEITZ, FRANK J., West Seneca.....(WS)
BEUM, JOHN R., Dansville.....(WL)
BRIGGS, WM. HENRY, Rhinebeck....(WU)
BUCHANAN, JOHN R., Troy—Sgt.....(WL)
CARR, JOHN J., Cohoes.....(WU)
CARROLL, EDWARD J., Utica—Sgt...(WL)
CARVER, JAMES, Binghamton.....(WS)
CUNNINGHAM, JOSEPH J., Buffalo..(WU)
DE BOTT, AMOS R., Geneva.....(WL)
DEBRUYN, ROY, Rochester.....(WL)
DOLPH, GEORGE, Massena.....(WL)
DWYER, CHAS. P., Sylvan Beach....(WL)
DWYER, JAMES M., Remsen.....(WU)
EMMONS, GUY B., Massena—Sgt.....(WL)
FRALEIGH, ELMER, Rhinebeck.....(WL)
GANNON, JOS. W., Poughkeepsie.....(WU)
GARDNER, CHAS. F., Rochester.....(WS)
HALLER, C. L., Carthage—Cook.....(WU)
HALLOCK, G., Sag Harbor.....(WL)
HALSTEAD, ALLEN, Oakes.....(WL)
HALTER, PETER J., Town Line.....(WL)
HELFER, CLAUDE C., Sodus Point...(WU)
HIGHAM, R. S., Yonkers—Sgt.....(WU)
HINE, RAYMOND W., Newfield.....(WU)
HOFFMAN, W. N., Lewiston—Sgt.....(DD)
HOWE, LAWRENCE J., Ithaca.....(WL)
HOYSRADT, R. J., Ancon Lead Mines(WL)
HOYT, BURRELL L., Galway.....(WU)
HOYT, HARRY A., Yonkers.....(WL)
IPPOLITO, TONY, Buffalo.....(WU)
ISENBERG, R., Buffalo.....(WU)
JACKSON, W., Lynbrook, L. I.....(KA)
JACOBSON, M. C., Hornell.....(WL)
JAMISON, BENJAMIN, Canisteo.....(WL)
JILLSON, GEORGE F., Buffalo.....(WU)
JOHNSTON, T., Little Falls.....(WU)
KACZOWKA, T., Oswego—Corp.....(WL)
LA BELLA, F., Oyster Bay.....(WL)
LACHELLI, JOHN, Utica.....(WL)
LAMOY, FREDERICK, Clintonville....(WU)
LEMBO, M., Syracuse—Corp.....(WU)
McCARTHY, JOSEPH F., Troy.....(WU)
McCAULEY, T., Geneseo—Sgt.....(WU)
MAITLAND, L. F., Watertown—Corp...(WL)
MERA, THOMAS, Buffalo.....(WU)
MOELLER, WM. A., Ebenezer.....(WL)
MULLEN, CHARLES J., Cortland....(WL)
MULLER, GEORGE J., Maspeth.....(WL)
NELSON, M., Au Sable Forks.....(KA)
NOVAK, LOUIS P., Greenpoint.....(WU)
PANGBORN, WILLIAM C., Albion....(WL)
ROSSTROM, ALFRED L., Dankusto...(WS)
RUBIN, NATHAN, Rochester.....(WL)
RUNDEL, R. J., Kingston.....(WU)
RUNGE, F. W., Jr., Painted Post....(WL)
SHERMAN, JAMES W., Buffalo.....(WL)
SHERMAN, MORRIS, Kerhonkson—Sgt..(WU)
STONE, L. E., Fredonia—Lt.....(WL)
STONES, GEORGE, Waldon.....(WL)
SWEENEY, C. J., Troy—Corp.....(WL)
TON, EDWARD, Clymer—Corp.....(WL)
TROST, W. J., North Tonawanda....(WS)
WADSWORTH, E. S., Lacona.....(WL)
WAGER, RAY F., Rochester.....(WL)
WEIDNER, F. W., Oyster Bay.....(WL)
WEIL, E. J., Buffalo—Sgt.....(WL)
WEISE, W. L., Amsterdam.....(WL)
WITMAN, F. A., Yonkers—Corp.....(WL)
WOOD, R. H., Albany—Lt.....(WL)
WOODWORTH, H. E., Montour Falls..(WU)

ALABAMA.

BRASWELL, G. E., Fitzpatrick.....(DD)

ARIZONA.

CHAMBERLAIN, H. A., Pine—Lt.....(DW)

CALIFORNIA.

BROW, E. J., San Diego.....(DD)
BURO, C. A., San Francisco.....(DD)
COLARI, DAVID, Pittsburgh.....(KA)
VIETMEIR, L. H., Dos Palos—Nurse..(DD)
WINTERS, A. C., Marietta.....(DW)

CONNECTICUT.

BLAKE, C. B., Hartford—Sgt.....(WU)
CANTONI, J. G., Norwalk—Cook.....(DD)
CARR, JOHN J., Bridgeport—Corp....(WL)
DAVIS, E. D., Newington.....(WL)
DAWSON, C. L., Thompson.....(WL)
DEAL, JAMES B., Rockville—Sgt.....(WL)
GIORDANO, F., New Haven—Sgt.....(WL)
HEMSTOCK, L. V., New Haven.....(WU)
HOYTING, E. J., Plymouth.....(WL)
OVINE, G., New Haven—Corp.....(WU)
KILLEEN, J. C., New Haven.....(KA)
KOSKY, FRANK, New Haven.....(WU)
LEMIEUX, O. J., Middletown—Sgt....(WL)
LENARD, JOSEPH, Derby.....(WL)
McREDMOND, W. H., East Norwalk—Sgt.....(WU)
MITCHELL, C. F., Attawauga—Sgt....(WU)
ROLBARTS, C. W., Bridgeport.....(KA)
ROBOCHOCK, HESTER, Waterbury....(WU)
RUZYCKI, MIECZYSTAN, Union City..(DW)
SHERMAN, HARRY, New Haven.....(WL)
SZEFEL, JOS. F., New Britain.....(WS)
TRUCANA, JOHN, New Haven.....(WL)
WADSWORTH, F.C., Warehouse Point..(WL)

GEORGIA.

ROBERTS, PENIA, Concord.....(DD)

ILLINOIS.

CZARHURSKI, FRANK A., Chicago...(KA)
EVANKO, MICHAEL, Collinsville.....(KA)
LAUNER, R. A., West Point—Corp....(DA)
TESSMAN, PETER, Chicago.....(DD)
WILLIAMS, LLOYD G., Elgin—Lt.....(DD)

INDIANA.

BUCHER, ELMER E., Delphi—Lt.....(KA)

IOWA.

MACHACEK, INEZ, Cutler.....(KA)

KANSAS.

LAMAN, JULIAN R., Winona.....(KA)
LONGNECKER, C., Weir—Corp.....(DW)
ZIDEK, RAFEAL, Marysville.....(KA)

KENTUCKY.

HAYDEN, FOREST, Sinai.....(KA)

LOUISIANA.

REBICHAUX, W. P., Houma.....(DD)

MAINE.

COBB, H. G., Woodfords—Lt.....(KA)
HIRST, JAMES, Biddeford.....(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

BARENSON, CHARLES, Chelsea.....(DD)
LAVOIE, LEO J., Lowell—Corp.....(KA)
MACKELLIGOTT, G., Somerville—Lt....(KA)
MORAN, LUKE F., Amesbury.....(DD)
PETIT, A. V., Amherst—Sgt.....(DD)
RING, W. J., Hampton Falls—Mch....(KA)
SMART, PETER H., Charleston.....(DW)
WILE, LAUSEN A., Gloucester.....(DW)

MICHIGAN

BUTTLEMAN, J. E., White Cloud....(KA)
HULST, HERMAN, Holland.....(DD)
KETCHUM, GEORGE T., Prairieville..(DD)
McKENZIE, A. J., South Haven.....(DD)
MARLATT, G. E., Detroit—Lt.....(DD)
NORD, CARL W., Iron Mountain.....(DD)
PRELWITZ, L. V., Grand Rapids—Lt.....(DA)
SCHMIDT, HAZEN P., Detroit.....(DW)
TILLMAN, CLEVELAND, Detroit.....(DD)

MINNESOTA.

BYHOLT, SAM T., Montevideo.....(DD)
ERICKSON, EDWARD, Fox.....(KA)
PETERSON, C. V., Minneapolis.....(KA)

MISSISSIPPI.

HESTER, SAMUEL L., Corinth.....(DD)
MATHEW, JONNIE, Sand Hook.....(DD)
RICHARDSON, WALTER, Indianola....(DD)

MISSOURI.

BUMBARGER, C. D., Monticello.....(DD)
HENSON, JESSE L., Sullivan.....(DD)
HETT, ARTY ROY, Clinton.....(KA)
KUMBERA, ALBERT W., Silex.....(KA)
PHILLIPS, S., Climax Springs.....(DD)
WHEELER, J. A., St. Louis—Corp....(KA)

MONTANA.

AHLQUIST, GEORGE, Sidney—Lt.....(KA)
GOODWIN, RAY, Cohagen.....(KA)
GUSLINE, EGBERT, Roundup—Mus....(DD)
LYKE, CHARLES A., Janesville.....(DA)
SOMMERFIELD, ARNOLD E., Tomah..(DD)
STRACHOTA, ALBERT A., Wausau...(KA)
THOMAS, WALTER, Palmyra.....(KA)

WYOMING.

ROBERT, FRED C., Lander.....(DD)

ITALY.

ARDIZZI, GRAZIO, Colle Vecchio, Provinca di Abrizzi.....(KA)

Revised Report of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Rptd.	Prev. Rptd.
BOHM, E. W., Beach Place Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
GUARINO, A., 165 Willoughby St., Brooklyn	(D)	(MA)
KELLY, WM. P., 1,181 2d Av...	(RD)	(MA)
KOSTOY, J., 140 E. 10th St....	(RD)	(MA)
O'NEILL, C., 583 Lorimer St., Brooklyn	(WL)	(MA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE

DE FREFF, C., Granville—Sgt..	(KA)	(MA)
KIRSCHNER, F. W., Buffalo..	(RD)	(KA)
LAWTON, R., Johnston	(RD)	(MA)
MacARTHUR, J., Buffalo—Lt....	(D)	(MA)
O'ROURKE, J., Long Island....	(WS)	(MA)
RENSKI, JOHN J., Buffalo....	(WS)	(MA)
SCHLEY, JOHN J., Solvay....	(WU)	(KA)
STUFFLES, H. A., Ontario.....	(KA)	(MA)

OTHER STATES.

BAZZARRE, ROY A., Lowmoor, Va.	(KA)	(MA)
BELLAND, J., St. Paul, Minn...	(KA)	(MA)
BLACKWOOD, K.R., Simla, Col.	(WL)	(KA)
CAPUTO, ANTONIO, Penns Grove, N. J.—Corp.	(WU)	(MA)
CHRISTOPHER, ROBERT A., Flat Rock, Ala.	(Erroneously)	(KA)
DE FAZIO, J., Pittsburgh, Penn.	(KA)	(MA)
DE LUCA, C., Newark, N. J...	(RD)	(MA)
DUCKWORTH, HALLY O., Vernon, Col	(KA)	(MA)
DWYER, JOSEPH G., South Waterbury, Conn—Corp	(KA)	(MA)
FOSTER, LEON E., Granville, Mass	(Erroneously)	(DW)
GIANNETTI, ANTONIO, Bridgeport, Conn	(D)	(MA)
HANGER, FRED L., Waupun, Wis.—Lt	(DW)	(MA)
HARRIS, F. F., Oilton, Okla....	(RD)	(DW)
HAWLEY, B., Harford, Penn....	(KA)	(MA)
HOUGH, HENRY W., Enfield, N. H.	(Erroneously)	(DW)
HOWERTON, J. C., Willows, Cal.	(KA)	(MA)
HUCKSTAUT, EDWARD, Harnersburg, Iowa	(Erroneously)	(DW)
KROCK, E., McDuffey, Ohio....	(KA)	(MA)
LEE, T. C., Fosston, Minn.....	(KA)	(MA)
LOIACONO, FRANK, Triggiano, Province di Bari, Italy	(KA)	(MA)
MARCHESE, C. L., Fords, N. J.	(WU)	(MA)
MASTELLONE, A. P., Jersey City.	(WU)	(MA)
MUTTLEIDER, JOHANN, Blackfoot, Idaho	(WU)	(KA)
MOE, JOHN C., Le Roy, Minn....	(WU)	(KA)
OKULA, ALEXANDER, New Britain, Conn.	(DW)	(MA)
RISTAU, J. W., Spokane, Wash.	(WS)	(KA)
RODGERS, T., Hardin, Ill.....	(RD)	(KA)
SALVATORE, S., Madison, Conn.	(RD)	(MA)
SHAW, CLYDE E., Ovalo, Tex..	(KA)	(WS)
SMELLEY, LEON, Quitman, La....	(Erroneously)	(DD)
THOMAS, JOHN, Bishopville, S.C.	(DD)	(DP)
TIGHE, V. V., Perry, Iowa.....	(D)	(MA)
TURPIN, JAMES, Jersey City....	(WS)	(KA)

NEW OFFERS BILL TO TRAIN ALL BOYS

Would Make Every Youth, on Reaching 18, Subject to One Year's Service in Army.

WITH PAY OF $5 A MONTH

Indiana Senator Thinks 700,000 Men Can Be Trained Each Year at Cost of $450,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Asserting that with demobilization of the military forces demanded by law for months after the peace treaty the country would find itself in a state of unpreparedness, Senator Harry New of Indiana today introduced a bill for universal military training.

"Let us confront the fact," he said. "We do not know what obligations are being prepared for us in Paris, but we do know that we have duties toward ourselves and toward posterity. It may be well to make the world safe for democracy. Let us first make it safe for ourselves."

Senator New said that the War Department had realized the need for giving serious thought to the reorganization of the army by recently submitting to the House of Representatives a plan which would provide an army of 500,000 men.

The cost of maintaining the proposed army of 500,000 men on the basis of the present emergency pay, he said, would reach $707,000,000, and on the basis of pay before the war, $713,000,000, while the expense of the universal military training plan would be only about $450,000,000 for the training of 700,000 men.

The Indiana Senator said that his bill was merely a "nucleus," and he asked advice from the Military Affairs Committee and the General Staff, and added that he realized that the legislation could not be enacted at the present session of Congress.

Under the bill all youths, on reaching the age of 18 years, who are citizens or whose parents have declared intention of becoming citizens, would be subject to training for a continuous period of not more than one year. The training preferably would be given during the nineteenth year, but if deferred would continue during any year up to the twenty-sixth year, when it would terminate. If a man is exempted during the first legal year he must appear annually afterward to demonstrate his exemption. Whenever this exemption disappears he enters training, up to the twenty-sixth year, at the end of which time he automatically goes into the unorganized militia.

Under the terms of the bill no one is to be excused unless he is the sole support of parents, wife or child, "and then only in the event that equivalent support to dependents is not provided by the Congress; provided that such equivalent shall represent the net contribution made to the support of the dependents in the case of each youth liable under the act."

Gratuities of $5 monthly are allowed during the training period. Men serving in the army or navy since this country's declaration of war are considered as having been trained. All men trained become members of the National Reserve and subject to call by classes to the colors.

Speaking of the Presidential proclamation of peace and terminating military liability, Senator New said:

"When this proclamation may be issued is, of course, a matter of doubt. It may be months away or it may come sooner; events alone can determine that. It now appears that it is not imminent, but ninety days ago there were few who anticipated the imminence of the armistice. Whenever it comes the men now under arms have a right to assume that the law will be respected and observed and their Government's contract with them lived up to. If it is not I fear we shall find ourselves with a dissatisfied and discontented lot of soldiers, and, to put it mildly, an indignant and protesting lot of parents and wives in every walk of life from which those soldiers were drawn. Without reference to final proclamations, they all consider the war as over, they want their soldiers sent home, and any alteration of plans which will result in holding the boys in the ranks for a protracted period is not going to be received with favor. It will be well to bear that in mind."

The public mind, said Senator New, must be disabused of the impression that universal military training implies militarism and a large standing army. The scheme, he said, means that men should not be called to war until, and "provides the only guarantee against any occasion for the maintenance of a regular army of greater proportions than the country needs or is willing to support."

Creel

George Creel has been the object of bitter and constant attack. However he has done it, the task he was given to do is one of the biggest and most important ever asked of an American citizen.

Everybody's Magazine has lifted the curtain and makes public the story of what Creel's department did in the war—told by George Creel himself.

"America's Fight for World Opinion" by Mr. Creel in the February *Everybody's* is an amazing disclosure.

Creel tells how truth was jammed into Germany; how countless circulars were dropped from the sky; how the German grip on moving pictures in neutral countries was broken; how Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, by sheer courage and ability, changed the opinion of an entire nation.

Do not miss it in the February *Everybody's* now on sale.

Everybody's MAGAZINE

ROSEHILL FARM EGGS

By parcel post from the farm in Monmouth County, N. J., same day laid. We can supply a few more weekly customers with these really new laid eggs.

416 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J.
Telephone Mulberry 4000.

PROHIBITION

Prohibition Is Now Here.

After a very few months no Wines or Liquors can be sold.
Prices are advancing rapidly and our stock is fast depleting.
If you desire quality and price we can serve you now.

PARK & TILFORD

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Why Dine Downtown?

Beginning Saturday, February 1st, a Table d'Hote Dinner of special excellence, at $1.75, will be served at the

HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE
BROADWAY AT 67TH STREET.

Excellent Music. Dancing from 6:30 to Closing.
Sunday Evening a Dinner de Luxe at $2.00.
Concert by a Special Orchestra.

Table D'Hote Dinner

BEFORE AND AFTER THE AUTOMOBILE SHOW
Janssen wants to see you
Formerly the Famous Lufbrau
30th Street and Broadway
The Buyers' Rendezvous
At Luncheon, Dinner & Supper.
SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.50, SERVED IN THE NEW GRILL—PROMPT SERVICE
Wonderful Southern Chicken Dinner—Jazz Band
TONIGHT—FAVOR NIGHT—DON'T MISS IT
and a new FEATURE each following Night.
SYMPHONY CONCERTS, and Dancing from 7:30 to Closing.

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George Washington
RESTAURANT
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WILL HAVE TONIGHT
Real Old Fashioned Southern Chicken Waffle Dinner
Home Made Ice Cream
$1.25 PER COVER

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SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
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Pelham Heath Inn
On Pelham Parkway
Considered New York's Most Beautiful Inn.
Delightful For Luncheon and Afternoon Tea
Special Music—Dancing
Harry J. Susskind, Proprietor

PARAMOUNT.
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Start today to buy War Savings Stamps

An excellent investment and a patriotic duty

Victor — HIS MASTER'S VOICE
To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Out to-day
New Victor Records for February

Fresh delights for the music lover! The best of the new music and some old established favorites. Magnificently rendered by famous and exclusive Victor artists. Farrar is heard in an exquisitely beautiful song; Galli-Curci gives voice to a delightful coloratura aria; Gluck presents a touching old-time ballad. The Flonzaley Quartet plays a rollicking little Irish reel; Jascha Heifetz contributes a violin solo of dazzling brilliancy; and Harry Lauder sings a cheerful peace song in his own inimitable style.

There's dance music, too, for your enjoyment; and popular songs in both humorous and sentimental vein. All are listed below, and you can hear the records at any Victor dealer's.

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Bring Back My Bonnie to Me	Alma Gluck	64793	10	1.00
Could I	Emilio de Gogorza	64794	10	1.00
Molly on the Shore	Flonzaley Quartet	74580	12	1.50
Moto Perpetuo (Paganini)	Jascha Heifetz	74581	12	1.50
Boat Song	Geraldine Farrar	87289	10	2.00
Don't Let Us Sing Any More About War; Just Let Us Sing of Love	Harry Lauder	70122	12	1.25
Oh! French—Medley One-Step	Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra	18511	10	.85
Me-ow—One-Step	Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra			
Rock-a-bye Your Baby with a Dixie Melody	Vernon Dalhart	18512	10	.85
The Pickaninny's Paradise	Sterling Trio			
Mournin' Blues—Fox Trot	Original Dixieland Jazz Band	18513	10	.85
Clarinet Marmalade Blues—One-Step	Original Dixieland Jazz Band			
Good-bye, France	Peerless Quartet	18514	10	.85
The Navy Will Bring Them Back!	Peerless Quartet			
The Worst is Yet to Come	Billy Murray	18515	10	.85
Can You Tame Wild Wimmen?	Billy Murray			
It's Never Too Late to Be Sorry	Harry Macdonough	18516	10	.85
Don't Cry, Little Girl, Don't Cry	Henry Burr			
Mother, Here's Your Boy	Lewis James and Shannon Four	18517	10	.85
Watch, Hope and Wait, Little Girl	Charles Hart			
Till We Meet Again	Charles Hart and Lewis James	18518	10	.85
Have a Smile	Sterling Trio			

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For weak ankles and flat feet.
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Not All Sizes

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All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 43, Boston."

SURVIVAL OF THE DEMON

In the East—"Near and Far"—there is apparently no indication of possible Prohibition. An article dealing with drinking in those territories appears in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Adv.

AMATEUR BILLIARD CHAMPION ESCAPES DEFEAT BY BRILLIANT RALLY AT FINISH

RALLY SAVES UNGER IN BILLIARD MATCH

Spurt in Last Innings Gives Champion Victory Over Charles Steinbugler.

NEUSTADT ALSO WINNER

Young Brooklyn Player Defeats Gardner in National Class C Cue Tourney.

A rally in the closing innings enabled Ferdinand A. Unger of Newark, N. J., present champion, to annex his fourth victory yesterday afternoon in the national Class C 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn. The title holder, after trailing Charles J. Steinbugler almost from the start of the match, recovered his stroke just in time to avert his first defeat of the final round play. The score was 150 to 140 in Unger's favor. The contest went forty-six innings. Up to within six innings of the finish the champion was forced to play an uphill game. Steinbugler was in excellent stroke, and played up to the standard he has shown in his previous games. Unger, on the other hand, failed to come up to what was expected of him until his closing spurt.

Steinbugler started promisingly, and at the tenth inning had compiled 44 points to the champion's 29. Unger's play improved in the next ten innings, but Steinbugler retained the upper hand, and at the twenty-first inning was showing the way by 67 to 61. At the thirtieth inning, Steinbugler had increased his lead to 8 points, the score showing 82 against 74, with the title holder on the short end. Unger's efforts diminished, rather than increased in the subsequent ten innings so that at the fortieth inning he was trailing by 23 points, in a score of 128 to 105.

At this stage, however, the champion's efforts showed improvement. In the forty-first inning, both contestants counted 7 buttons, bring the score to 135 to 112. Unger, in his forty-second turn registered 14 and added a run of 17 to this in his forty-third inning, putting him in front by 143 to 139, Steinbugler having scored 3 and 1 for his corresponding innings. Unger then clicked off his necessary 7 points in three innings, while Steinbugler failed to count until the final inning, when he collected a single tally.

In the evening contest Joseph Neustadt, who is giving Unger a close contest for the title, added another victory to his record when he trounced Gus Gardner by a score of 150 to 92 in thirty-eight innings. Neustadt had high runs of 20 and 16, with an average of 3 30-38. Gardner made the highest run of the game, a cluster of 26 points, which he corralled in his initial turn at the table.

This contest ended in somewhat of a surprise. Gardner started strongly and for a time gave indications that he would snow his rival under a defeat. For twenty innings Gardner played excellent billiards, negotiating many difficult shots and playing with a consistency which was unusual for him. Then came a surprising reversal of form, and it was only a question of Neustadt completing his string. Gardner's playing in the later innings was mediocre compared to his earlier efforts, while Neustadt, with that confidence which goes to a leader, improved as the game progressed.

Gardner's run of 26 starting the game loomed up large to Neustadt for a time. In the first seven innings Gardner compiled 49 points against Neustadt's 12. Neustadt played diligently thereafter, making marked headway against his rival. At the twentieth inning, Gardner's advantage had been cut to four points, when the score showed 71 to 67. In the following innings Neustadt returned a run of 20 points, forging to the front by 87 to 76, Gardner having registered five points in his turn at the table. A cluster of thirteen in the twenty-second inning gave Neustadt 103 against Gardner's 77, and for the remainder of the game Neustadt completely outplayed his rival.

The score:

AFTERNOON GAME.

P. A. Unger—0 0 5 0 1 0 1 2 4 0 0 2 3 5 0 0 3 3 16 2 4 0 0 1 2 1 0 2 3 0 1 0 3 7 2 0 9 0 6 1 3 7 14 17 1 4 2—150. Average—3 12-46. High run—17.

C. J. Steinbugler—0 0 17 8 0 1 8 1 0 6 0 0 3 1 0 0 2 7 3 3 3 3 0 3 0 1 1 0 0 0 8 3 0 0 8 2 0 0 3 0 19 14 7 3 1 0 0 1—140. Average—3 2-46. High runs—19 and 17.

EVENING GAME.

J. Neustadt—0 0 0 4 4 0 3 1 0 0 8 0 16 2 1 2 7 0 4 6 0 20 16 0 0 2 3 4 1 0 12 1 11 1 2 1 1 4 4—150. Average—3 36-38. High runs—20 and 16.

G. Gardner—26 2 1 0 8 11 1 0 1 1 2 2 0 5 1 2 2 0 3 3 5 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 4 0 0 1 3 0 0 5—92. Average—2 28-37. High run—26.

YALE WINS IN TANK.

New Record Made in Meet with Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 31.—Yale tonight opened its swimming season by defeating Amherst 44 points to 9, capturing firsts in every event and seconds in three of the five races. Edward Binney, Jr., of Sound Beach, Conn., a Yale sophomore, furnished the sensation of the meet by lowering the intercollegiate record in the fifty-yard dash. He made the distance in 25 seconds. The previous record was 25 1-5 seconds, held by Sheldon Hoadley of Yale. The rival captains, Hincks of Yale and Cowles of Amherst, had a battle royal in the 100-yard race, the Eli leader finally splashing home a decisive winner. Benjamin's fancy diving was a feature.

Summary:

50-Yard Dash.—Won by Binney, Yale; second, Archbald, Yale; third, Cowles, Amherst. Time—0:25.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Hopkins, Yale; second, Prybil, Yale; third, Vermilys, Amherst. Time—2:56.

Plunge for Distance.—Tie between Boyce and Loeb, Yale, 62 feet; Guild, Amherst, third, 50 feet.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Benjamin, Yale, 99 points; second, Brought, Amherst, 96.6; third, McAleeman, Yale, 96.1.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Hincks, Yale; second, Cowles, Amherst; third, Thompson, Yale. Time—0:59 1-5. New intercollegiate record.

200-Yard Relay Race.—Won by Yale. Members of winning team, Hincks, Tyler, Archbald, and Binney. Time—1:45.

SCHAEFER AGAIN WINNER.

Defeats Cochran in Three-Night Match, 1,800 to 1,439.

Jake Schaefer scored another success over Welker Cochran last night when he completed his three nights' match at the National Recreation Academy in Brooklyn, showing the way to Cochran by a total score of 1,800 points to 1,439. The victory gave Schaefer his second in as many matches that have been played in the metropolitan district in the past two weeks. For his 1,800 points the son of the late "Wizard" averaged 39 6-46 points, while Cochran's grand average showed 31 13-46.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Cochran—52 0 78 4 33 6 72 2 88 4 0 1 74 0—414. Average—29 8-14. High run—88.

Schaefer—17 1 0 0 24 0 26 5 5 33 177 1 0 10 1—300. Average—20. High run—177.

EVENING GAME.

Schaefer—85 3 70 142—300. Average—75. High run—142, unfinished.

Cochran—10 47 0—57. Average—19. High run—47.

Total score—Schaefer, 1,800 points; Cochran, 1,439.

SOUTHWORTH QUITS PIRATES

Pittsburgh Slugger Signs with Outlaw Delaware League.

The Delaware County outlaw league is trying to stir up dissatisfaction among major league baseball players by offering flattering terms to play two or three games a week. Frank Miller, owner of the Upland club, who has made an offer to Frank Baker of the Yankees, now announces that he has signed Bill Southworth, the sensational young Pittsburgh outfielder, who landed up among the leading batsmen in the National League last season. Miller says he has also signed Jamieson, one of Connie Mack's pitchers.

Miller has ambitions of building up an outlaw league composed of disgruntled major league players. As soon as he hears of a player who is not satisfied with the terms which have been offered in this year's contract he makes him an offer to play in the Delaware league. Miller, however, says he will not make any overtures to players who have signed contracts, for he will not make his league, he says, a refuge for contract jumpers.

Yesterday was the last day on which the club owners could submit contracts to their players, and within the next few days it is expected that there will be numerous complaints from players who have been asked to accept a cut in their salaries. If is not expected that there will be much trouble in signing the players of the two New York clubs, for both the Yankees and Giants have not followed any general plan of retrenchment.

Manager McGraw, however, is prepared for any players who show a disposition to jump over the traces. The Giants' manager was going to take a few weeks' vacation, but he has changed his mind and will be ready to go out and interview any of his players who show signs of being dissatisfied.

Frank Baker is the only member of the Yankees who has thus far shown any disposition to hold out. It is expected, however, if Baker plays anywhere it will be with the Yankees. Baker is tired of traveling around the country with ball clubs and wants to settle down on his Maryland farm.

Hippo Jim Vaughn, pitcher of the Cubs, is the latest hold-out, and when Manager Fred Mitchell refused to approve of Vaughn's demands, Hippo became all heated up and said that he wouldn't play with the Cubs any more. This is only the first of many cases which are sure to crop up within the next week or two. It is the season of the year when the ball players threaten to do this or that if they are not paid higher salaries. In the end, however, the players usually cool down and accept what is offered them.

COLUMBIA FIVE LOSES.

Princeton Gains Easy Victory by Score of 7 to 15.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 31.—Princeton had little difficulty in defeating Columbia 27 to 15 here tonight in the Tiger's first game in the Informal Basket Ball League. The New Yorkers seemed lost in the first half, passing wildly and shooting at random. The half ended 16 to 5, with Princeton on the long end. In the second half the Blue and White five rallied and gave the Tigers a hard tussle, ringing up four baskets in succession. Tolman and Johnson were the most spectacular factors in Columbia's offensive, while Captain Gray and Davis upheld the honors of the Nassauites.

The Tigers' new combination with Trimble and Opie at the forward positions formed successfully. Fred Dawson, the Columbia Coach, shook hands with his old associate, Behring, after the game, and said that his men were handicapped by being unused to so large a floor.

The lineup:

Princeton.	Position.	Columbia.
Opie	R. F.	Tynan
Trimble	L. F.	Farrell
Gray	C.	Johnson
Davis	R. G.	Weinstein
Margetts	L. G.	Bland

Field goals—Davis 4; Tynan, 3; Margetts, 2; Gray, 2; Trimble, 1; Johnson, 1.

Foul goals—Opie, 9; Farrell, 7.

Substitutions—For Princeton, Hunt for Davis, Wood for Trimble; Columbia, Kennedy for Farrell.

Referee—Mr. Cartwright. Umpire—Mr. Reed. Time of halves—15 minutes.

PREDICT YACHTING REVIVAL.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club Will Restore All Racing Fixtures.

The revival of yachting was freely predicted at the annual meeting and dinner of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, which was held at the New York Yacht Club last night. It is believed that most of the yachtsmen who have been in the service will be free to take up the sport next Summer, and it is believed that an unusually active season will follow.

For the last two seasons there has been no yachting because of the war, but it is expected that this season all the Seawanhaka Corinthian racing fixtures will be restored. These include the Leland Corinthian Challenge Cup, the Alfred Roosvelt Memorial Club, the Robert Center Memorial Cup, the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup, and the Seawanhaka Corinthian, and Stamford Yacht Clubs Cup. Then there is also the Founders' Fund, which is applied "for the purpose of encouraging racing in small yachts manned by amateurs and of encouraging the attainment of proficiency in all other matters relating to seamanship."

The election of officers was as follows:

Commodore, Ralph Ellis; Vice Commodore, Junius S. Morgan, Jr.; Rear Commodore, Paul L. Hammond; Secretary, Henry R. Hayes; Measurer, Alexander M. Orr; Treasurer, Arthur D. Weekes, Jr.; Trustees, (Class of 1922,) Howard C. Smith, George Nichols, Gherardi Davis. Race Committee, De Forest Hicks, Chairman; William H. Appleton, Secretary; Henry L. Maxwell, H. S. Boucher, and Daniel Bacon. Committee on Navigation and Seamanship, Arthur Curtiss James, William J. Matheson, Willis D. Wood, and George M. Bodman.

MANUAL TAKES LEAD IN HOCKEY TOURNEY

Defeats Commercial 4 to 0, While Erasmus Skaters Down Boys' High, 6 to 1.

A victory over Commercial High School by a score of 4 goals to 0, at the Brooklyn Ice Palace yesterday, gave Manual Training High School's hockey sextet the lead in the chase for the Brooklyn championship in the Public Schools Athletic League tournament. This success gave Manual Training a record of three victories in as many games during the tournament.

The Manual Training-Commercial encounter was one part of a double-header. In the other game Erasmus Hall High School's aggressive players overwhelmed the Boys' H. S. contingent, by the count of 6 to 1.

Commercial's players were completely outclassed by the Manual Training team. Led by Sparks, who played right wing, the victorious hockeyists furnished a varied and effective offensive which had the Commercial skaters bewildered in the opening period. Three Manual Training goals resulted before the whistle, being scored by Berry, Titus, and Sparks. In the second period the Commercial defense tightened and for a time the play shifted to Manual Training's territory. The offense was beaten off, however, without a score. Sparks managed to get the puck on the end of his stick within one minute of the final whistle and sent the rubber disc spinning on a straight shot past Thomas for Manual Training's fourth marker.

The Erasmus Hall-Boys' High game was one-sided throughout. Hall started the scoring for the victorious team, leading off with a goal 1 minute and 30 seconds after the start of the game, on a brilliant straight shot. This period ended with Erasmus Hall leading by 3 to 1, Stevenson making Boys' High's only count after nine minutes of play. Hall again started the scoring in the second half, annexing a goal after two minutes of play. Rollins accounted for two of Erasmus Hall's goals, getting one in each period.

The lineups:

Manual Tr., (4.)	Position.	Commercial, (0.)
Tredwell	G.	Thomas
Berry	P.	Peak
Titus	C. P.	Jewell
Callahan	C.	Feinler
Jahn	L. W.	Horsman
Sparks	R. W.	Fleig

Goals—First period: Berry in 2 on a straight shot; Titus in 9:23 from scrimmage; Sparks in 14:47 from scrimmage. Second period: Sparks in 14 on a straight shot. Referee—Thomas Howard, Hockey Club of New York. Timekeeper—Fred B. Mohle, Brooklyn Hockey Club, and Frank Farah, Poly Prep School. Penalties—Jewell, 1 minute for slashing; Peak, 1 minute for tripping. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Erasmus H., (6.)	Position.	Boys' H. S., (1.)
Huntington	G.	Harding
Hartell	P.	Toper
Hall	C. P.	Bunn
Gavsid	C.	Mackwood
Rollins	L. W.	Stevenson
Wyckoff	R. W.	Balesh

Goals—First period: Hall in 1:30 on a straight shot; Rollins in 6:30 from scrimmage; Stevenson in 9:00 on a straight shot; Rollins in 11:30 on a straight shot. Second period: Hall in 2:00 on a straight shot; Wyckoff in 5:30 from scrimmage; Garside in 10:00 from scrimmage. Referee—Thomas Howard, Hockey Club of New York. Timekeepers—Fred B. Mohle, Brooklyn Hockey Club, and Frank Farah, Poly Prep School. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

YALE FIVE BEATS PENN.

Blue Scores 26 to 22 Victory in First League Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 31.—Yale defeated Penn 26 to 22 at basket ball tonight in Yale's first athletic event of any kind since the university reorganized on a peace basis. Although the visitors secured a 7 to 2 lead early in the first half Yale tied the score. The Quakers again temporarily took the lead, but Yale closed the first half leading 14 to 10, retaining this advantage till the referee's whistle stopped play.

Sweeney's free goal throwing feat met the visitors' play. He tossed safely eight baskets in nine tries. Van Slick's all-around game was the most brilliant feature of Yale's play. He registered 14 of Yale's points. Cohen, formerly of the College of the City of New York, exhibited the best defensive play.

The lineup:

Yale, (26.)	Position.	Penn., (22.)
Horton	R. F.	Sweeney
Van Slyck	L. F.	Stannard
Hamill	C.	Davis
Stradella	R. G.	Zucker
Cohen	L. G.	Peck

Score—Yale, 26; Pennsylvania, 22.

Goals from floor: Yale—Van Slyck, (6.) Stradella, (2.) Hamill, (2.) Horton, (2.) Sweeney, Standard, (3.) Peck, (2.) Davis. Goals from foul—Sweeney, (8.) Van Slyck, (2.) Referee—Tom Thorp. Umpire—Mr. Koch. Time—Twenty-minute halves. Substitutions: Pennsylvania—Stannard for Zucker, Mouradian for Stannard.

Easy Victory for Pratt.

Pratt Institute's basket ball team easily defeated the Moravian College five last night in a one-sided game on the Pratt court in Brooklyn. The score was 28 to 13. Fitelson, with five field goals and eight from foul, was the biggest cog in the Pratt Institute success.

Blumenthal Winner at Thum's.

W. Blumenthal and Sam Garfunkle were the winners last night in the A. A. B. A. three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at Thum's Academy. Blumenthal defeated C. Bach by a count of 35 to 23 while Garfunkle disposed of F. Grummel, by a score of 35 to 25.

TITLE FOR CLINTON FIVE.

Defeats Newtown Basket Ball Team for City Championship.

De Witt Clinton High School's basket ball team defeated the Newtown High School quintet last night on the City College court and won the city scholastic championship title. The Manhattan lads outscored their rivals from Queens by 27 to 12.

The lineup:

De Witt C., (27.)	Position.	Newtown, (12.)
Goldberger	R. F.	Moss
Militzer	L. F.	Fulgione
Siskind	C.	Stewart
Rosenowitz	R. G.	McGrattan
Wechsler	L. G.	Platow

Field goals—Goldberger, Militzer, (4.) Siskind, (4.) Wechsler, Moss, (3.) Stewart, Platow. Goals from foul—Goldberger, (7.) Platow, (2.) Substitutions—For De Witt Clinton: Coon for Goldberger, Fliegel for Siskind, Edelstein for Wechsler. Referee—Ed Thorpe, De Witt Clinton Institute. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

HARVARD SKATERS WIN EASY VICTORY

Crimson Hockey Team Shows Great Speed in Defeating Boston College, 7 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 31.—Harvard's hockey team beat Boston College, 7 to 2, here today. The ice on the Soldiers' Field Rink was in great condition and the 'Varsity team had its first chance in weeks to show its real game. The Boston College team was very fast, but the Crimson gave a wonderful exhibition of individual hockey and all of its goals but one were scored on well-organized combination play.

Harvard's stick work and general defense was better than that of its opponent, and with the Cambridge regulars in the game the outfit looked well up to the standard set before the war. Avery and Captain Gross each scored three goals in the first period, in combination with Cabot, Bacon, and Bigelow. Walker's defense was so good that most of Boston's shots for goals were made well out to the boards.

The visitors' goals were made individually by Morrisey and Hughes, the latter's coming at the end of a rush from one end of the rink clear across the surface.

The summary:

Harvard.	Position.	Boston College.
Holmes	G.	O'Connell
Walker	P.	Healy
White	C. P.	Morrisey
Gross	R. W.	Hughes
Bigelow	R.	Dooley
Avery	C.	Falvey
Bacon	L. W.	Correia

Score—Harvard, 7; Boston College, 2. Goals—Gross, 3; Avery, 3; Bigelow, 1; Hughes, 1; Morrisey, 1.

Substitutes—Harvard, Snelling for Bacon, Baldwin for Snelling, Cabot for Avery, Adams for Cabot, Buntin for Bigelow, Bright for Cross, Clark for White, Church for Clark.

Referee—Mr. Hutchison. Goal Umpires—Mr. Kennedy and J. Morrisey. Time of periods—18 minutes.

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$30 to $35	$42.50 to $50	$55 to $65
Suits and Overcoats	Suits and Overcoats	Suits and Overcoats
$25	$35	$45

NOT a single suit or overcoat in our stock is withheld in this general reduction sale—imported English Overcoats included. Our finest $65 Greatcoats, all our $60 worsted sack suits, full silk lined, are now grouped at $45. No finer ready-for-service clothes than these are to be had at any price. And in the $35 and $25 groups the reductions and the values are just as great in degree.

Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits are included in the $35 group

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The Season's Greatest Values in High-Grade Clothing

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—FIFTH FLOOR

1,500 MEN FIGHT FIRE AT AVIATION CAMP

Whole Plant at Rockaway Point Imperilled by a Wild Outburst of Flame.

8 HYDROAIRPLANES BURNED

Two Buildings Destroyed, with Heavy Loss—25 Liberty Motors Wrecked Beyond Repair.

A fire, which started from the explosion of a gasoline torch in the hands of a workman yesterday, destroyed two buildings and threatened for a time to wipe out the Naval Aviation Station at Rockaway Point. The property loss was heavy, some persons asserting that it might reach $1,000,000. Two buildings valued at $60,000 each were destroyed, twenty-five liberty motors were wrecked beyond repair, and eight modern equipped hydroairplanes and quantities of oil and other supplies were burned. The fire was fought by 1,500 men from the aviation station and from Fort Tilden.

The fire started at 10:30 o'clock in the morning when the gasoline torch which Quartermaster Johnson was using in making some repairs in the Construction Building exploded. The burst of flame caught in some linen used for wing covering, and in a few minutes the building, 100 by 100 feet, was spouting flame.

In the building were nine hydroairplanes, four of the H S-1: four of the H S-2, and one of the N-9 type. By quick work men succeeded in wheeling out the N-9 before the fire reached it and this was the only thing in the building that was saved. This is a slow type of machine equipped with a Kirkman motor, used for patrol purposes. It was in this building that twenty-five Liberty motors were destroyed.

The alarm of fire brought Ensign Ahearn and a great force of men. Their work was confined to saving property and preventing the spread of the fire by the use of water, sand, and ashes. They worked under great difficulty and in constant danger, for the wind sent the flames trailing at a great distance. Alarms brought the Fire Department apparatus from the Rockaways to the aviation field.

There was insufficient water, and until the steamboat Frank and Helen McAvoy arrived the fireman had little hope of saving the camp. Captain McAvoy saw the fire while he was carrying freight on Jamaica Bay and steamed over to the pier. The engines of the boat pumped water and in less than an hour after the boat arrived the flames were well under control.

Bucket Brigade Helps.

About 400 sailors formed a brigade and passed buckets from Jamaica Bay to a 5,000-gallon tank of gasoline which was near the danger area. Sailors, under the direction of Captain S. V. Parker, poured water from the buckets on the sand, and a shovel squad in turn piled the wet sand on the tank. It was saved from destruction.

One hundred feet from the construction building was Building No. 1, a hangar in which were several airplanes. Stored between the buildings were about 200 barrels of gasoline, which a large force of men started to roll into Jamaica Bay. While they were at this task the flames leaped the intervening space and caught Building No. 1. Under this canopy of fire and in a shower of sparks the men continued to work. They succeeded in rolling nearly all the barrels of gasoline into the water before the intense heat drove them away. In the meantime the fire had fastened on the hangar and assumed large proportions all the airplanes had been saved. It was said, however, that two Liberty motors were destroyed in this building.

Soon afterward the fire spread to a shed near Building 1, in which were stored barrels of fine oil used for lubrication and quantities of an inflamable preparation used for covering wing surfaces of airplanes. The flames soared high into the air, whipped by the wind into ribbons that threatened other buildings and, indeed, the entire plant. Several times there were explosions with sheets of flame which forced the firemen to fall back. In two instances the force of the explosions sent flaming barrels high in the air. One of these fell in a field and set fire to the brush; and another landed on Building 2 and broke through the roof.

Navy Dirigible Saved.

The energy of the volunteer fighters and a shift in the wind saved the other buildings. About 300 feet from the construction building was a long steel hangar containing a navy dirigible. The engines were undergoing repairs and the men were unable to remove the airship from the shed. They managed to save the building by closing all openings, and while some thinked wet sand against the sides, others, stationed on the roof, extinguished the sparks that fell upon it.

The shift in the wind saved from destruction the Curtiss hangar and its contents which were in the path of the fire. In this hangar was the N C-1, the world's largest air and water cruiser. Besides, it contained a so-called Liberty Fighter, a plane with which the Government is experimenting, it was said, which is reported to be capable of a speed of 130 miles an hour. There were other machines in the building. The volunteer fighters saved some fifty machines in all.

READY FOR THE AUTO SHOW.

More Than 200 Cars in Exhibition Opening Tonight.

Everything is ready for the opening of New York's nineteenth automobile show at 8 o'clock this evening in Madison Square Garden and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, within one block of the Garden at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. Nearly all of the cars and the accessories were installed yesterday. Motorists who are interested in seeing the standard models and the new things of the year will find many attractive features to study. All of the space in both of the buildings has been taken, and in some respects the show will exceed in general interest its predecessors.

Special decorations have been worked out for both exhibition halls. The walls around the main arena floor of the Garden have been arranged in a series of alternate panels and large mirrors, and the section below the gallery will be illuminated with indirect lighting. The tall pillars have been decorated in blue, with white lattice work, from which will be suspended forty-eight iron lanterns in the old English style.

The fifty-eight makes of automobiles to be displayed will be shown in a variety of open and closed models, making a total of more than 200 cars. The six-cylinder and moderate-priced cars under $3,000 will predominate, but there will also be a number of high-powered, richly upholstered cars ranging in value from $5,000 to $10,000. It will be distinctly an American motor car show as no foreign cars will be exhibited.

The show will be open every day during the coming week from 10:30 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night. This week the show is limited to passenger cars. The second week of the show, beginning Monday, Feb. 10, will be confined to motor trucks and smaller commercial vehicles.

$80 for 100 Pounds of Tobacco.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31.—Price records for burley tobacco in quantity were topped today, tobacco men assert, when a hogshead sold for $80 a hundred pounds on the Louisville market. The tobacco came from the crop of a single farmer.

OPERA

By James Gibbons Huneker

"Le Chemineau."

"Le Chemineau," lyric drama in four acts, by Xavier Leroux, was sung in French for the first time here by the Chicago Opera Association at the Lexington Theatre last night. This was the cast:

Le Chemineau.....Alfred Maguenat
Francois.....Georges Baklanoff
Pierre.....Gustave Huberdeau
Toinet.....Octave Dua
Martin.....Desire Defrere
Thomas.....Constantin Nicolay
Toinette.....Yvonne Gall
Aline.....Myrna Sharlow
Catherine.....Maria Claessens
Conductor—Louis Hasselmans.

Another première! They are Vallombrosian this season; yet among all these fluttering leaves there have been none stamped American. We should be grateful for the French offerings, though they are not masterpieces. "Le Chemineau," is not one, musically speaking. It dates back to 1907, Paris. The play by Jean Richepin was presented at the Odeon in 1897. Otis Skinner appeared here in an English version entitled "The Harvesters." The opera was first heard in America at New Orleans, 1911. The story might be considered as a symbol of the poet's years of vagabondage. Richepin was born at Médéa, (Medeah,) Algiers, Feb. 4, 1849. A grandson of French peasants, he has Touranian blood in his veins, as he boasts in that rousing lyric—like the sonorous horn of the hunter—"Hallali."

He was a poetic vagabond like the hero of his charming piece. A handsome man of robust physique, a born fighter, he has played many rôles. Porter, professor, sailor, circus Hercules, tramp—and poet; always poet. His prodigious Rabelaisian vocabulary, his unashamed sensuality, hatred of convention, are incorporated in that astounding and brilliant first volume, "Chanson des Gueux," (1876.) He had always preferred the company of "powerful uneducated persons," criminals, low drabs, scamps, in a word, his was the Walt Whitman complex; but a Whitman of the Boulevards, witty, depraved, a stout drinker, and fond of good living.

Unlike Whitman, he was a scholar. He was prosecuted, imprisoned and lost his civic rights for those splendid turbulent poems. "Les Blasphèmes" (1884) did not betray repentance for sins against taste, his savage denunciations of society; indeed, while they showed a firmer control of the mechanics of his art, they were more outrageous in spirit. Yet this one time occupant of Sainte Pelagie's prison—only for a month—is today a member of the French Academy, crowned and belaureled, rich and admired and on the threshold of his seventieth birthday. Decidedly they order these things better in France. In America he might have become a Congressman.

In 1883 he wrote a drama, "Nana-Sahib," for Sarah Bernhardt and played with her the chief male rôle. His little play production has been remarkable in quantity as well as quality. Probably the nostalgia of the open road overcame him and he revived images of his old life in "Le Chemineau." That stark vagrom man, as Vance Thompson has called him, in the Eternal Vagabond, and in this particular play an Enoch Arden who can't be caged after his return; one who wherever he passes changes people as did Pippa in Browning's poem; as did Sanine in the most powerful fiction of the Russia of 1905. The tale Richepin tells is simplicity itself.

A merry blade of a fellow, a copain who is liked by his chums, and loved by the girls, gets a young woman into trouble and vanishes before the consequences set in. She marries her son by the fascinating vagabond becomes a young man, in turn falls in love with a nice girl, and is rejected by her father because of the stigma on his birth. Reappearing, the vagrant, who as matters to rights, gives his own happy excuses the offer to stay and, after the death of her sick husband, to marry his early sweetheart. The open road for him! Hallulli! Hallilla! Hardi! Traversons tout le taillis, la ciguë, sautons les ruisseaux, les chemins creux!" From afar his song sounds for the last time in the ears of his friends, Le Chemineau is swallowed up in the snowy night and his passing leaves no trace except a bittersweet memory.

Leroux's musical setting proved a pleasant disappointment. Compared to his "La Reine Fiammette" it is as cheese to chalk. Evidently the subject made a deeper appeal to him; anyhow he has surrounded the story with appropriate musical atmosphere, and is especially happy in his characterization of the vagabond. The second and third acts contain the best numbers; there is a genuine climax when the rambling hero discovers that he has a son and that son is lying dead drunk in a stable. The mood of exultation is Siegfried's Rhine journey cleverly teased into the bucolic key. De Maupassant has written more than one tale with this theme. Humor of a broad sort is in the score. The Chemineau—he has no other name—has for a leading motive for the bassoon a merry grig. The rustic pan-pipes are often heard; open fifths drone bass. It is as inseparable from a pastoral Gallic opera.

It was the harmonious ensemble work of the performance that lifted the music above the plains of mediocrity. Splendid acting, splendid singing by Alfred Maguenat and Georges Baklanoff gave a critical audience great satisfaction. Versatile Baklanoff, after his portrayal the evening previous of the rude Italian warrior, Colonna, in "Monna Vanna," was another being, a generous peasant who marries the ruined Toinette, philosophically accepts the son of the vagabond, but flares up when the brutal Maitre Pierre—Gustave Huberdeau—calls hard names. Then came an outburst from the half dying man that electrified us. Again vocally Baklanoff was most impressive. The Tramp, who makes all the trouble, was a finished, yet very vital, character, whose swaggering insolence, imperturbable flouting of old Pierre's offers, whose love making and drinking are delightfully reprehensible, was Maguenat, who sang with intensity and was a picturesque scamp. Charged with pathos was the facing of his son, but in a trice the serious mood evaporated as he flicked the young fool on the chin for his drunkenness.

In France the rôle is Dupaune's. Yvonne Gall has also sung the Toinette, we are told, as "guest" at Vichy and other places. She was in the picture, and a better, because sincerer, country girl than a Juliet. She forced her voice too much. Humorous sketches by Nicolay and Defrere were effective. The scene settings added to the atmospheric quality of the opera. And last but not least, the conducting of Louis Hasselmans was an important factor. His rhythmic beat and feeling for nuance spared us some dull moments. All in all "La Chemineau" is charming and well worth seeing.

FOR ELECTRIC CONTROL.

British Government Project for Taking Over Power Plants.

LONDON, Jan. 30, (British Wireless Service.)—Control of the generation and distribution of electricity throughout the United Kingdom is proposed by a bill now being prepared by the Government. Authority over the electric supply, which is now vested in the Board of Trade and other Government departments, would be transferred by the bill to a very small board, having probably only five members.

The United Kingdom would be divided into districts, the board members having in mind, first of all, the requirements of industrial sections. In each district a subsidiary board would be appointed to take direct charge.

All electric power stations would be purchased and placed in the hands of the local boards, each of which would be held responsible for the supply of electricity in its district, and for the establishment of new generating stations and transmission systems.

If private companies wish to enter the electric business, they would be compelled to buy their current from the local board and their earnings would be under control.

It is suggested that the local boards would only meet expenses and pay no profits. The financing of the plan would be in the hands of the Government, except where it is practicable and advisable to finance the plan locally.

This plan is brought forward as a compromise between public and private control. The report upon which the bill is based was made by a committee which conducted a careful investigation. It points out that the electric system of the country is inadequate and recommends the adoption of a plan which will meet the requirements.

EXPLOSION KILLS ONE IN NYACK DYE PLANT

3 Others Missing and 15 Hurt by Blast in American Aniline Products Company's Factory.

PROPERTY LOSS $200,000

School Building and Other Structures Damaged — Countryside Shaken for Miles Around.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, Jan. 31.—One person is dead, three are missing, and fifteen were injured as the result of an explosion which wrecked and set fire to the big plant of the American Aniline Products Company here today. About 100 persons were in the factory at the time. The property loss is estimated at $200,000.

Falling embers scattered over the neighborhood by two terrific blasts set fire to four other structures and for a while threatened to make a general conflagration in the village. Quick work of the firemen, however, confined the disaster to the aniline plant.

The dead man is H. A. Nakamura, a chemical mixer, and the missing are Erastus Van Houten, Louis Yakshima, and an unidentified Japanese.

Coroner A. K. Doig, M. D., who is making an inquiry into the disaster, learned that shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning a frightful explosion occurred in the drying room on the first ficor. It is thought the chemicals there became overheated and blew up. Parts of the ground floor walls shot outward. At the same time the blast tore a hole through the upper floors and the roof. A shower of embers and débris went skyward and sprinkled over the neighborhood, setting fire to the abandoned Depew shoddy mill, Dr. E. H. Maynard's home, and Dr. J. W. Gile's garage nearby.

The whole countryside was rocked for miles around by the concussion and windows and plateglass for some distance were broken.

The employes became panic-stricken and fled from the building as broken glass and other wreckage flew all around them. The three missing men are thought to have been in the drying room. Nakamura escaped from the drying room, but had to be dragged out by a companion, as both his legs and one arm were broken. He died shortly after he reached Nyack hospital.

Hardly a hundred feet away from the aniline plant is the Nyack High and Grammar School. All the windows on the side of the schoolhouse facing the factory were smashed in the bomb. A school fire drill alarm was sounded, and in three minutes the 400 pupils had left the building. One of the pupils was hurt by flying glass. The school will be closed for two weeks for repairs.

The injured were rushed to Nyack Hospital by the Women's Motor Corps, under Sergeant Natalie Couch.

Marcella Craft Sings Butterfly.

The American Singers at the Park had their turn at "Madame Butterfly," sung by three companies in three days, at a special performance last night with Marcella Craft as guest, singing her rôle in Italian. Miss Craft had appeared in the San Carlo season here, and her Butterfly is familiar, intelligently studied, a graceful impersonation. Orville Harrold, who with the others sang English, turned to the heroine after the interrupted wedding with "Bimba, non piangere," and they finished the duet of the first act in Puccini's own Italian. Carl Formes, Viola Robertson, and others reappeared, and for the first time John McGhie conducted.

Fire Holds Long Island Trains.

Early commuters from Flushing were delayed an hour yesterday by fire in a frame warehouse of Swift & Co., only twelve feet from the railroad tracks. The damage was estimated at $200,000. Firemen were called from half a dozen places. George Miller, a salesman for the company, discovered the fire when he stepped from the butter cooler in the plant, and had to drop fifteen feet down an elevator shaft to escape the rush of flame. He was not injured.

PLAY CZECHOSLOVAK MUSIC

Leo Ornstein and Others Give a Sombre Patriotic Concert.

A program of Czechoslovak music was given last night at Aeolian Hall, under the direction of the Czechoslovak Arts Club and with the co-operation of Leo Ornstein and other outlandish artists, for the benefit of the Czechoslovak army. As a work of patriotism it was highly successful; the hall was filled with an audience for the most part Czech. Its value as propaganda, however, is somewhat dubious, for the program was selected by a person of unduly sombre taste, and its excerpts from the wide field of Czechoslovak music were not in all cases the most favorably representative. Those who judged the Czechoslovak character by the program of last night would be apt to get the impression that the citizens of the new Central European republic are of unwonted stolidity and gloom, delighting in labor for its own sake.

Perhaps because her group of four dances by Smetana had in it somewhat more of color than did the rest of the program, Marie Mikova at the piano excelled and was received with the most enthusiastic applause of the evening. Mr. Ornstein performed with much brilliancy, but little incentive, the first three movements of Novak's Pan. Novak was also represented by the "Melancholy Songs of Love," sung by Anica Fabry-Dvorak, who found humoresque and other topics in America, was presented last night in his settings of various psalms, sung by Bernardo Olshanski, and Clarence Dickinson gave Fibich's "Paradise" on the organ. Smetana opened and closed the program; at the beginning his "From My Life," by the Berkshire String Quartet, and at the end the symphonic poems Tabor and Blanik, based on the chorale of the Hussite warriors and the legend of national resurrection, all of which done on the organ by Mr. Dickinson, with the collaboration of two pianos and some kettledrums, made a thunderously martial conclusion to an evening which might have given a more rounded presentation of the Czechoslovak musical temperament.

HACKETT SCORES AT DEBUT.

New American Tenor a Surprise and Delight in "Barber of Seville."

Every Italian opera railbird in New York was at the Metropolitan last night to hear a remarkable new tenor who had made a reputation in Italy during the war, and to join his American countrymen in giving him a home-coming welcome. "Carlo" Hackett, as Mr. Gatti-Casazza's program announced him in "his first operatic appearance here," had, therefore, a double success from the start. It was the season's first performance of the gay "Barber of Seville," the first Italian opera sung here nearly a hundred years ago, and when the young hero appeared there was cordial applause before he had uttered a sound. The greeting grew to surprise and delight at his first aria, until, after the street serenade, Mr. De Luca as Figaro, gave young Hackett the curtain alone for half a dozen recalls.

Hackett has a high, clear voice and even clearer enunciation, as shown in that first aria and much subsequent patter; his true lyric test will come when he sings Alfredo in Verdi's "Traviata" next week. As Almaviva he was a charming figure of youth, high spirits, lover-like ardor; indeed, change Charles to James K., and Count Almaviva could have been Rupert of Hentzau back on last night's stage. But aside from distinguished appearance, Mr. Hackett has as a singer also the elusive quality called style, and no opera was more calculated to display it than Rossini's aristocratic old comedy of music and manners in Seville.

Mme. Hempel as Rosina returned to a favorite rôle of prima donnas, and in the lesson scene, after singing Strauss's "Blue Danube" waltz to Italian words, she added Ries's "Perpetuum Mobile," "The Evening Star," in English. It was an evening of good singing of the old school, three hours with not a scream or a forced note, and Mr. De Luca shared honors with his "Factotum" air. Mr. Mardones with the "Calumny" air, Mr. Malatesta with his pranks, as when, pursued by Hackett's sword, he cried for "armistizia" and brought down the house.

Mr. Hackett's brothers, Arthur, who sang on the Farrar concert tour, and George, who was in army uniform, were present to witness the successful début. The cast of the opera included, besides the principal stars, those in comedy rôles, Mattfeld, Audisio, Reschiglian, and Mr. Papi conducted.

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Fri. at 8, Pelleas & Mel. Double bill, L'Oracolo. Easton, Braslau; Althouse, Scotti, Didur. Pagliacci. Muzio; Caruso, Montesanto. Cond., Moranzoni.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1919.

OFFICES: [Telephone Bryant 1000.]

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ADMIRAL MAYO'S VIEWS.

When Admiral HENRY T. MAYO appeared before the House Naval Affairs Committee to give his views about new construction, his recommendations outran those of the General Board, which hitherto has been the service authority on the subject. Formerly the General Board was supposed to go to extremes in planning naval expansion, but the opinion has been modified. Admiral MAYO does not hesitate to surpass it in his estimates of the size of the navy the United States should have. He urged an annual appropriation of $1,000,000,000 to provide an establishment as strong as Great Britain's, sixteen new superdreadnoughts to be laid down with the least possible delay after an exhaustive review of all information we now have or can get as to the best type of fighting craft." After hearing the Admiral the House Naval Affairs Committee declined to vote for more than ten capital ships and recommended an appropriation of $750,000,000, including $169,000,000 to be spent during the year on the new three years' program.

Secretary DANIELS, it should be noted, does not agree with Admiral MAYO that the conclusions of the Peace Conference should not be considered in planning the American navy of the future. In an address to reserve officers at the Naval Academy yesterday the Secretary said:

> We shall not build against any nation, because we have faith that the League of Peace will bring about such friendship and understanding among all nations as will ultimately cause a reduction in armament and a consequent decrease of expenditures for naval strength.

That is not Admiral MAYO's idea at all. He would build against Great Britain and ignore the Peace Conference. He can have had no authority or inspiration for this view. Certainly President WILSON takes the judgment of the Peace Conference into consideration. The Admiral's professional opinion is one thing, but his attitude toward the Peace Conference and Mr. WILSON'S proposals for a League of Nations quite another. The Admiral is quoted as saying to the House Naval Affairs Committee: "This idea is rapidly getting down to a sewing circle, with no means of enforcement and with no international police force." The Commander in Chief of the Navy would not approve of this strange judgment; he would deplore it. Admiral MAYO was beyond his depth when he ventured into the domain of international polity and reflected upon the function of the Peace Conference.

THE TAX COMMISSION.

The Assembly has concurred in the resolution for the creation of a commission to consider the amendment of the State tax laws. Only $15,000 is asked for as a beginning, and distinguished experts are to be employed. If we could get a Legislature equally competent, that would better meet the needs of the case. There is nothing new to be learned about the defects of our tax laws, or about the best way to amend them. They contain all the faults of haphazard growth for generations. They contain neither symmetry nor consistency nor reason in apportioning the burdens which weigh discriminatingly against this city.

Neither is there anything to be said disparagingly about the advisers whom it is proposed to employ. But to what purpose? When they have reported, the Legislature will not adopt their work. The Legislature has a fresh and good report in the form of the Mills Commission's, but it does not occur to anybody to act upon it. There was another commission report in 1903, and another in 1871. There were also many reports by the State Assessors, and at least one good report by the 1913 Tax Board of this city. Why another report? Why not action on the reports already in hand?

There can be no reason except the disposition of the Legislature to be rid of a subject which it is its duty to dispose of itself or admit its unreadiness and unfitness. It is the duty of Legislatures to legislate, not to appoint commissions. If the Governor wishes to do something which would make his administration one to date from, he could do nothing better than to see that the amendment of the tax laws is completed, if not this year, then before Dec. 31, 1920.

WHY STOP WITH "STOP"?

The great importance of the prohibition amendment lies in its demonstration that you can do anything with or through the Constitution. But this does not seem to have been appreciated by some of our public men, among them Senator POINDEXTER of Washington, who while reading a telegram in the Senate the other day paused to remark: "This telegram is transcribed in that miserable style in which the word 'stop' or 'period' is interpolated throughout, as though one did not know how to punctuate a telegram."

Why merely animadvert upon this, unless it was only disapproval of the argument of the telegram transferred to its style? A weapon is ready to the hand of those who disapprove of anything; particularly of anything which, like the word "stop," or the still more heinous usage, "quote" and "unquote," is found convenient by those who use and pay for it. Amend the Constitution! Whatever is, is wrong! The use of "stop" to indicate the end of a sentence has been found advantageous in newspaper offices, but if it offend the Senatorial sensibility, out with it. And why stop there? Why the dash, "the solecism of punctuation"? Why the semicolon, first aid to the involutions of ponderosity? Why any punctuation at all? Abolish it by constitutional amendment.

It cannot be done at once, for several new amendments are on the way. The campaign for the Nineteenth, to abolish tobacco, is already begun. After a speaker in this city the other night advocated the destruction of the domestic cat a committee at once sat down to frame Amendment Twenty, providing for the slaughter of the pet of the hearth rug. Somewhere our moral forces are gathering behind Amendment Twenty-one, requiring that evening gowns shall be high-necked and that bathing suits shall extend to the ankles. But Senator POINDEXTER can still get in line with Amendment Twenty-two, in appropriate typographical disarray:

> After one year from the date of ratification of this article the use of punctuation or of the words stop or period in lieu thereof within the United States or the Territories subject to their jurisdiction is prohibited Congress and the several States shall have power to enforce this article by concurrent legislation
>
> It will be another step forward, and a mighty one, in our progress toward the destined pinnacle of rectitude and unintelligibility.

CONSERVATIVE GAINS IN PRUSSIA

In the elections for the Prussian Constitutional Convention the Majority and Minority Socialists and the Democrats seem to have lost somewhat as compared with the elections for the National Assembly. There are so many parties and the motives and intentions of some leaders of them are so obscure or subject to suspicion that any large or even positive conclusion from the as yet incomplete returns is unjustified. That the Majority Socialist vote should be somewhat reduced is natural enough. Some dissatisfaction with the weakness and tardiness of the Ebert Government in dealing with the Spartacan revolutionists might have been expected. Doubtless the Majority Socialist Party, as surely the leading party, and the responsible party of order, got adherents in the general elections who were not in sympathy with its policies. As Germans, such voters may have regarded the Majority Socialists as, for the purposes of those elections, essentially bourgeois, which was true.

In the Prussian elections it was inevitable that Prussian conservatism should manifest itself, having the opportunity. Moreover, the design attributed to, if denied by, the Government, of partitioning Prussia, was sure to arouse opposition and offend pride. All classes in Prussia are more or less affected with this feeling. The former Conservatives and ineffective National Liberals are said to chuckle over the decline not only in the vote of the two Socialist parties but of the Democratic Party, and to see therein a loss to the radicals. So long as the Democratic Party numbers among its members such survivors of the imperialist régime as the egregious Count VON BERNSTORFF, Dr. SOLF, Prince MAX of Baden, its "radicalism" will be queried by the cautious. That it suffered some losses, that the old Centrists and the Nationalists made slight gains, seems of little moment. What is again obvious is that the so-called bourgeois parties greatly outnumber the Socialists. What is important is that the Independent Socialists don't amount to much.

The Majority Socialists, if they form a bloc with the Democrats, will control the Prussian Convention. Various blocs are possible, and the elements of reaction are by no means confined to the official parties that are tainted with or suspected of it. The bourgeois are "on top." The revolutionary movement was the product of a fanatical but weak minority. Already conservatism in almost a political sense shows a confident face in Prussia. But the old nebulousness and unreality linger still in the new parties. They are awaiting a situation yet to come and a form of government yet to be established. That Prussia should continue to be conservative, but should become reasonably so, untouched with the old obscurantism, is not undesirable. A conservatism that broadens is to be preferred on every ground to a radicalism that contracts into reaction. It remains to be seen how honestly the reactionaries will play their game. They are in a minority, but the bloc system makes strange bedfellows.

JAPAN AND CERTAIN PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Purely for purposes of verification or denial, for the use of the historian looking back to Japan's occupation of the Marshall and Caroline Islands in 1914, it may be interesting to students of the war, and to Australians in particular, to recall the statement made by The London Daily News in an editorial article printed on Nov. 19, 1914:

> Japan's offer to hand over to Australia the islands which she has recently occupied in the Pacific is an extremely generous and honorable one, which deserves, and will, we hope, receive, full recognition in Australia and the United States. * * * Japan's offer remains a striking example of the dignity and common sense which she has more than once exhibited before.

If the last sentence is, perhaps, unconsciously a little patronizing, the first does something like justice to a nation of the finest intelligence and of a chivalrous spirit. Dignity, generosity, and uncommon sense are qualities that we expect of Japan. It is not for the repetition of these commonplaces that the reference of our London contemporary to a piece of the forgotten history of that memorable and crowded year of 1914 is here brought to mind. It is for the refreshing of Japanese and Australian memories on a subject now a part of the colonial settlement, or international colonialism, under discussion at Paris. Moreover, through some lapse in the continuity of the record, if the record contains the offer in question, we are unable to verify it. Doubtless The London Daily News can fill the gap.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Milwaukee Sentinel makes a strong but futile argument in favor of electing JULIUS KAHN to the Speakership. It says that he is "decidedly on the eligible list," and points out with force his unmistakable qualification for the place. It is a waste of time to dwell on Mr. KAHN'S qualifications—everybody knows them—and it is a mistake to say that he is on the eligible list. He ought to be, but he isn't. The Republican Party almost invariably passes over its conspicuously fit men for geographical reasons and takes its Speakers from the Middle West, just as the Democratic Party takes them from the South. Only in some extraordinary case like that of BLAINE or REED does the Republican Party ever go to the coast, and the Pacific Coast is just as ineligible in that party's narrow-minded calculations as the Atlantic Coast. California or Massachusetts may abound in eminent men, but that makes no difference; the Republicans would rather have a mediocrity from the prairies. And yet what a soul-filling satisfaction patriotic Americans would feel if that sound American JULIUS KAHN could be Speaker. It would do more to rehabilitate the Republican Party than all the efforts of Mr. HAYS, intelligent and well directed as those efforts are.

Passing by counsels of perfection, the need of the nation and the Republican Party is the defeat of a man whose record is the antithesis of Mr. KAHN'S on the subject of Americanism. "I think we ought to maintain peace at all hazards," said JAMES R. MANN. At all hazards? What did he mean by all hazards? Can anybody imagine a thoroughgoing American saying that? Can anybody imagine JULIUS KAHN saying it? Colonel GEORGE HARVEY points out that while the net Republican gain in elections to Congress last year was 84 per cent., the net Republican loss in Mr. MANN'S district was 47 per cent. It does not seem to be of much use to appeal to the Americanism of a party that elected GEORGE W. NORRIS, ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, and ASLE J. GRONNA to the Senate, but surely that party must be open to reason on the subject of loss of votes. It has the opportunity to damn itself or save itself. To damn itself no great turpitude is required—only foolishness.

THE BOLIVIAN SEACOAST.

Bolivia's claims to the littoral territory ceded to Chile in 1884 may be a proper subject for arbitration, but the intention which a Paris dispatch attributes to her of setting up a claim for it "under the doctrine of President WILSON that nations are "entitled to an outlet to the sea," is curious. There is no such "doctrine" in the Fourteen Points, unless Bolivia argues that because Poland and Serbia should have "free and secure access to the sea," therefore Bolivia should.

The economic strangulation of the Balkan States and of Poland by the Central Powers is a special problem requiring the special solution which Mr. WILSON proposes. Should Bolivia be threatened with a similar fate at the hands of Chile, doubtless the League of Nations would furnish the remedy, insist that the economic barrier be removed. There is no "doctrine" of Mr. WILSON that applies in the sense assumed by Bolivia, if there be some obiter dictum upon which she relies. The proposal, if serious, is but a revival of the Peruvian-Bolivian case against Chile. By the treaty of 1904 with Chile, Bolivia has access to the sea, the right to build Custom Houses.

Switzerland, too, is reported, correctly or incorrectly, to have made some rather shadowy proposals, as if it were the duty of the Peace Conference to put inland countries on the seacoast. Freedom of communication and outlet there must be for them; but some of the prattle about access to the sea brings to mind the grandee of an inland Massachusetts town whose commerce he was eager to build up. "Mr. Moderator, I move you, Sir, that East Bridgewater be and hereby is declared a seaport taown."

A DETECTIVE WANTED.

The "mystery of the Palisades" has stirred into renewed life public curiosity of the sort that makes good detective stories best sellers, but the master detective of fiction has not yet made his appearance. Speculation in this case has turned entirely to the circumstances of the victim's marriage, if she were married, and has almost ignored questions connected with her death. It is assumed that she killed herself, always the easiest supposition, and in this case supported by much evidence. But it should not be forgotten that the woman who identified her body was led to go to see it by a mysterious telephone message from a man who suggested that the unknown dead woman of the Palisades might be a girl whom she had known, not very long and not very well. Who sent this message, and why was he able to suggest this identification?. A detective of imagination would grapple eagerly with the problem.

Seventy-seven years ago New York was excited over another "mystery of the Palisades." MARY CECILIA ROGERS, widely known as "the beautiful cigar girl," was murdered near Weehawken and her body thrown into the river. Police and public followed the case for months, but without result. That she had been brutally murdered was evident, but the murderer was not found. It happened that a then obscure literary man in Philadelphia, who had lately lost his job as a magazine editor and who had previously tried his hand at the then novel art of writing detective stories, became interested in the accounts which he read in the New York papers. He had no other source of information but these, but there seem to have been no effective libel laws in those days, and a paper could express pointedly its suspicions. This impecunious fiction writer, by name EDGAR ALLAN POE, read the papers, exploded their theories and evolved one of his own, and embodied it in a story called "The Mystery of Marie Roget." And a long time afterward the confessions of the criminals revealed the fact that he was right.

POE, thou shouldst be living at this hour. New York hath need of thee; she is a den of dull detectives. Only a few days apart, and a few miles apart, two women were brutally murdered in the Long Island boroughs. There were a number of points of resemblance between the cases, but, above all, the fact that in each case the murderer had taken away the glove from the victim's left hand. The science of psychopathology was not very far advanced in POE'S day, but he knew as much about it as any one; and the problem of the missing gloves would have given him intellectual pleasure of the keenest sort. What is more, he would probably have found the murderer. POE lived three-quarters of a century too soon. If he had been born, say, in 1880, he would by now be head of a national detective agency, with gold-plated offices in a downtown skyscraper, and would be making so much money out of his practice that he could afford to take a few hours off each day to write what he liked. He might not be a classic, for a living writer can hardly become a classic unless he cultivates a somewhat ponderous and inhuman state of mind; but he would be prosperous, and he might make it somewhat safer to live in the outlying parts of New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Winter Still May Come.

Among the most ancient and deeply implanted of human fears is that of arousing the jealousy of the gods by making vaunt of prosperity or good luck. The modern expression of that fear is apt to take the form of "knocking wood," and it pretends to be wholly humorous, but there is something of reality in it, as anybody can find out, to mention only one of several ways, by asking a sea Captain who has never been wrecked what he thinks about the wisdom of dwelling upon, or even mentioning, the fact that he has escaped—as yet.

Something of the old timidity creates a certain reluctance to comment on the weather that has marked this Winter, and still marks it. Here it is the beginning of February, and the absence of snow is only one of several climatic favors this part of the country has enjoyed. There have been a few snowless Winters before, but the records do not contain any other with a continuous temperature hardly lower than autumnal or vernal. February is before us, however, and that is a month in which convincing imitations of the arctic can be given by the weather's clerk when he tries, and he usually does. Also, the Great Blizzard came well along in March, and that month is still some way off.

Incidentally, there may be protection in noting the fact that such unseasonable warmth as we have been enjoying, while it is excellent for the preservation of scanty coal piles, is not good at all for fruit buds of the tenderer sorts. Should they be deceived into thinking Spring has come, we should hear again the familiar news that the peach crop is ruined and the wheat crop lamentably diminished.

Illusions About the Weather.

This Winter, coming, as it does, the immediate successor of a Winter exceptionally severe, is likely to confirm in many minds the false belief that there is, within periods more or less brief, a balancing of the weather account—in other words, that a dry season is followed by a wet one and great heat by equally great cold. On this illusion amateur meteorologists base numberless prophecies, and, after the manner of their kind, they remember all such predictions that come true and forget all those that time proved to have been untrue.

As a matter of fact, of course, it is easy to make up averages of temperature and precipitation from the records of what the weather has been for any given number of years during which observations have been taken. If the given number of years is large enough, such averages constitute a reasonable and fairly accurate basis of belief as to what the like averages will be for like periods in the future for the region covered. They tell, however, as little about what the weather for any particular year will be as the record of numbers on which the ball of a roulette wheel has fallen tells about those on which it is going to fall next—which is nothing at all, though nothing is harder than to make real gamblers admit it.

Because the Winter, thus far, has been strangely mild need cause no special anxiety as to the remainder of the season. It may be cruelly cold, with lots of snow, but, for all that is known by even the wisest watchers of the weather, this February is just as likely—and just as unlikely—as any other February to emulate or surpass the suavity of the January which has so astonished us. Presumably there is a weather cycle, but if so, it is a very long one, and nobody has yet discovered with any definiteness when it begins or ends. Much has been learned about the nature and movements of storms that are, as is said of navies, "in being," but how and why and where storms originate, in any strict sense of that word, are among the problems on which the scientists are working, as yet, with more of hope than of success.

American Soldiers Vindicated.

Those of us who, when there came from Paris the terrible tale of murders and robberies committed there by American soldiers, hazarded the assertion that the criminals probably were not American soldiers, or even Americans at all, can take some modest credit to ourselves. Not only has confidence in our men abroad been justified by the later information now at hand, but with it comes confirmation of the theory that the evil deeds had been perpetrated by men with no right to wear the American uniforms they somehow had managed to acquire.

Not only do the Parisian police officials admit that both of these theories are in accord with the facts, but they also assert that there has been in the French capital no such "crime wave" as was described. The thirty-four murders, for instance, are reduced by investigation to two, and there has been a similar decrease in the number of automobiles stolen and of wayfarers held up.

It is only natural that Paris at this time should contain not only the vicious element normally present in every large city, but a considerable number of what may be called international criminals—men and women superior in intelligence and enterprise to the majority of their class. Such people read the papers and they know by experience the opportunities for the practice of their several industries that exist wherever a multitude of strangers are gathered to engage in unaccustomed activities.

That purses are in more than usual danger on "circus day" is a familiar observation in every country town, not at all because the circus folk are a particularly wicked lot, but because of the crowds they attract and the disturbed conditions they create. A much greater troubler of the waters is the Peace Conference, and inevitably there are many anglers seeking to profit by the good fishing such waters proverbially provide.

What Others Scorn Is Approved.

Just why Manchester should have a welcome so ready and so warm for the Barnard Lincoln it is not easy to divine. The merit of the statue, however, is a question on which Manchester has the best of rights, or at least an undeniable right, to its own opinion, and it is under no compelling obligation to hold this work of art as uncouth, repulsive, and untrue, just because other people have done so.

But the justly and variously celebrated Manchester Guardian finds, or seems to find, an explanation of the mystery in the fact that more patiently than the rest of England did Lancashire endure the hardships imposed on British workers by the American civil war. That only makes darkness darker, for one would expect a special appreciation of what LINCOLN did to inspire a specially strong demand for a statue of him revealing the heroic qualities which, according to all who knew him, he revealed as well as possessed, and not one that exaggerates into falsity the smallness of his endowment with the more obvious physical graces.

But it's all right—it must be. Manchester "knows what it likes," in sculpture as in other things, and it is not surprising that those who like the Barnard Lincoln like it much.

A Prohibition Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to the prohibition law, no one is allowed to make any intoxicating beverage. The word "make" requires adjudication, perhaps. The farmer who squeezes out a barrel of apple juice does not "make an intoxicating beverage," but it becomes that in a couple of months. If we cannot have cider, what will the cooks do for vinegar? We must first have the intermediate step as an intoxicating beverage.

ROBERT T. MORRIS.

New York, Jan. 30, 1919.

Mr. Bryan's Idea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of Jan. 21, under the heading "League Structure Becomes More Definite," appears this sentence: "The general plan which is most talked about now embodies the treaties negotiated by William Jennings Bryan." If this statement is a fact, why should not Mr. Bryan be invited to participate in the making of this wonderful League of Nations? A. H. K.

Bronxville, Jan. 23, 1919.

THE WOMEN'S WELCOME.

Those in Army Hospital Work Claim Our Recognition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days when the returning soldiers rightly claim a first place in public attention, are we not, probably unwittingly, doing an injustice to the hundreds and thousands of equally brave American women officially attached to the army hospitals abroad? Those who have gone over for the Y. W. C. A., for rehabilitation work, for relief of devastated Belgium and France, for canteen work, and similar service under the auspices of the numerous private relief organizations have been praised, and rightly, for their work. But those women have been practically free to return when they pleased and to select their place and kind of work.

But how about the great number who are directly enlisted under our War Department in the military hospitals? They all volunteered, none were drafted; they have been directly subject to military orders at all times; though not in the trenches, they have been stationed in areas constantly subject to air raids; they have been on duty seven days a week for months, with only such short and infrequent "leaves" as the commanding officer saw fit to grant; they have been denied (because they are women) the right or privilege of commissions as officers, no matter how deserving. The newspapers and magazines seem to ignore their existence, and now even the War Department in its published lists of returning regiments, brigades, and divisions rarely mentions a hospital unit by definite designation. Our American cities are organizing great committees to welcome home the returning "boys," but the returning women seem destined to creep back into their home country unheralded by the Government, unnoted by the newspapers, and almost unthanked for their service.

Our women in the Army Hospital Service, while they enlisted for work, not for praise, do not understand this seeming indifference. G. W. KNIGHT.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1919.

Y. M. C. A. COMPLAINTS.

A Correspondent Attributes Them to a Lack of Business Method.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sunday, Jan. 19, there was an interesting article dealing with the complaints against the Y. M. C. A. and endeavoring to explain them away on the ground of the difference in religious belief or code between the "Y" workers and the men of the A. E. F. While this was illuminating to me as touching upon a phase not within my personal observation while in France, Belgium, and England as a correspondent, I do not believe the article goes to the root of the matter.

Differences in a religious sense there undoubtedly were, but the actual cause of the "Y's" principal difficulties as I saw, felt, and understood them on the ground, in the front lines as well as in the cities and the country behind, throughout the United States and right in the "Y" headquarters building itself on Madison Avenue, was pure inefficiency—inability, if you will, to conduct secular and commercial affairs with ordinary business sense, accuracy, and promptness.

Nobody with whom I have come into personal contact in the "Y" was anything but honest, upright, 100 per cent. devoted to the job in hand. I honor and admire the men I have met and with whom I have been privileged to work on behalf of the Y. M. C. A. But mon Dieu! When it came to the simplest business transaction they simply were "not there," except in the financial department. They do pay their bills right on the dot, and without question. System they know nothing of, co-ordination of effort is an esoteric art to be shunned, practical "horse sense" something to be marveled at in others but not encouraged.

These are the true reasons for the charges and the friction, the discontent of the men whom the "Y" tried so hard, so nobly, to serve.

It is a tremendous pity that faith and work do not go to pair well. A religious organization rarely understands or practices business methods. The foundation of the Y. M. C. A.'s inefficiency, moreover, is certainly not due to any malice or prejudice, but, more than anything else, to its expansion from a mere loose collection of athletic-religious clubs, scattered all over the nation, into an international corporation attempting to purvey everything from chewing gum to salvation in a dozen languages, by means of men who were experts at salvation and infants in worldly experience. Necessarily the expansion overnight brought in men who were hopelessly incompetent for everything but religious work, pure and simple, which was, as it happened, the least important thing to the armies. Consequently, while religion flourished mightily, the physical and practical side was either neglected or badly done.

It was a pity, a tremendous pity, that nobody at headquarters (where I personally came in contact with some of the very stupidest of all the blundering) had business vision and a firm hand. But what is done is done. As a whole nation we blundered, often and gravely. Let us be glad on the whole that the "Y" did as well as it did.

"WITH THREE ARMIES."

New York, Jan. 29, 1919.

THE MENACE.

If the dread time comes and the crimson flag
Flaunts the news that its day is born;
If the Stars and Stripes for this grim red rag
From the topmost staff must be torn;
When we see the banner our fathers gave,
Trampled down in the gutter's slime,
And the sign of all that is true and brave
Mocked and scorned in that mob-crazed time—

Where shall Freedom hide from the scarlet shame?
Is there sanctuary on earth
For her sons who were pledged to her sacred name
From the hour when she gave us birth?
Can we gaze with eyes that the flaming tears
Do not sear with the smart and burn,
At the flag, unstained through our country's years,
That the feet of the rabble spurn?

But this must not be, for the very dead
Who have died for the flag—these men,
Though their wounds reopen and still run red—
Would come back to the fight again!
They would tear the false flag from staff and pole—
Woe to them who would say them nay!
They would raise Old Glory up over all
Though the fiends of earth barred the way.

Strike this crimson shape ere its ugly tongue,
With the filth of its poisoned breath,
Spreads the fatal stuff that is deadly strong—
Shameful words that spell sin and death.
Truth and honor and love are the trusts we hold—
Dare we wait for their threatened fate?
No—with word and sword and a purpose bold
Kill this Thing ere it grows too great!

H. VARLEY.

LOTOS CLUB LOAN EXHIBIT.

Work of Great XVIIth Century Painters on View to Guests.

Not for many a long year has anything been seen in New York finer than the great loan exhibition of Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and Italian seventeenth century paintings now on view to invited guests at the Lotos Club. The late Mr. Lawrence felt before his death that a higher standard of exhibitions for the club should be achieved, and the present magnificent assemblage of masterpieces marks the carrying out of his idea and the initiation of a new policy on the part of the Art Committee.

The contributors to the exhibition are well known collectors, Michael Friedsam, Manton Metcalf, William A. Clark, S. de Jonge, Edward Drummond Libbey, John N. Willys, Elbert H. Gary, Samuel Untermyer, John McCormack.

The painters represented are Brouwer, Miranda, Albert Cuyp, Flinck, Hals, Pieter de Hooch, Thomas de Keyser, Maes, Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Ruisdael, Steen, Terborch, Teniers, Tintoretto, Van Dyck, and Velasquez.

The place of honor is held by "La Tabagie," painted by Brouwer, and lent by Mr. Friedsam, a picture in which the wanton artist has commemorated the pleasantest side of his wild life in taverns and also the fullest splendor of his great talent, besides preserving for us the portraits of himself and his companions, Hals, Ostade, and Arlé de Vois. Upon either side of this brilliant performance is a painting by Rembrandt, one the often described "Pilgrim at Prayer," lent by Mr. Willys, the other the "Marquis d'Andelot," or "The Warrior Putting On His Armor," lent by Judge Gary, a work of 1634, when the young Rembrandt was in the realistic mood of his early years, stirred by objective beauty strikingly original and personal in his expression, and confident of his mighty powers, a picture offering a vivid contrast to the reflective pathos of the kneeling "Pilgrim."

The other Rembrandts are "Rembrandt's Sister," lent by Mr. McCormack, the enchanting portrait of a girl with red frizzled hair in a black bodice embroidered in gold, with a simple white collar at the throat, from the Marquis de Carcano's collection; Mr. Libbey's "Portrait of the Artist," painted when Rembrandt was about leaving Leyden for the larger world of Amsterdam, and the "Portrait of a Man" from Lord Ashburton's collection, lent by William A. Clark, a painting of noble vigor and powerful chiaroscuro.

The Dutch school is well represented. In addition to the Rembrandts, four examples of Frans Hals are shown, Mr. Huntington's portrait of Joseph Coeymans; a "Laughing Boy," small, blond, and joyous, a marvelous example of vivacious brushwork, belonging to Mr. Willys; Judge Gary's "A Young Cavalier," and the splendid "Flute Player," belonging to Mr. Libbey, a composition built on a diagonal and exultant mood. There are also two examples of Niclaes Maes, Mr. Friedsam's "A Woman Making Lace," and a portrait belonging to Mr. Untermyer. Gerard Terborch is represented by the distinguished small portraits of a man and woman, belonging to Mr. Clark; Jan Steen by Mr. de Jonge's "Le Pigeonnies," one of the artist's rare and ingratiating outdoor subjects in which satire and boisterous humor are laid aside and an idyl of rustic life is tenderly expressed; Thomas de Keyser by two fine portraits belonging to Mr. de Jonge, and Govaert Flinck by a "Portrait of Menasset Ben Israel."

"A Music Party," by Pieter de Hooch, lent by Mr. Willys, is an extraordinary example of the treatment of reds in varying tones and shades, the apartment in which the six figures are placed being hung with red draperies and red appearing in the costumes heightened by vivid yellows.

The brighter and more delicate side of the Dutch landscape is recorded with exquisite precision and a quiet palette in Albert Cuyp's "Landscape and Cattle," lent by Mr. Clark, and the "Pasturage," lent by Mr. de Jonge, and its richer beauty in Jacob van Ruisdael's "Landscape," from Mr. de Jonge's collection. Brouwer's pupil, David Teniers, is represented by Mr. McCormack's "The Flirtation," a pleasant silvery bit of genre, informed by a gentle sentiment.

The great Rubens, too scantily represented in American collections, also is here. Mr. Willys has lent his "Suzanne Fourment," and Mr. Untermyer his "Festival of the Gods," rich in color and gayety of spirit, adorning the wall on which it hangs as though it were a lusty garland from a Flemish garden. Mr. Untermyer also lends his "Portrait of a Lady," by Van Dyck.

Judge Gary's noble Tintoretto, the "Portrait of a Young Man," reflects the highest aristocracy of Italian art. This young figure, clad in black, simple, unassuming, an almost deprecating sweetness of expression resting on the delicate features, commands the exhibition with its dignity of aspect. The picture was recently purchased from the Marchesa Spinola of Genoa, who was induced to sell it before the Italian Government should place it on the Index, thereby preventing its sale out of Italy.

Mr. Libbey's witty and brilliant Velasquez, the "Man with a Wine Glass," a lovely "Portrait of a Girl," belonging to Mr. Willys, also a Velasquez, and a "Portrait of a Lady," by Carreno de Miranda, lent by Mr. Metcalf, comprise the Spanish section of the exhibition, which should be seen by every one fortunate enough to receive a card of invitation.

Course of Study in Art Museum.

A course of study of the paintings of the Metropolitan Museum of Art planned for those who wish to learn how to judge and enjoy paintings is announced by the Department of Extension Teaching of Columbia University. Instruction will be given by George Kriehn, lecturer in the history of art, and is a part of the Fine Arts course of Columbia University, but may be taken by persons not enrolled students. The lectures will be given in the Metropolitan Museum, and readings will be assigned where desired with the use of the Metropolitan Library. The course embraces the technical qualities of painting as well as the meaning of pictures and the treatment will be in historic sequence. The course will start on Feb. 7, and applications should be addressed to the Secretary of Columbia University.

An Appeal.

The influenza epidemic robbed many homes—rich and poor alike—but there were few left more desolate than a little tenement on the upper east side. Mrs. P. had for a long time suffered from a serious stomach trouble and so had required her husband's continual care and attention. Now he is dead and she, ill as she is, is faced with the responsibility of supporting herself and her two babies—2-year-old Jerry and little Michael, who was born in October. The Charity Organization Society appeals for $270 to help the P.'s through the next six months. Contributions sent to the office of the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street will be promptly acknowledged.

SEE GOOD, ALSO BAD, IN PRACTICE MANUAL

Bar Association Committee Reports on Proposed Simplification of Court Procedure.

SHORTENS EXISTING CODE

But Changes in Arrangement and Phraseology May Lead to Confusion, It Is Said.

The special committee of the Bar Association, appointed in 1915 to consider the simplification of the rules of practice in the courts and to report on a practice manual proposed by the Joint Legislative Committee appointed at Albany, made public its conclusions yesterday.

The committee, now composed of John Godfrey Saxe, Chairman; Phoenix Ingraham, Secretary, and John A. Garver, Louis Marshall, Herbert C. Smyth, and Nelson S. Spencer, drew up the report after studying the proposed practice manual, conferences with the Joint Legislative Committee and committees of other bar associations and organizations, and after holding a public hearing.

The report states that a majority of the committee believes there is enough merit in the practice manual to justify its enactment, and says: "But in balancing its merits with resultant disadvantages your committee cannot so strongly recommend its adoption as it could have done if the Joint Legislative Committee had seen fit to propose a more radical simplification of the code. The committee therefore concurs with the committee of the State Bar Association in its report that in view of the indubitable advance toward a simplified practice which would be accomplished if the plan of the joint committee were adopted, we do not feel that this association (the State Bar Association) should range itself among those opposing it."

The Bar Association committee reports that the minority of the committee believes the best result could be obtained by eliminating from the present code all matters of substantive law and by amending existing sections rather than by the proposed recasting of the entire Code of Civil Procedure, until something approaching the brevity and clearness of the old Field Code adopted in 1848, and repealed in 1877, containing only 301 sections, is presented.

The present code contains 3,384 sections, while the section numbers of the proposed manual run to 2,144, but many of the sections have been shortened and many long sections divided into two. In the words of the Bar Association committee, the proposed manual will be materially shorter, more compact, and more intelligible than the existing code. It will change the numbering of every section and lawyers will not only be obliged to study and learn the new provisions of law, but, according to the report, "substantial changes in arrangement and phraseology may lead to much confusion and difficulty in referring to reported decisions under the existing arrangement, while slight verbal changes will raise new questions of construction and will add to the great volume of litigation upon questions of practice, resulting in a period of uncertainty while the construction of the new provisions is in progress."

The report of the committee makes this further comment:

"Any and all attempts at reform in procedure have been opposed, on the one hand, by those who insist on preserving the present code and object vigorously to anything except gradual amendments, and by those, on the other hand, who favor a short practice act of a few sections, leaving all other matters of practice and procedure to court rules. After numerous hearings and conferences, and a very full consideration of the subject, the Joint Legislative Committee has adopted a middle course. It has simplified the code and proposes in its place a practice manual to be supplemented by court rules. It preserves in statutory form provisions as to rights of action and practice in the course of an action, but leaves to court rules the details of procedure. While this may be attacked as a compromise, it is, in the opinion of your committee, a plan which has a scientific as well as a reasonable basis."

NEW POLICIES FOR SOLDIERS

Government to Offer Six Forms of Insurance to Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Conditions under which soldiers or sailors becoming Government life insurance may convert these policies within five years into other forms were announced to-day by Colonel Henry D. Lindsley of the War Risk Insurance Bureau. Rates will be made public soon, and the new policies will not be available until then.

There will be six different kinds of insurance—ordinary life, twenty-payment life, thirty-payment life, twenty-year endowment, thirty-year endowment, and endowment payable at the age of 62. All policies will contain clauses providing that in case of permanent total disability of the insured man the Government will make monthly payments to him and premium payments will cease. This amounts virtually to old-age pensioning and disability insurance, and insures that no man who has served in the Army or Navy need ever be destitute if he carries the Government insurance.

All policy holders will participate in dividends, and earnings of over 3½ per cent. from the insurance fund will go into dividends. Since the reserves will be invested in Government securities, most of which will pay in the neighborhood of 4½ per cent., it is certain that there will be large dividends to

ARRAIGN CONDITIONS IN CITY HIGH SCHOOL

Education Association Investigators Find It Unsanitary and Generally Unclean.

BAD MORAL EFFECT ON BOYS

Unable to Get Board of Education to Act—Other Schools Said to be Worse, Says Report.

Damp and grimy walls, an unsanitary lunchroom, foul air, a swimming pool in which the water is changed only twice a week, although it is used by hundreds of boys every period in the day; a generally unclean building which can have nothing but a bad moral effect on both teachers and pupils—these are the conditions amid which 2,000 New York boys live during six hours of the day, according to a report issued yesterday by the Public Education Association in connection with its investigation of the High School of Commerce, in Sixty-fifth Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.

Every count in the arraignment is confirmed by the Principal of the school, Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson, who in most cases testifies that he has again and again urged that the conditions should be improved, but that it has been impossible to get the Board of Education to act.

The report was made to the Public Education Association by a committee consisting of Mrs. Emil L. Boas and Mrs. Walter L. Jonas, whose findings were submitted to the Principal for comment.

"The High School of Commerce is pretty bad," says the report, "but the Julia Richman High School is said to be worse! If you are interested in younger children, we can send you to an elementary school that will make your heart sick.

Can't Stir Board of Education.

"Is it possible that there may be many other buildings of a similar character? The City Superintendent has instituted a city-wide investigation through the Principals to find out. Meanwhile this report on the High School of Commerce will furnish ample suggestions for action by the authorities, and serve as an example of how a frank and courageous Principal can solicit real aid for his pupils and teachers."

According to Dr. Wolfson, the condition of the building is primarily due to two causes. In the first place, the pay of the janitor is such that he cannot hire or keep efficient help to maintain the building in a state of cleanliness. Second, all attempts to get the Board of Education to make repairs have been fruitless, and as a result the whole plant has deteriorated to the point where it is not fit for habitation.

The association minces no words in describing the conditions found to exist: With regard to the condition of the building as a whole it says: "The stairway and corridors generally throughout the building are very dirty. Chewing gum is trampled into the floor, glass windows along the stairways are cracked and broken in many places. Locker rooms are evidently never swept or cleaned. Dust in all the classrooms is very thick. Windows are streaked with dirt.

"Instructors testified that cleaning is done by means of feather dusters and dry floor brushes. Sometimes oil is used to 'catch the dust.' Windows are cleaned on rare occasion by dashing water on them and then brushing it down with a whiskbroom. No sweeping or mopping is done under the desks or tables. When these pieces of furniture were shoved out of position slightly for the committee's inspection, the accumulation of dirt and refuse under them was appalling.

"The lunchroom is situated in the basement, and the ventilation is from one window below the street level. The room is dark, and the stone floor in many spots damp, and the committee was informed that it is at no time absolutely dry."

Other unsanitary conditions adjoining the lunchroom, which are described in detail, are called "unspeakable."

"The general system of ventilation is absolutely inadequate," the report continues. "The ventilation for the whole building is situated below the street level and does not perform its functions properly. The system is supposed to ventilate the whole building without the necessity of opening windows. The committee found, however, that windows must be opened in order to make conditions in any degree bearable.

"The committee found the air vitiated throughout the whole building even in unoccupied rooms. In the auditorium the air is foul, especially in the gallery, according to one instructor, when it is filled with students. A gas mask is necessary." In one classroom on the third floor seventy-five pupils were accommodated in a room supposed to seat fifty. The air was most offensive, the thermometer broken and no windows open.

"The gymnasium is in the basement, adjoining the lunchroom. It is very dark, low ceilinged, very hot, full of dust, and the air is most foul. In the swimming pool, which is used every period of the day, the water is changed but twice a week. The playground is always damp or wet in places.

"It was also brought to our notice that despite the newspaper announcement that the schools of the city were to be closed the Monday before election day for the purpose of the fumigation of the buildings, the High School of Commerce was not fumigated.

Bad Moral Effect on Students.

"Several instructors stated that in their opinion much of the wanton destructiveness, thievery and general carelessness of the student body was due to the fact that the boys had no respect for their building—its dirty and broken-down conditions having a distinctly bad moral effect."

Although in several instances the principal points out that the statements of the committee are somewhat exaggerated, in the main he holds that they are a true presentation of the facts. The generally unsanitary condition of the building, he says, is a "matter of lack of time, lack of help, and lack of sufficient funds." The windows are cleaned once every two months or ten weeks, and "it would be no exaggeration to say," he admits, "that there are at least 100 or 150 broken glass plates throughout the building."

With regard to the lunchroom he says: "We feel that the committee have not stated the case half strongly enough. For the past year and a half the janitor-engineer and I, and Mr. Hahn, who is in charge of the lunchroom, and all others concerned, have been writing, telephoning, holding personal interviews with various department heads in the Building Department in an effort to have conditions remedied. We have drawn up plans, we have submitted specifications, we have done everything in our power. Nothing short of complete remodeling here will do any good.

"In reference to the committee's statement concerning the bad effect of the existing conditions upon the morals and discipline of the school, we are ready to agree that what they say in the main is true. There is no doubt that the general physical conditions in the building have a lowering effect upon the tone of both instructors and students. It is more than ordinarily difficult, in view of the conditions, to arouse in them pride in their 'home.'"

Miss Phillips to Wed F. J. Dennis.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wright Phillips of Chicago and Los Angeles announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Angelina Phillips, to Frederic James Dennis of this city. Mr. Dennis is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis of 112 East Seventy-fourth Street, and a lawyer. He was graduated from Harvard, class of '12, and belongs to the Union, University, and other clubs. He is at present in Pasadena, Cal., and his parents are to leave in a few days for California to spend the remainder of the Winter.

3,000 AT OLD GUARD BALL.

Veterans Give Their 93d Dance at New Hotel Commodore.

The first big military ball in New York since the armistice was signed took place last night at the new Hotel Commodore, when the Old Guard Veteran Battalion, better known as the Old Guard, celebrated victory with one of the most brilliant assemblies in its long history. It marked the ninety-third reception and ball of the battalion, and was also the first social function to be held in the ballroom of the hotel, which accommodated more than three thousand people last night.

The orchid, white and gold of the ballroom, with a base of emerald green, was an excellent background for the display of the full dress uniforms and the pretty frocks. The splendor of the uniforms was heightened by the presence of many officers of the allied nations and scores of diplomatic and consular officials in broadcloth and gold braid. The Old Guard wore its famous white coat and bearskin shako.

More than two hundred members of the veteran battalion headed the grand march and review, which assembled at bugle call at midnight. Brig. Gen. Hery E. Wilkins, U. S. A., and Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U. S. N., reviewed the march from a specially decorated box.

To the marching tune of "Universal Peace," the guard passed the box, followed by the foreign Consuls and Military Attachés, members of the allied army and naval forces, officers of the United States Army and Navy, who were followed by members of the State Guard and veteran organizations. Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., who headed the Honorary Committee of the ball, was absent on account of mourning.

There were forty-eight numbers in the order of dancing, including the promenade selections, ending in the early hours of the morning with "Till We Meet Again" and the retreat as a finale. All the public rooms on the ballroom floor were called into use for the occasion. In the boxes were delegations from the Honorable Artillery Company of London, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, the Governor's Foot Guard of New Haven, the National Lancers of Boston, and Major Edward Havemeyer Snyder, commanding officer of the Old Guard, and the honorary and active staff.

$100,000 PEARLS FOR BRIDE.

Edgar F. Luckenbach Marries Miss Andrea Fenwick at the Ritz.

Edgar Frederick Luckenbach, the President of the Luckenbach Company of this city, and the Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and Miss Andrea Marie Fenwick, a daughter of the late Andrew A. Fenwick, and niece of the late James Fenwick of Parkdale, Toronto, Canada, were married at noon yesterday in a private drawing room of the Ritz-Carlton, by the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar. Smilax covered the walls of the drawing room and the two adjoining rooms, and jars filled with apple boughs covered with their pink and white flowers were placed about, and a tower of green lined with pansies, daisies, and roses was the setting for the bride and bridegroom.

Miss Fenwick wore a straight line frock of pale gray panne velvet with point lace around the square neck, a hat of gray faille silk, and carried orchids and lilies. She wore a string of pearls, costing $100,000, the gift of the bridegroom. There were no attendants, and a breakfast for the families followed the ceremony. The honeymoon will be spent in Florida. Their city home will be at Carlton House, and during their absence their country estate adjoining Castle Could at Sands Point, L. I., is being put in order for them.

Mrs. Luckenbach inherited a fortune from her uncle. This is Mr. Luckenbach's second marriage. His first wife, Mrs. Sue V. Luckenbach, obtained a decree of divorce from him at Houston, Texas, in January, 1915. The previous August they had signed an agreement of separation, in which it was stipulated that Mrs. Luckenbach was to receive $5,000 yearly, and this agreement was not altered by the divorce. His son, John L. Luckenbach, married Miss Lillian Lundbach. Both father and son are members of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club. Mr. Luckenbach's company owns many steamships.

JUDGE BEAUTY AT GAY BALL.

Women Vie for Golden Apple at Artists' Chu Chin Chow.

There was a riot of Oriental color at the Chu Chin Chow Ball held last night at the Hotel des Artistes, 1 West Sixty-seventh Street, and a brilliant galaxy of feminine beauty. All the famed beauties of prominence were there to take part in the contest for the golden apple, a trophy designed by Stuart Travis, to be presented to the most beautiful woman present.

Like all artistic costume functions, the ball began very late, and the clock struck midnight even before the general dancing commenced. The pageant, arranged by Sacha Votichenko, and called a Russian gypsy pageant, with its weird music, songs, and dances, was staged at 1 o'clock around a realistic campfire in the ballroom.

The town was ransacked by the guests for Chinese and Japanese costumes as no one was admitted without fancy attire.

Ernest D. Anderson was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and Penryn Stanlaws, Howard Chandler Christy, Harrison Fisher, J. Montgomery Flagg, and Charles Dana Gibson, the judges for the beauty trophy. The allied arts and society will await today to hear the verdict of this famous group of artists.

J. L. BREESE TO WED AGAIN.

Wealthy New Yorker, 64, to Marry Miss Grace L. Mormand, 23.

No date has been set for the wedding of James Lawrence Breese and Miss Grace Lucille Mormand of 226 West Seventieth Street, who on Thursday obtained at the Municipal Building a license to marry.

Mr. Breese, who resides at 1 West Sixty-seventh Street, is 64 years old, and is wealthy. His first wife, who was the only daughter of General Robert B. Fetter, and a niece of Bishop Potter, died two years ago. His fiancée is 23 years old, and is the daughter of Mrs. Roland Mormand, who came to New York to live from Mississippi many years ago. Miss Mormand made her début about five years ago.

Mr. Breese has a married daughter and a son, and he has been keenly interested in photography as an art.

Moore Art Sale Reaches $82,493.

A turquois blue bottle, Chien-lung, 14 inches high, brought the highest price at the Rufus E. Moore sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to Harris Watson for $750. A yellow K'ang-hsi Jar went to Seaman, agent, for $410, and to the same buyer went also a café au lait crackle jar, K'ang-hsi, for $220, and a Ming celadon jardiniere for $700. Lorenz, agent, bought two mirrow black K'ang-hsi pieces, the one a club-shaped vase for $420 and the other an ovoid vase for $400. A dense celadon jardiniere, Ming, went to H. I. Riker for $475.

The returns for the day were $11,458, making a grand total to date of $82,493. More single color porcelains will be sold this afternoon.

Vaamonde-Sweeney.

Miss Beatrice Frances Sweeney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sweeney of 204 West 121st Street, and Joseph Vaamonde were married yesterday forenoon in St. Thomas's Church, 118th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, with a breakfast afterward at the Hotel Majestic. The couple have gone South on their honeymoon.

Dinner to Mrs. O'Grady.

Arrangements have been completed for a dinner to be given on Monday night at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to Deputy Police Commissioner Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, in celebration of her first year of service as a Deputy Commissioner. The members of the Welfare Bureau of the Police Department have planned the dinner.

NAT C. GOODWIN DIES OF APOPLEXY

Famous Comedian, Briefly Ill, Never Recovered from Operation for Removal of Eye.

ACTRESS AT HIS BEDSIDE

Georgia Gardner, It Was Said, Was to be His Sixth Wife—61, He Began His Notable Career at 17.

Nat C. Goodwin, one of the best known of native American actors, died at the Hotel Claridge early yesterday morning. He was in his sixty-second year. The direct cause of death was a stroke of apoplexy, which, in turn, had been brought on by the shock following the removal of his right eye a little less than two months ago. Mr. Goodwin, following this operation, had rejoined the "Why Marry?" company on tour, and appeared in the play last week in Baltimore. On Sunday, instead of proceeding to Philadelphia with the rest of the company, he came to New York for an additional rest period, which he felt to be necessary as the result of his operation. Not even his intimate friends knew that he was seriously ill.

With the actor at the time of his death were Miss Georgia Gardner, who, it was said, was to have become the sixth Mrs. Goodwin; his physician, Dr. Melvin E. Wolk, and a servant, who had been in his employ for many years. Miss Gardner, who was connected with the "Why Marry?" company in the capacity of understudy, had preceded Mr. Goodwin to New York to arrange for his coming here.

At the time of Mr. Goodwin's operation it was denied that the eye had been removed, but friends of the actor said yesterday that he had admitted the fact privately, but had qualified it with the statement that the eye had long been of no use to him. It had not troubled him greatly, however, until he applied to it through error a solution of chloroform several months ago, thereby necessitating the operation. Prior to the operation, although in constant pain, he had continued to play his rôle for several weeks in the Middle West.

Mr. Goodwin is survived by his mother and father, who live in Roxbury, Mass., and three sisters. The father is 92 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin reached New York late last night, and will accompany the body back to Roxbury late today. Funeral services will be held at half-past eleven this morning at the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street. They will be under the auspices of The Lambs, and the service will be read by Dr. De Wolf Hopper, who was a lifelong friend of Goodwin. There will be another service when the body is buried in Albany Rural Cemetery in Roxbury.

His Many Adventures.

Although long recognized as one of America's foremost actors, Nat Goodwin's personal eccentricities and the frequency with which his adventures figured in the newspapers in recent years have led the present public to regard him more as a unique personality than as a distinguished actor. In the main, of course, it was his many marriages which brought him public attention, but he figured in the news for other reasons as well. On one occasion, about ten years ago, he announced his retirement from the stage to devote all his time to a mining venture in Nevada, and had a meteoric career in this field, which was suddenly terminated by the collapse of his company. At another time he opened the Café Goodwin in Santa Monica, Cal., and only a year ago he figured extensively in the papers in connection with a suit brought against a motion picture company with which he had been affiliated. Of his various marital adventures, the discovery that he had settled $1,700,000 upon Edna Goodrich prior to their marriage was perhaps the most fruitful from the popular standpoint.

Nathaniel Carl Goodwin was born in Boston on July 25, 1857, and was educated at Farmington, Me. At the age of 17 he made his first appearance at Howard's Athenaeum, Boston, as a newsboy in a play called "Law in New York." It is told of him that upon this occasion he fell unconscious from stage fright immediately after his first entrance.

His Debut Here at Tony Pastor's.

A year and a half later, after considerable experience in Boston and Providence, he made his New York début at Tony Pastor's in a vaudeville sketch. His first appearance here on the legitimate stage took place at the Lyceum Theatre on March 13, 1876, in "Off the Stage," in which he gave imitations of prominent players. A little later he joined E. E. Rice's "Evangeline," and in 1878, with his first wife, Eliza Weathersby, he starred in "Cruets." There followed "Hobbies," "The Member for Slocum," and a long list of other plays, which gradually won him his place as the most popular comedian on the American stage.

His great comedy successes were "A Gilded Fool," "An Mizzoura," "An American Citizen," "Much Confusion," "Turned Up" and "When We Were Twenty-One." These he played, off and on, throughout the late eighties and the nineties. He appeared both in this country and England, making his appearance in London in 1890 in "The Gold Mine." As recently as 1906 he played "A Gilded Fool" and "An American Citizen" in London.

Played Many Serious Roles.

Although generally known as a comedian, Mr. Goodwin played many serious parts as well, particularly in recent years. He had played two Shakespearean rôles—Shylock and Bottom—and had also appeared here as Fagin in "Oliver Twist." His final appearance here, a year ago, was in "Why Marry?" Many years ago, in a single all-star performance of "Julius Caesar," he won general praise for his reading of Antony.

In recent years Goodwin had been much in vaudeville, where his skill as a raconteur, which had won him fame among his friends, stood him in good stead.

Goodwin was married five times, his wives having been Eliza Weathersby, Nellie Pease, Maxine Elliott, Edna Goodrich, and Margaret Moreland. He was divorced from the last of these only a few months ago.

In August of 1912, following an accident to Goodwin in the surf at Santa Monica, it was falsely reported that he was so severely injured that he would never act again.

SAW TURKISH ATROCITIES.

Elkus Tells of a Maine Girl Who May Give Valuable Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Hidden in a Maine town is a young American woman who may be the only living eye-witness, except the Turks themselves, of the atrocities practiced upon the Armenians in the enforced deportations from Armenia, and who, by virtue of her knowledge, may some day find herself advanced from a waitress in a Portland restaurant to a position of international importance.

Abram I. Elkus, former American Ambassador to Turkey, told of her in Chicago for the first time today. He declined to make public her name or address, giving as his reason the statement:

"She has escaped a lot of dangers, but it is not too late for something to happen to her yet."

Her testimony would be mainly valuable, Mr. Elkus explained, as evidence that the Turks could control the outrages upon Armenians when they had sufficient reason.

"This young woman had married a barber in Portland," he said, "and had gone with him to his native country to claim a patrimony when the war broke out. She became an eye-witness to the Turkish atrocities, was taken prisoner by the Turks, confined in a prison in Aleppo, and subsequently released on the urgent demand of the American Ambassador and returned to the United States."

WANTS SEPARATE STATE MADE OF THIS CITY

Senator Dunnigan Offers Bill in Albany to Create a New State Called Liberty.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Senator John J. Dunnigan of New York introduced today a bill in the Senate to create a forty-ninth State out of New York City. The proposed new State would include the counties of New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond. The remainder of the State could, under the terms of the bill retain the name "New York." The proposed new State would be named "Liberty."

The bill contains a provision that the proposal be submitted to the people at the general elections of 1919.

Senator Sage, Chairman of the Finance Committee, introduced a deficiency appropriation bill today, carrying an appropriation of $1,534,221, one-half of last year's total. An additional appropriation of $100,000 is asked for the Manhattan State Hospital.

WAR VETERANS IN COMMONS

250 Among 703 Members of New Parliament—Pacifists Eliminated.

LONDON, Jan. 31, (British Wireless Service.)—Although the ordinary lines of party cleavage will be absent from the new Parliament, the Government will not lack independent critics. The general elections, which marked the disappearance of the pacifist group in the House of Commons, sent back to Westminster in place of the pacifists a body of men who, by reason of their practical experience, are peculiarly well fitted to assist the Government and guide the nation in the transition period.

No less than 250 members of the new House have served in the war in one capacity or another. All ranks in the army will be represented in the new House, from General to Sergeant. Some of the leading Generals in the war will probably soon be elevated to the peerage and take their seats in the upper chamber; but the House of Commons is already assured of the expert knowledge of several prominent officers in debates on the army. Included among these are General Sir Archibald Hunter, Major Gne. Sir J. H. Davidson, Director of Operations under Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Aylmer Hunter Weston, a distinguished corps commander under General Plumer of the Second Army.

Other new service members of the House will be Colonel Moore Brabazon, who was the first Englishman to fly a biplane, and Major Cohen, who lost both his legs at Ypres. Three members of the House took part in the naval raid on Zeebrugge. They are Commander Dean, who won the Victoria Cross for gallantry; Commander Hilton Young, who lost an arm in the attack on the mole, and Commander Hamilton Benn.

The navy will be represented also by Commander Douglas King, who was in command of the North Atlantic section of the convoy system.

Of the 703 members comprising the new House of Commons, 338 members will be new to Parliament.

John T. Milliken.

John T. Milliken, who was probably the wealthiest citizen of St. Louis, Mo., brother-in-law of Albert T. Patrick, who was condemned to death for the murder in this city of William Marsh Rice of Houston, Texas, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 35 Portland Place, St. Louis. Mr. Milliken financed the legal fight that saw Patrick from the electric chair, paying $100,000 of the $162,687 the case is said to have cost.

Mr. Milliken was President of the Milliken Company, chemists of St. Louis, Director of the National Bank of Commerce of that city, and a mining and oil operator.

William Henry Abbott.

William Henry Abbott, since January of last year Superintendent of the Lebanon Hospital, in the Bronx, died at 6 o'clock last night at the hospital of pneumonia, following influenza. Mr. Abbott was born in London, England, forty-six years ago, and came to this country with his parents in 1880. He was graduated from Kingston Academy, Kingston, England, and became an architect soon after coming to this country, practicing his profession until 1902, when he was made Tenement House Inspector. Later he was First Deputy Tenement House Commissioner.

In Memory of Cromwell Sisters.

A memorial service will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church next Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock for Misses Gladys and Dorothea Cromwell, war workers, daughters of the late Frederic and Esther Husted Cromwell, who were drowned at sea on Jan. 19, by jumping overboard soon after the French liner Lorraine, on which they had taken passage for New York, left Bordeaux.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. GAIL YOURTEE TOWERS, a former actress and wife of Daniel L. Towers, a well-known theatrical manager, died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gladys W. Darling, 155 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Towers was 47 years old and had been in the cast of "The County Fair." Her husband at the time of his death in 1915 was manager of the Playgoers' Film Company.

DANIEL A. AGYS, for thirty-six years custodian of the American Geographical Society Buildings at Broadway and 156th Street, died Thursday at his home, 3,755 Broadway, in his fifty-ninth year.

FREDERICK L. VULTE, a civil engineer, son of Herman T. Vulte, Professor of Chemistry at Columbia University, died Thursday at his home, 33 Park Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., of pneumonia. He was born in this city thirty-seven years ago.

Mrs. JULIA A. KINNER, 85 years old, wife of George W. Kinner, a civil war veteran and a former Postmaster of Port Jefferson, L. I., died at her home there on Tuesday.

HENRY LAKS of the firm of Laks & Zucker, trunk manufacturers of 386 West Broadway, died yesterday in his fiftieth year. His home was at 1,340 Fifty-fourth Street, Borough Park, Brooklyn.

THOMAS W. JONES, a carpenter and builder, for fifty-six years in business in lower Manhattan, died in his 85th year on Thursday at his home, 185 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOHN SYLVESTER LEWIS, 69 years old, a resident of Brooklyn nearly all his lifetime, died on Thursday at his home, 2,710 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

JACOB HENRY, a pensioned employe of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, with which he had been connected for forty-eight years, died at his home, 2,148 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was 72 years old.

HERBERT W. GROGAN, a member of Scotia Lodge, No. 634, F. & A. M., died in his 37th year on Wednesday at his home, 123 Moffat Street, Brooklyn.

HOWARD F. NICOLS, for nearly twenty years with the Metropolitan Tobacco Company and a member of Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, died at his home, 566 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was 55 years old.

Dr. FREDERICK H. WERNER, a veterinary surgeon, died of pneumonia Thursday at his home, 408 East Seventy-seventh Street. He was 42 years old.

FRANK A. CHICHESTER, 66 years old, for the last fourteen years cashier of the Arvington National Bank, Tarrytown, N. Y., died yesterday at his home, 103 North Broadway, Tarrytown, of heart disease.

Mrs. CHARLES W. RANKIN, wife of Captain Charles W. Rankin, aid to Fire Chief John Kenlon, died Wednesday of pneumonia at her home, 1,374 Plimpton Avenue, the Bronx.

JAMES McANINEY, said to be the oldest Deputy United States Marshal in the Southern District of New York, died Tuesday of pneumonia at his home, 360 West Twenty-fifth Street. He was 70 years old.

Mrs. MARY A. WHITE, mother-in-law of Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley and widow of Andrew J. White, who was a City Magistrate and Commissioner of Docks, died Thursday of influenza at her home, 6 Mount Morris Park West.

JOSEPH LESLIE, an old-time character actor and comedian, died at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday from injuries received in a recent fall. He was 50 years old.

Miss EDNA CLEMENTS of 350 West Forty-eighth Street, who had been a Red Cross nurse since early last Summer, died yesterday at the General Hospital, Biltmore, N. C.

Miss HELANE HADLEY, for twenty years an actress before she retired a year ago to engage in Government war work, died yesterday at her home, 310 West Fifty-first Street. She had played the rule of the blind girl in "Quincy Adams Sawyer."

BARON L. ROTHSCHILD DIES.

Brussels Banker Who Gave Great Sums for Relief of Belgium.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Baron Lambert Rothschild, a leading Brussels banker who aided in the formation of the Belgian Relief Commission, died in Paris yesterday.

When the Germans occupied Belgium in 1914 and a famine was threatening Brussels because food was unobtainable Baron Rothschild went to London with Hugh S. Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation in Brussels, and guaranteed to pay for 38,000 tons of foodstuffs. The food was purchased through Herbert C. Hoover, now the Director General of Relief. It was the first purchase made by the organization which afterward became the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Later when General von Bissing, the German Governor General, levied a fine of $10,000,000 on the City of Brussels, the coffers of which were empty, Baron Rothschild came to the rescue and assumed responsibility for part of the tribute demanded by the Germans.

Baron Rothschild's wife died in Paris during the war. She and her husband played a part in bringing Rumania into the war on the side of the Allies. On one occasion a courier being sent to Rumania was intercepted and suspicion was turned against Baroness Rothschild. She escaped arrest only through the intervention of Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, but had to apologize to von Bissing and promised to refrain from such acts in the future. Baron Rothschild himself was held hostage by the Germans in 1914 because he was slow in paying a tribute of $2,000,000. While serving in the Belgian Army Baron Rothschild was wounded severely.

Proclaims Roosevelt Day in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 31.—Governor Milliken today issued a proclamation setting aside Sunday, Feb. 9, as a memorial day to Theodore Roosevelt.

Miss Sarah Stephenson Operated On.

Miss Sarah Stephenson, Secretary of the Borough of Brooklyn, the first woman to hold that position, has been operated on for appendicitis in the Long Island College Hospital. The operation was successful.

Stop Vedrines's Flight from Roof.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The police today refused to permit Jules Vedrines, the aviator, to attempt a return flight from the roof of the Galleries Lafayette, on which he landed in an airplane on Jan. 19. After the police announcement, the airplane was taken apart and the pieces were brought down by elevator.

Killed by Enemy Bombs in Mons.

MONS, Belgium, Jan. 31.—Two British soldiers were killed and several injured today by the explosion of bombs hidden under coal abandoned by the Germans. The soldiers were engaged in removing the coal when the explosion occurred.

Governor at Buffalo Today.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Governor Smith left for Buffalo late today on the first of his visits up-State. Tomorrow he will receive residents of the western part of the State who may wish to see him on official matters.

Died.

ABBOTT.—William Henry, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 31, 1919, aged 46 years, of pneumonia, after a brief illness, at the Lebanon Hospital, Bronx, of which he was Superintendent. Brooklyn and Saratoga papers please copy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ACKER.—Alfred L., on Wednesday, Jan. 29. Funeral from his late residence, 2,025 Madison Av., Saturday, 2:30 P. M.

AMES.—At Montclair, N. J., Frederick Pratt, in his fifth year, beloved son of Alfred S. and Edna Hartwell Ames.

BALDWIN.—Of pneumonia, Jan. 27, 1919, at St. Petersburg, Fla, William Bolles, son of the late Moses Baldwin.

BOWLBY.—At Annandale, N. J., Jan. 29, 1919, Henry Bowlby, husband of Alice Bowlby. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Rittenhouse, Annandale, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Automobiles will meet trains at Annandale Station.

BOYER.—In New York City on Thursday, Jan. 30, 1919, Lera, beloved wife of Henry Gibson Boyer and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Graham of Dallas, Texas, in the 29th year of her age. Interment at Aubrey, Texas. Texas papers please copy.

BRAY.—On Jan. 31, 1919, at the Lenox Hill Hospital, Lillie A. Bray. Notice of funeral later.

BYRNES.—On Jan. 30, 1919, Edward James, husband of Lillian F. Byrnes, (nee Wilson.) Services at his late residence, 611 West 180th St., Sunday, 3 P. M. Funeral private.

CARPENTER.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1919, Martha Jane, wife of Robert P. Carpenter. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. I. R. Todd, 5 Hamilton Av., New Rochelle, on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Rye, N. Y.

CARTER.—Samuel Charles, Sr., Jan. 30. Funeral service followed by Masonic service at his late residence, 439 West 160th St., Sunday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery in family plot, Sunday, Feb. 2, 10 A. M.

CHICHESTER.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 31, Frank, aged 66 years. Funeral services at the residence of his son, 105 North Broadway, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2, at 2:30. Interment in Rural Cemetery, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 3, on arrival of train due at 10:20 A. M.

COLEMAN.—On Jan. 30, William A., of 130 South First St., Brooklyn. Funeral service at Christ Church, Bedford Av., on Monday, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M. New Jersey papers please copy.

CONKLIN.—In Brooklyn Hospital, Jan. 30, as the result of an accident, Katherine Aubrey, widow of Theodore Conklin and beloved mother of Maude Conklin Mostert, in the 76th year of her age. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, West 69th St., near Broadway, at 2:30 Sunday afternoon. Interment private.

COOPER.—Suddenly, on Jan. 31, Edward R. Funeral from his late residence, 1,265 University Av. Mass on Feb. 3, at 10:30 Sacred Heart Church, Highbridge.

CROMWELL.—At sea, on Jan. 19, 1919, Gladys and Dorothea Cromwell, daughters of the late Frederic and Esther Husted Cromwell. A memorial service will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 4 o'clock.

DELANEY.—At St. Vincent Hospital, Jan. 31, 1919, Louise M. Delaney, for thirty-four years faithful servant in the family of Mrs. G. N. Spanton.

DE MARTINI.—On Jan. 28, 1919, Theodore B., in his 17th year, beloved son of John De Martini. Funeral from his father's residence, 375 Arlington Av., Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 10 A. M., from the Church of St. Patrick, where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in family plot, Calvary Cemetery.

DEVLIN.—Joseph Ruland, on Jan. 31, younger son of Joseph and Ethel Brownne Devlin. Funeral services Sunday, 3 P. M., at 14 East 30th St., Manhattan.

EGGERS.—Jan. 31, Blanche Eggers, (nee Grosse,) wife of Frederick W. Eggers. Services at her late residence, 1,847 Harrison Av., Monday, 2 P. M. Interment private.

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ROCKWELL.—On Jan. 30, 1919, at her residence, 520 West 183d St., Martha Louise, daughter of the late James and Marie Louise Rockwell. Services Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RYER.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, 1919, Thomas Ryer, in his 76th year. Private funeral services at his late residence, 64 West 31st St., Bayonne, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 1. Interment Moravian Cemetery, S. I.

SINGER.—Maxime, on Jan. 30, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David E. Singer, in her third year.

SMITH.—Jan. 30, Thomas P., son of the late Patrick and Ann Smith. Requiem mass at Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, Saturday morning, Feb. 1, 10:30 o'clock.

STITZEL.—(Nee Braun,) Gussie, aged 32, beloved wife of Louis, Jan. 30, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Braun, sister of Mrs. Hattie Jones, Mrs. Minnie Uhlfelder, Mrs. Mollie Rosenberg, Jack, Willie, Charlie, and Sam. Funeral Sunday, 10 A. M., from 309 Haven Av. Mount Carmel Cemetery. Omit flowers.

SUNDHEIMER.—Ignatz, beloved husband of Thekla and father of Hugo, Paul, Emil, and Carl Sundheimer, in his 71st year. Funeral notice hereafter.

TAKAKI.—Shunzo, aged 36, at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, Wednesday morning, Jan. 29, 1919. Funeral services will be held at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock. Philadelphia papers please copy.

TOPPING.—On Jan. 7, 1919, Captain Harper D. Topping, son of Nathan B. Topping of Plainfield, N. J. Interment Paris, France.

VULTE.—Suddenly, on Jan. 30, 1919, Frederick L., son of Herman T. and Eugenia Vulte, aged 37 years. Funeral service at 33 Park Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Died.

WEBSTER.—In France, Oct. 23, 1918, aged 21, Private Churchill Pryer Webster, 106th U. S. Inf., Co. G, Machine Gun Co., 27th Division, only and beloved son of George G. Webster and devoted grandson of Mrs. A. E. Webster. Memorial service will be held in Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Av., corner 122d St., Sunday, Feb. 2, 1919, at 8 P. M. Friends invited.

WILLIAMS.—Wednesday, Jan. 29, at his residence at Rockaway Park, L. I., Raymond Gerard Williams, aged 31 years, son of William and Caroline Williams. Funeral and interment Saturday at convenience of family, private.

WISE.—Otto Irving, husband of Ethel Adelaide and son of the late Rev. Dr. Aaron and Sabine Wise. Funeral Sunday morning, Feb. 2, at 10, Temple Rodeph Shalom, 63d St. and Lexington Av.

WOOD.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., Friday, Jan. 31, 1919, Keren B., wife of the late William H. Wood, in her 68th year; private funeral services will be held at her late home, 136 Bellevue Av., Sunday afternoon.

In Memoriam.

CURTIS.—Mary C. In loving memory of our dear mother, departed this life Feb. 1, 1917. Gone but not forgotten.

EVANS.—In loving memory of my father, Rev. W. L. Evans, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y., died Feb. 1, 1912. His life was inspiring. Lieut. KELVIN EVANS, M. C., 121st Infantry Brigade, B. E. F., France.

KRAUS-BOELTE.—Friends are invited to attend a memorial service to be held in loving memory of Maria Kraus-Boelte, at St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, 116th St., near Broadway, on Sunday, Feb. 2, at 2 P. M.

"Fourteen Points"
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Continue Their Drifting Tendency Under a Light Demand—Auto Issues Improve.

Stocks fluctuated yesterday in a fashion to emphasize more than recently the lack of a definite force in the market. While a broad survey of quotations at the close characterized the market as weak on the whole, still there were enough forward movements on record at the end of the day to show that business had not been by any means one-sided. The automobile stocks were in fair demand, and a number of railroad issues gained ground under moderate purchases. There was nothing in the news developments to stimulate interest one way or the other in the general run of industrial shares, and a small turnover showed that traders were still waiting for something to arrive which would help them form opinions.

The financial community received the plan for returning the railroads to their owners as prepared by the Association of Owners of Railway Securities, and the main features were the subject of comment in the Street. Quite naturally, comparisons were made between salient features of the program and the points raised in the suggestions filed recently with the Senate Committee by the Association of Railway Managers. It was found that in some important respects, in regard to adequate freight rates, to mention one, and also in regard to regional commissions to supervise operations, the plans were parallel. The securities owners would not, however, have Federal incorporation of the railroads, nor a Cabinet officer to be responsible for railroad affairs, nor rate regulations which withheld from the Government initiation and determination of rates. The new proposal provides for a division of profits with employes. A point of much value in respect to the proposal of the securities owners lies in the fact that it has been thoroughly considered by astute legal talent, and gives Congress fresh material to use in working out the future of the carriers. It seems reasonable to believe that in the end a railroad scheme will be completed that combines features of numerous suggestions.

The report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for 1918 appeared during the day and made clear some of the factors which necessitated the receivership. In the last six months operating expenses, interest and taxes increased over $3,000,000, resulting in a fall of more than $2,600,000 in surplus from the total reported for the same period the year before. The six months' surplus was only $11,500. The first half of the year made a much better showing, but the contraction of profits was in evidence all the way along. The annual report bore out previous expectations, and for that reason had little, if any, reflection in the securities of the company.

The money market was in about the same state as the day before. The weekly statement of the Bank of France again attracted notice in banking quarters because of the expansion of circulation. The increase was around $38,000,000, and brought the outstanding notes to the highest level on record. Because of the close connection which exists between French Government financing and the circulation of the Bank of France, the increase of notes indicates that war expenditures continue to run on a high plane.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 4½	High 5
Low 4	Low 4½
Renewals 4½	Renewals 5
Last 4	Last 4½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances..... 4½

Time Loans.

ALL INDUSTRIALS.	MIXED COLLAT'LS.
Sixty days 5¼	Sixty days 5¼
Ninety days 5¼	Ninety days 5¼
Four months 5¼	Four months 5¼
Five months 5¼	Five months 5¼
Six months 5¼	Six months 5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 4½@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 5½@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days..... 5 @5¼
4 to 6 months..... 5 @5¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months..... 5¼@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.7575	$4.7575	$4.7575	—.0005
Cables	4.7655	4.7655	4.7655	—.000125
Francs—				
Demand	5.45⅝	5.45¾	5.45¾	..
Cables	5.43¼	5.45½	5.43¾	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7575	$4.7655
5.1813 Paris	5.45¾	5.45½
5.1813 Belgium	5.66½	5.65
China—		
Hongkong	78.00	78.10
Peking	129.00	129.25
Shanghai	120.50	123.00
40.20 Holland	41.125	41.325
19.30 Greece	19.35	19.40
82.44 India—		
Bombay	35.43	*35.73
Calcutta	35.43	*35.73
5.1813 Italy	6.36¼	6.35
Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.50
Yokohama	51.25	51.50
19.30 Spain	20.35	20.15
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.65	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	28.00	28.30
Copenhagen	25.90	26.15
Christiania	27.15	27.35
South America—		
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.85	45.00
34.42 Rio	25.85	26.00
.813 Switzerland	4.94	4.91
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	15.20	15.40
500 rubles	15.10	15.90

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.73¾	$4.71¾	$4.72¾	$4.71

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $691,447,106; balances, $59,940,855; Treasury debit balance, $1,698,396; Federal Reserve credit balance, $38,016,302.

Domestic Exchange.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $20.4588@20.6250 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48⅞d; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80½c.

CITY FINANCES.

Controller's Statement for the Period Ended Jan. 18, 1919.

Cash Action, Outstanding.	Corporate Stock and Tax Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Jan. 11	$48,305,000	$42,000,000	$12,450,000
Net increase.	600,000	4,750,000	.....
Outstanding, Jan. 18	$48,905,000	$46,750,000	$12,450,000
Cash balance.	6,069,180		
Net oblig'n.	$42,835,819		

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$11,452,731	$87,904,813
Internal Revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	40,959,308	726,482,970
Miscellaneous	108,461,175	697,870,432
Miscellaneous rev.	25,160,295	282,931,256
Total receipts	$186,032,509	$1,795,138,973
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. rcts.	1,335,178,644	8,285,826,210
Exc. of total rcts. over total disb.	187,962,326	366,988,217
Expenditures	1,521,211,134	10,080,965,183

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
By-Products Coke	$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Cresson Cons. G. M. & M.	10c		Feb. 10	Jan. 31
General Chemical	2	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Southern Pipe Line	$5	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	350,150	921,196	1,276,046
Year to date	11,634,661	14,425,970	20,585,785

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
22¾	23	100	Advance Rumely	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅞
60¼	60⅞	600	Advance Rumely pf.	60⅛	60⅝	60¼	60⅝	— ⅞
70	71⅛	300	Ajax Rubber	71	71	70¾	70⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	3⅝	400	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
30¼	31	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
83½	84	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	83½	83⅝	83½	83⅝	— ⅛
99⅞	100⅛	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
68	69	800	Am. Beet Sugar	68½	69	68½	68½	+ ½
46¾	46¾	600	Am. Can	46⅝	46⅝	46	46	— ⅛
114½	115¼	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	115⅛	115⅛	114¼	114¼	— ⅝
42¾	43¾	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
13½	13⅝	1,600	Am. Cotton Oil	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	16⅞	10,200	Am. Druggists x d.	42	43⅝	42	42⅞	+1
86	86⅝	6,200	Am. H. & Leather.	13	13⅞	13	13⅞	..
40	40⅜	6,600	Am. H. & L. pf.	17⅛	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
56¾	57⅛	400	Am. Ice	85⅝	88⅝	85⅝	86½	—1⅞
53¼	53¾	500	Am. Ice pf.	41½	41¾	41	41	— ⅞
46¾	47	200	Am. International	57	57	57	57	— ⅝
88	90	1,000	Am. Linseed	54	54	53¾	53¾	— ¼
58	60	100	Am. Linseed pf.	47	47¼	47	47¼	+ ¼
71	71⅝	5,200	Am. Locomotive	89	89	89	89	— ½
78	79	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	69	69	69	69	— ½
112	112¼	700	Am. Steel F'dries.	78⅝	78⅝	72	70¾	— ⅞
99⅜	100¼	2,700	Am. Sugar Ref.	112	112¾	112	112	— ¾
99½	99⅝	1,100	Am. Sumatra Tob.	101¼	101¼	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅝
102¼	200	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	99½	99½	99¼	99⅜	— ⅛
45⅝	45⅞	200	Am. Tobacco	193	193	193	193	— 2
94½	95¼	100	Am. Woolen	43⅞	46	45⅞	46	+ ⅝
32	32½	100	Am. Woolen pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	..
11⅛	11½	200	Am. Writing P. pf.	32	32	32	32	—1
59	59¾	3,500	Am. Zinc L. & S.	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
20	21	300	Anaconda Copper	59⅜	59¾	59	59	— ⅛
90¼	92	200	Asso. Dry Goods	20½	20⅞	20¾	20¼	— ⅝
97¼	98½	900	Atch., T. & S. F. x d.	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ¾
64	66	100	At. Gulf & West I.	97¾	97¾	97½	97¾	— ⅜
66½	66⅝	4,100	At. Gulf & W. I. pf.	65	65	63	65	+1
45	45¾	1,700	Baldwin Loco.	67	67⅛	66	66⅛	— ¼
..	..	2	Baltimore & Ohio	46¼	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1½	600	Bank of Commerce	210	210	210	210	—1⅝
58½	60	100	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
59	59¼	7,300	Bethlehem Steel	59⅝	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
102¾	103⅞	513	Beth. Steel, class B.	59⅝	60¾	58⅞	59⅛	+ ⅝
18¼	19	1,100	Beth. Steel 8% pf.	102¾	103	102¾	103	..
19⅝	20	1,300	Booth Fisheries	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	..
6	6¼	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran.	19½	20⅜	19½	20	+ ⅞
17¾	18⅝	300	Butte Coalition & Zinc.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
51½	52	900	Butte & Superior	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	23½	1,500	California Packing	52	52¼	51½	51⅝	— ⅛
68	68½	400	California Petrol.	23½	23⅝	23	23⅛	—1
157¼	158	200	California Pet. pf.	68½	68½	68	68	— ⅞
58½	59¼	400	Canadian Pacific	158¾	158¾	158¼	158⅜	— ⅞
105¼	108	100	Central Leather Co.	58¾	58¾	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
82¼	..	100	Central Leather pf.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅝
32	32½	100	Cer.-Teed.Pr. 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	—3
108½	110	450	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	32	32	31¾	..	..
37	37¼	1,000	Chandler Motor	108	109¾	108	109¼	+ ⅞
71	71¾	1,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	37⅞	37⅞	36⅞	37⅝	+ ⅝
95½	96	100	Chi. & Northwest	96	96	95⅞	95⅞	..
23⅝	23⅞	300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	23¼	23⅜	23	23⅜	..
76	77	500	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	76	76	76	76	— ⅝
63	63½	200	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	63¼	63¼	63	63	— ⅛
3,700	Chile Copper	18¼	18⅝	18	18	+ ⅛		
100	Chino Copper	34	34	34	34	+ ⅛		
600	Colum.Gas & El. x d.	41¼	41¼	40¾	40⅞	+ ⅛		
1,600	Consolidated Gas	93	93½	93	93	+ ⅛		
100	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛		
3,300	Corn Products Ref.	47	47¼	46¾	46¾	— ⅛		
700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	— ⅜		
5,500	Crucible Steel	53¾	53¾	53	53	— ¼		
5,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	23	23¾	23	23⅛	— ⅛		
100	Cuba Cane S. pf.	74½	75	74½	76	+2		
100	Del. & Hudson	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅛		
100	Den. & Rio Grande	37⅜	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛		
300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	65	65	65	65	— ⅛		
13,800	Distillers' Secur.	54¾	55⅛	53⅝	54¾	+ ⅛		
2,000	Dome Mines	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛		
300	Erie	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛		
1,600	Fisher Body	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅛		
400	Gaston, W. & W. x d.	27⅝	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛		
1,200	General Cigar	48	49¾	48	48	— ⅝		
4,500	General Motors	123⅜	126	123½	125	+1⅝		
3,900	Gen. Motors rights	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛		
100	Gen. Motors pf.	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅛		
1,300	Goodrich Co.	60½	60½	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛		
200	Granby Consol.	74	74	74	74	—1		
500	Great Northern pf.	92¼	92¼	92	92	— ⅛		
10,600	G. N. Ctfs. for O. P.	37⅞	38⅜	37	37⅝	— ⅝		
100	Greene-Can. Cop.	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	— ⅛		
200	Illinois Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ⅛		
1,600	Inspiration Copper	41½	41¾	41	41	— ⅞		
200	Interboro Consol.	57	57	57	57	— ⅝		
500	Interboro Con. pf.	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛		
300	Int. Agricultural	15	15	15	15	..		
100	Int. Agricultural pf.	57	57	56⅞	56⅞	+2½		
3,700	Int. Harvester new	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¼	— ⅝		
24,300	Int. Mer. Marine	22¾	22¾	22	22	— ⅛		
10,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	97½	97½	95¾	97	— ⅝		
300	Int. Nickel	24½	25⅜	24¾	25	— ⅛		
100	Int. Paper	34½	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝		
200	Kan. City South. pf.	50	50	50	50	..		
1,700	Kelly Spring Tire	79¼	79½	79	79¼	— ⅛		
100	Kennecott Copper	33¾	33¾	33	33⅛	— ⅛		
2,700	Lackawanna Steel	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¾	+ ⅞		
50	Lee Rubber & Tire	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛		
100	Lehigh Valley	55½	56¼	55½	55½	— ⅞		
100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛		
800	Loril. (P.) Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	+1		
100	Maxwell Motors	29½	30¾	29½	30	— ⅛		
1,100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	52¾	53½	52¾	53	— ⅛		
400	Max. Motors 2d pf.	21¾	22¾	21¾	22	— ⅛		
22,100	Mexican Petroleum	169¾	169¾	166	166	— ⅞		
200	Miami Copper x d.	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛		
3,100	Midvale Steel	40⅜	41¼	40⅜	41¼	+ ⅞		
200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5	5	5	..		
1,200	Missouri Pacific	24⅜	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛		
400	Missouri Pacific pf.	52⅜	52⅜	52	52	— ⅛		
100	Nat. Acme	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛		
100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛		
100	Nat. Lead	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ⅛		
200	Nevada Con. Cop.	16¾	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛		
100	N. Y. Air Brake	31	31	31	31	— ⅛		
100	N. Y. Central	100	100	97¼	97¼	—3⅛		
100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	73	73¼	73	73	— ⅞		
200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛		
100	Northern Pacific	91	91	91	91	— ⅛		
2,600	Ohio Cities Gas	42⅝	43	41⅞	42	+ ⅛		
6,200	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛		
700	Ontario Mining	7	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛		
100	Owens Bottle Mach.	85	85	85	85	— ⅛		
100	Pacific Mail	34	34	34	34	— ⅛		
1,400	Pan-Am. P. & T.	68½	68¾	68½	68¾	— ⅛		
200	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	118	118	117¾	117¾	— ⅛		
700	Penn. R. R. x d.	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	— ⅛		
100	Pere Marquette	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛		
2,600	Pierce-Arrow	41¼	41¼	40¾	40¾	— ⅝		
600	Pierce Oil	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛		
500	Pittsburgh Coal	45½	46	45¾	45¾	— ⅛		
200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ⅛		
1,900	Pitts. & West Va.	34¾	34¾	34	34	— ⅛		
100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	79	79	79	79	—2		
400	Pressed Steel Car	63	63	63	63	— ⅛		
100	Public Service N. J.	82	82	82	82	—6		
100	Railway Steel Sp.	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¾	+ ⅛		
1,000	Ray Con. Copper	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛		
1,900	Reading	78½	78½	78½	78½	— ⅛		
700	Rep. Iron & Steel	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ⅛		
500	Royal Dutch N. Y.	75½	75½	75	75	— ⅝		
200	St. Louis-San Fran.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛		
2,000	Saxon Motor	8¾	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛		
100	Seab. Air Line pf.	16	16	16	16	—1		
100	Sears, R. & Co. x d.	170	170	170	170	—3		
100	Shattuck-Arizona	12	12	12	12	— ⅛		
1,800	Sinclair Oil Refin.	35⅜	35¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛		
100	Sloss-S. S. & I. x d.	49	49	49	49	—2		
2,700	Southern Pacific	98¼	98¾	97¾	98	— ⅛		
100	South P. R. Ctfs. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛		
1,800	Southern Railway	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	+ ⅛		
100	Southern Ry. pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67¼	67¼	— ⅛		
300	Strom. Carburetor	39¾	40¾	39¾	40½	+1⅛		
19,800	Studebaker Co.	51½	52	50¾	51¾	+ ⅝		
200	Stutz Motor	48	48¾	48	48¼	—2		
4,400	Texas Co.	192	192½	189¾	189¾	— ⅞		
5,400	Texas Co. rights	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛		
4,800	Texas & Pacific	33½	33¾	32¾	32¾	—1		
14,000	Tobacco Products	76¾	77¾	76¼	77¾	+1¼		
200	Tobacco Prod. pf.	102	102	102	102	..		
1,100	Transue & Wms.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅛		
100	Union Pacific	127	127½	126¾	127	— ⅜		
1,500	United Alloy Steel	38½	38¾	38¾	38¾	..		
200	United Cigar Stores	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ⅜		
100	United Fruit	160	160	160	160	—2		
200	United Ry. Invest.	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛		
1,700	U. S. Indus. Alco.	103	104	102¼	102¼	— ⅝		
2,100	U. S. Rubber	76½	76½	75¾	75¾	—1⅜		
100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	100½	110	100½	100½	— ⅛		
100	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛		
43,300	U. S. Steel	90¼	90¾	89¾	89¾	— ⅝		
200	U. S. Steel pf. x d.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	— ⅜		
1,300	Utah Copper	70	70	69	69¼	— ⅛		
1,900	Utah Securities	16½	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛		
100	Va.-Car. Chemical	52¼	52¾	52½	52¾	+ ⅛		
100	Vulcan Detinning	12	12	12	12	— ⅛		
100	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛		
100	Western Maryland	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..		
400	Western Union Tel.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	..		
1,300	Westinghl. E. & M.	41	41⅜	41	41¼	+ ⅛		
100	White Motors	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ⅛		
7,200	Willys-Overland	24⅝	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛		
300	Willys-Overland pf.	88½	88¾	88	88	— ⅛		
100	Worth. Pump pf. B.	68	68	68	68	+ ⅝		

PIPE LINE PROFITS DROP.

Cumberland the Only One of the Old Standard Lines That Shows Gain.

With the exception of the Cumberland Pipe Line Company the reports of four of the segregated pipe line companies of the Standard Oil Company show decreased profits for 1918. The Cumberland Company's gains for the year were $564,054, compared with $487,758 in 1917, while profit and loss as of Dec. 31, 1918, increased to $979,903 from $595,889, and cash increased to $284,561 from $79,284. Dividends amounting to $178,991 were paid in the course of the year, against $148,879 paid in 1917.

The Southern Pipe Line Company reported $2,069,038 in profits for 1918, compared with $2,534,565 in the preceding year, while dividends paid in 1918 decreased to $2,190,999 from $2,399,999. Profit and loss decreased from $2,725,655 in 1917 to $2,594,694.

The Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Lines reported profit for the year decreased to $295,723 from $388,536 in 1917, with a decrease in profit and loss from $967,887 to $843,611. The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 showed that the company had cash on hand amounting to $123,218, compared with $78,389 in the preceding year.

The Eureka Pipe Line reported a profit of $848,718 for 1918, compared with $1,111,883 in 1917. About $100,000 less was paid in dividends, and profit and loss account as of Dec. 31 showed $4,214,480, against $4,465,767 in 1917. Cash on hand on the last of the year was $191,490, compared with $326,820 the year before.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	....	5.25	....	5.50
Spelter	....	7.00	....	7.00
Antimony	....	7.50	....	7.50
Quicksilver	$100.00	....	$100.00	....
Aluminium	*$3.00	....	*$3.00	....
Iron, No. 2X silicon	....	36.55	....	36.55

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 20@23c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	Thursday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	87	0 0	87	0 0
Copper, futures	79	10 0	80	0 0
Tin, spot	242	10 0	242	10 0
Tin, futures	242	0 5	....	....
Spelter	58	0 0	58	0 0
Lead	32	10 0	32	10 0

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Bankers and Railroad Clients.

The impression prevails in some local railroad banking quarters that the fiscal relations of long standing between bankers and railway companies is in process of an important change. This has appeared in connection with the decision of the Railroad Administration to go "shopping" for the best available terms in arranging new financing. The sale of $25,000,000 Southern Railway notes to a Western syndicate this week disrupted relations which had existed for years between the company and its New York banking affiliations. Bankers felt prior to the period of Government control that a duty existed to look after the financial interests of railroad clients. The transfer of financing elsewhere, it is learned, is bringing about an altered feeling in this regard which promsees to carry in its train some interesting details of future financial transactions on the part of the carriers.

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Bank Capital Increases.

The State Banking Department has approved an increase in the stock of the Corn Exchange Bank from $3,500,000 to $4,200,000. The expanding business of the last two years has brought about large bank deposits and increased surpluses with the result that a number of banks and trust companies have either increased their capital or are planning to do so. Within the last month the Bankers Trust Company, the East River National Bank, the Gotham National Bank, and New Netherlands Bank have expanded their capital. The fact that deposits of the Equitable Trust Company, which amounted to more

COPPER MINES TO GO ON SLIDING SCALE

Producers Plan to Restore Wage Arrangement Dropped as a War Measure.

SURPLUS IS PILING UP

Miners Expected to Accept Wage Reduction in View of Conditions of the Industry.

The sliding scale as applied to the wages of copper miners, which was abandoned as a war measure when the price of copper was fixed by governmental decree, is shortly to be installed again throughout the copper mining regions of the West. At present the miners are receiving a wage based on a price of 26 to 28 cents a pound and this, in view of the lower price for copper and the lack of demand even at 23 cents, has brought about a condition where operating costs, according to leaders in the industry, are out of proportion to the return. It was believed in trade circles yesterday that a price of 20 cents for copper might be quoted within a short time by some of the larger producers, who have until now been holding for 23 cents without receiving any substantial bids.

Just at present the miners are receiving a wage of about $5.50 a day in the Butte region. This is based on the sliding scale which was last adopted prior to the Government price-fixing of copper. If the pay of the miners is to return to the sliding scale system and the price of copper is from 19 to 21 cents, the pay would be $4.50 a day, or a reduction of a dollar from the present wage. A representative of one of the most important copper-producing companies said yesterday that there was no anticipation of labor difficulties, even though there was a reduction in the present wage because of the application of the sliding scale. He asserted that the lowest pay on the sliding scale basis still provided a living wage, and it was his belief that the miners would accept a cut in wages in view of the conditions in the industry.

Many of the copper companies, it was asserted yesterday, would rather close down than continue operations at present high costs, but they were influenced otherwise by the fact that they wished to provide for their employes and not cause hardships. The companies, it was said, were producing copper at high cost, which, in view of the downward trend of prices generally, ought not to be sold at a sacrifice. It was because of this that operations were largely curtailed during the last month, some of the copper companies not producing from 40 to 60 per cent. of capacity, with further curtailment a possibility.

An estimate of the surplus supply of copper in this country was given yesterday by an authority on the subject as 1,000,000,000 pounds. The lack of buying since the signing of the armistice has resulted in most of this surplus being piled up. Until the first of the year production was on a large scale, and even until Jan. 15 production had not been much curtailed by the big companies. During the first fifteen days of January it is estimated that the copper companies sold at the rate of 1,000,000 pounds a day, while the production during that time was from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds daily.

Not only is there a surplus of copper in this country but there are heavy stocks in Europe. The amount on hand in Great Britain, according to the latest figures, is 8,064,000 pounds, and in France there is said to be a total of about 9,000,000 pounds. The French Government has declared an embargo on copper, effective until the heavy supply on hand has been liquidated.

A committee of the Copper Export Association is in Europe studying conditions. According to first reports, the committee, which includes representatives of the largest producing companies, intended visiting France, Great Britain, Italy, and some of the neutral countries. It develops now that the committee has obtained passports for visiting Germany as well. It is understood that the committee will arrange for establishing branch offices in many of the leading cities of the countries visited and have conferences with the large foreign buying agencies which have recently been formed.

JANUARY TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of January aggregates 11,634,661 shares, a decrease of 326,474 shares as compared with the previous month, and of 1,870,113 shares as compared with the corresponding week last year. The heaviest day's trading was 736,043 srares, on the 3d, and the lightest 367,884 shares, on the 14th. There was a total of only 298,217 shares on the 18th but business was suspended for the day at 12:30 P. M. out of respect to the memory of the late Col. Roosevelt. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 403,330 shares on the 25th and the minimum 218,528 shares on the 11th.

The following is a comparison of the total dealings in stocks for January of this year and the same month in previous years.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)			
1919	11,634,661	1904	12,235,741
1918	13,504,774	1903	16,006,389
1917	16,423,790	1902	14,763,391
1916	15,940,261	1901	30,207,903
1915	5,075,717	1900	9,863,460
1914	10,105,750	1899	24,143,610
1913	8,784,200	1898	9,216,694
1912	10,906,865	1897	3,370,052
1911	10,385,171	1896	4,406,022
1910	24,116,544	1895	3,237,077
1909	17,272,392	1894	4,585,084
1908	16,645,658	1893	10,557,341
1907	25,014,776	1892	9,832,226
1906	38,547,868	1891	5,495,789
1905	20,765,558	1890	6,372,075

The dealings in bonds, while far below the December total, were the largest for any January on record, amounting to $277,145,500, the nearest approach to this total was $187,863,500 in January, 1909. Last month's total was a decrease of $108,565,500 from the previous month, but an increase of $169,880,500 as compared with the corresponding month last year. Making the month's total were $40,487,000 in corporation bonds, $169,180,500 in Liberty issues, $67,085,000 in foreign Governments, $78,000 in State securities, and $315,000 in New York City issues. The largest total of the month was $22,183,000, on the 13th, in which amount was included a transaction of $10,015,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½s of 1919, the largest single trade on record. The smallest full day total was $7,967,500, on the 10th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $6,457,500, on the 4th, and the minimum total $4,319,500, on the 18th.

Bond dealings for January compare as follows with the same month in previous years.

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)			
1919	$277,145,500	1904	$79,626,000
1918	107,265,000	1903	66,830,500
1917	125,398,500	1902	94,030,500
1916	94,851,450	1901	112,852,000
1915	56,546,000	1900	47,782,600
1914	80,362,000	1899	144,784,740
1913	54,854,500	1898	93,906,100
1912	112,852,000	1897	40,261,370
1911	90,755,000	1896	39,415,200
1910	87,334,500	1895	29,208,900
1909	187,863,500	1894	28,128,700
1908	90,205,000	1893	48,991,500
1907	52,266,000	1892	69,616,500
1906	105,326,000	1891	43,129,800
1905	138,589,000	1890	45,033,200

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Am. Oil	5	5½	Houghton	30	60
A. S. Gas.	6	7	Homa Oil	27	29
Boston Arts.	1	1¼	Iron Bloss.	45	55
Boston Ely.	95	97	Iron Cap.	14½	15
Boston Mont.	48	49	Jerome V.	37	45
Begole	50		La Rose	30	40
Bohemia	75	85	Majestic	19	21
Butte Lond.	11	13	Mex. Metals.	21	22
Calaveras	3½	4	Mol. Tung.	4	6
Champ. old.	3	8½	New Baltic.	1	1¼
Chief Con.	8¾	8¾	Nat. Z. & L.	9	10
Con. Copper.	5¾	6	Nixon Nev.	39	41
Cop Arts.	1¼	1½	Nev. Doug.	37	45
Cortez	13	15	Oneco	20	45
Crystal	19	20	Onondaga	10	15
Crown Res.	40	48	Seven Metals	37	39
Denbigh	57	59	S. W. Miami		
Earl-Eagle	2	2	full paid	85	1¼
Eagle B. B.	2¼	2¾	U. V. Ext.	32½	33½
Fortuna	2	5	Vic. Mines		75
Gold Lake	2	5	Yukon Gold	77	90

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	60.96	60.74	60.79	— .16
25 industrials	82.16	81.28	81.52	— .22
50 stocks	71.56	71.01	71.15	— .20

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 30	71.57	70.98	71.35	+ .28
Jan. 29	71.52	70.84	71.07	— .10
Jan. 28	71.99	71.35	71.77	+ .22
Jan. 27	71.82	71.24	71.55	— .22
Jan. 25	72.70	71.73	71.77	— .38
Jan. 24	72.25	71.21	72.10	+1.07

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	74.99	Jan. 3	69.78	Jan. 21	71.15
1918.	69.00	Jan. 31	64.12	Jan. 15	68.91
1917.	90.46	Jan. 1	84.71	Jan. 31	85.21
1916.	91.83	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	85.17
1915.	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2	62.27

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.99	Jan. 3	69.78	Jan. 21	71.15
†1918.	69.48	Feb. 1	64.42	Jan. 15	68.52

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Full Years.

1918	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12 Jan. 15
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	78.02	+ .02	— .76 + .77

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Jan. 30	78.00	+.00	Jan. 22 77.78 —.15
Jan. 29	77.91	—.14	Jan. 21 77.93 —.17
Jan. 28	78.02	+.02	Jan. 20 78.10 —.35
Jan. 27	78.00	..	Jan. 18 78.45 —.03
Jan. 25	78.00	+.24	Jan. 17 78.48 —.11
Jan. 24	77.76	—.07	Jan. 16 78.59 —.05
Jan. 23	76.83	+.05	Jan. 15 78.64 —.03

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.01	Jan. 3	77.76	Jan. 24	78.02
†1918.	77.43	Jan. 31	70.64	Jan. 24	77.25

Full Years.

1918	82.36	Nov. 12	75.85	Sep. 27
1917	80.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20
1916	80.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

NEW ROCK ISLAND ISSUE.

$4,500,000 6 Per Cent. Gold Notes Offered by Bankers.

There were two announcements of new financing in Wall Street yesterday. Speyer & Co. and Hayden, Stone & Co. offered $4,500,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company three-year 6 per cent. collateral trust gold notes, due Feb. 1, 1922, redeemable at par and interest on any interest date on thirty days' notice.

The notes are secured by $7,500,000 of the company's first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, which are pledged at 60, while the trust agreement will provide that the collateral security shall at all times be equal at market price to not less than 120 per cent. of the face amount of the outstanding notes.

Bids were offered on Thursday for $5,500,000 General Mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, series "A," of the newly formed Brooklyn Edison Company, and announcement was made yesterday that the bonds had been sold to the Guaranty Trust Company. The sale of the bonds was authorized by the Public Service Commission. The proceeds will be used to reimburse the company's treasury for expenditures and betterments.

Bank Opens Industrial Bureau.

The Liberty National Bank has announced the creation of an Industrial Department for the purpose of offering services in an advisory capacity on matters pertaining to manufacturing and industrial problems. The new department it is expected will bring about a closer relationship between the bank's customers who come under this general heading and the bank's officers.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Prices on the Bourse today were irregular. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 63f. 75c. for cash, exchange on London at 29f. 98c, and 5 per cent. loans at 93f. 25c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.					
Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argent. Gov.	6	May'16, '20	98½	99	6.70
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅝	99⅝	5.95
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	99¾	100	5.99
Norweg. Gov.	5	Feb., 1923	99	100	6.00
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.00
Russian Gov.	5½	June, 1919	60½	61½	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '20	132	137	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	54	57	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.					
Am. Cot. Oil	7	Sep., 1919	100⅝	101	5.40
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1919	99½	100	5.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	91	94	9.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	100¾	101¾	5.75
Am. Tob.	6	Aug., 1919	101	101½	5.15
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101⅞	102¼	5.75
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¾	103¼	5.65
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103¼	103⅝	5.75
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103⅞	104¼	5.70
Ark. Val. Ry.	..	..	..	..	..
L. & P.	6	July, 1919	99½	99¾	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99¾	99⅞	5.75
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100⅛	101	5.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	101	101⅝	6.05
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	100¾	101⅛	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	100¾	101⅛	6.55
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	101	101¼	6.55
Can. Pac. Ry.	8	Mar., 2, '23	100½	100¾	6.50
Cen. Arg. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	87	90	7.50
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	98¾	99¾	6.50
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	97⅝	98⅛	6.70
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	100	100⅜	5.20
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	100	100⅜	5.85
Cud'y Pk. Co.	7	July 15, '23	102⅜	102⅝	6.25
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98⅝	99¼	5.50
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	97½	98¾	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	99	99⅛	..
Fed. Sug. Ref.	6	Jan., 1920	98¼	99¼	5.75
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1919	100¼	100⅜	5.35
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	100¼	100⅝	5.40
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1919	99¼	99½	6.25
G. L. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	98¾	99	5.75
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	97	99¼	7.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	99¼	100	6.00
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	93	97½	7.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sept., 1919	99½	99⅝	5.75
Okl. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	99⅞	7.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99	99⅜	8.00
Phil. & S. R. R.	6	Mar., 1920	100	100⅛	5.55
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100	100⅜	..
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101½	102	5.00
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102¾	103	5.40
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103⅝	103⅞	5.60
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	104	104½	5.65
Rem. A. U. M. Ctge. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.50
Shawing. W. &	6	Dec., 1919	101½	102½	..
St. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1921	96	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1919	99⅝	99⅞	6.50
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	99½	100¼	6.80
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1929	95½	96½	7.50
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	95	98½	8.00
U. L. & Ry. Sec.	7	Apr., 1923	94	98½	7.50
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	88½	90	9.25
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	100	100½	4.75
Win. R. A.	7	Mar., 1919	99¾	100	7.00

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Controller of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company has prepared an estimated income account of the company for 1918 based on the average net operating income of the property during the three test years established in the Railroad bill. This shows a total gross corporate income of $16,294,147 and a surplus of $5,317,147 available for dividends. After deductions are made for the preferred the balance is equivalent to 2.81 per cent. on the $74,359,700 common stock.

The Empire Pipe Line Company, a Cities Service Company subsidiary, has begun operations to enter the Burkburnett oil field in Texas, which has an estimated production of 80,000 barrels daily.

The following appointments have been announced by the Irving National Bank: Eugene D. Junior, Cashier; Hayward S. Kirby, Assistant Cashier, and Claude E. Allnutt, Auditor.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York has announced the appointment of H. C. Stevens as an Assistant Cashier.

The Lackawanna County Coal Company, which owns more than 750,000 tons of white ash coal in Pennsylvania, is planning for a considerable increase in production, as well as the acquisition of new properties. The company, which is independent, reports that orders are in excess of production.

Stock of the Pinar Copper Company, of which Charles H. Hyde, former City Chamberlain, is President, was listed and traded in for the first time on the Curb market yesterday. The company's properties are in Cuba.

The Twenty-third Ward Bank has announced the election of the following officers: Charles P. Bogart, President; John M. Haffen, Vice President, and Henry J. Van Cook, Cashier.

The Baltimore syndicate which offered $710,000 Elk Horn Coal Corporation 6 per cent. sinking fund convertible gold notes yesterday announced that they were all sold within a short time.

COTTON MAKES SMALL GAIN.

Market Feels Influence of Short Covering of Local Dealers.

Influences of a technical, rather than of a general character, governed yesterday's cotton market. The movement of prices, which was somewhat subdued, relatively speaking, was upward and was controlled by the local ring crowd as much as by any other group or factor. Buying for Liverpool account, and some scattered purchases for Southern interests were noted, but, for the most part, covering of shorts by local dealers had most to do with the modest rise.

The market in many respects was similar to that of the previous day. There was not much activity and the range was narrower than usual. There was no aggressive selling by ring traders, but, on the contrary, the people bought. That the market is strong technically, there can be no doubt, as it must be badly oversold by this time. However, the short interest is brave, not easily frightened by sharp advances, and with news developments such as they have been recently is not likely to lose its courage soon.

After the first call had displayed some irregularity, with prices 16 points down to 5 points up, there was a mild buying movement which took values up from 55 to 70 points and held them at the higher levels for some time. A slight reaction in the afternoon caused some losses, but price did not go to the low of the opening, and for the most part the market ranged well above the previous day's closing figures. At the finish of business the level was up 22 to 35 points for the active options.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. day.
Feb.	..	..	..	23.10	22.80
March	22.53	23.20	22.53	22.95@22.96	22.64
April	..	..	..	21.90	21.50
May	21.22	22.10	21.22	21.73@21.74	21.38
July	20.45	21.15	20.45	20.83@20.84	20.51
Aug.	..	..	..	20.00	19.80
Sept.	..	..	..	19.02	19.40
Oct.	19.25	19.77	19.25	19.42	19.20
Dec.	19.05	..	..	19.20	19.00@19.10

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 25 points up, to 26.95c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 28.25c; New Orleans, 27.50c; Savannah, 30c; Augusta, 25.50c; Memphis, 28c; Houston, 27.50c; Little Rock, 26.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last W'k.	Last Y'r.
Port receipts	27,461	20,109	22,129
Exports	46,183	13,154	..
Exports, season	2,472,102	2,333,367	2,450,940
N. Y. stocks	87,710	93,735	138,215
Port stocks	1,304,593	1,408,596	1,398,451
N. Y. arrivals	1,071	5,044	..

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet at 16.59d for middling, and 20.17d for good middling. Sales, 1,000 bales, of which 700 American. Imports, 16,000, all American. Futures opened quiet, off 11 to 15 points, and closed steady, 14 to 28 points up on the day. Prices: February, 16.32d; March, 14.86d; April, 13.67d. Manchester: Yarns were quiet and cloths were in better demand.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	97½	99	3s, Panama, '61, reg.	89	92
2s, coupon, '30	97½	99	3s, Panama, '61, coup.	89	92
2s, Panama, '38, reg.	97½	98½	3s, Fed Land Bk, '38	101¼	103½
2s, Panama, '38, coup.	97¾	98¾	4½s, Fed Land Bank	100	100⅝
3s, registered, 1946	88	92	4s, registered, 1925	104¼	105¼
3s, coupon, 1946	88	92	4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	105⅝
3s, conversion, 1947	88	92			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜
4½s June, 1965	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜
4½s Mar., 1963	100⅜	101¼	100⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	100⅜	101¼	100⅜
4½s May, 1957	100⅜	101¼	100⅜
4½s Mar., 1960-30	96¼	97⅜	96¾
4½s Mar., 1964	96⅜	97⅜	96⅜
4½s Apr., 1966	96¼	97	96¼
4½s Mar., 1962	96¼	97⅛	96¼
4½s Sept., 1960	96¼	97⅛	96¼
4s May, 1959	91	92	90½
4s Nov., 1958	91	92	90½
4s Nov., 1957	91	92	90½
4s Nov., 1956	90	91½	90
4s Nov., 1955	90	91½	90⅛
4s Nov., 1936	92	94	92
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99⅝

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
4s Nov., 1955	81	..	81
4s Nov., 1954	81⅝	83	81⅝
3½s May, 1954	81⅝	..	81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1938	4.60	4.35	4.60
4½s 1921-1923	4.60	4.35	4.60
4½s 1919-1920	4.60	4.35	4.60
4½s 1919-1923	4.55	4.30	4.55
4½s 1924-1932	4.55	4.30	4.55
3½s 1940-1953	4.65	4.40	4.65
3½s 1930-1939	4.65	4.40	4.65
3½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.40	4.65
3½s 1916-1921	4.65	4.40	4.65
3½s 1940-1958	4.65	4.40	4.65
3s 1926-1930	4.65	4.40	4.65
3s 1919-1925	4.65	4.40	4.65

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

There was a reactionary tendency to the market at the close yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final prices represented net losses of from a fraction to about 2 points in the active shares. Values held firm during the greater part of the session until toward the close, when general selling pressure eliminated gains and made for losses. Speculative interest centred in the industrials. Railroad shares were neglected and lower.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Allis-Chalm.	31½	31	31½
40 Am Can	46¾	46¾	46¾
10 Am Car & F	89½	89½	89½
370 Am Drug	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
30 Am Hide&L.	17½	16⅞	16⅝
1,280 Do pf	85¼	85¼	85¼
10 Am Locomo.	59	59	59
700 Am Smelting	72	71	71⅝
140 Am Su Tob.	101½	99⅝	99⅝
20 Am T & T	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
100 Anaconda	59⅝	59	59
690 B'dwin Loco	67½	66¼	66½
20 Balt & Ohio	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
270 Beth Steel, B	60	58⅞	58⅞
360 B'klyn R. T.	20⅝	20¼	20⅜
20 Cal Petrol	23⅝	23½	23½
30 CentralLeath	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
90 C. M. & St P	37⅜	37	37⅛
40 Chile Copper	15¾	15¾	15¾
80 Consol Gas	93½	93	93
170 Corn Prod	47¼	47	47
20 CrucibleSteel	54	53⅝	53⅝
320 Cuba C. Sug.	25½	25⅜	25⅜
550 Dist Secur	55¼	53⅝	54⅜
20 Erie	16½	16	16⅛
70 Gast'n, W & W	28	28	28
20 Goodrich Co	59¾	59¾	59¾
10 Gt Nor Ore	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
10 Inspira Cop	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
200 Int Mer Mar	22¼	21¾	21⅝
5,500 Do pf	97½	95¾	97
305 Int'l Nickel	25¼	24¾	24⅞
110 Int'l Paper	34¼	33⅜	33⅝
20 InterboroCon	5½	5½	5½
10 Lee Rub&T	24¾	24¾	24¾
3,400 Mex Petrol	169⅝	166	166⅞

20 Miami Cop	22½	22⅛	22⅛
40 MidvaleSteel	41	40¾	40¾
130 Mo Pacific	24½	23⅞	23⅞
20 Nat Conduit	14½	14½	14½
50 N Y Central	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
20 N Y Haven	28½	28½	28½
135 Ohio Cit Gas	43¼	42	42
1,160 Okla Gul	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
40 Pennsylvania	44½	44½	44½
45 Pierce-Ar	41	40⅝	40⅝
70 Pierce Oil	17¾	17¾	17⅝
90 Pitts&W Va	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
10 Ray Copper	20¾	20¾	20¾
50 Reading	78⅜	77⅞	77⅞
70 Sinclair Oil	35	35	35
110 SouthernPac	98½	97⅝	98
40 Southern Ry	26⅝	26½	26½
1,920 Studebaker	52	50⅜	51¼
15 Texas Co	103¾	103¾	103¾
170 Tex & Pac	33⅜	32¾	32½
490 TobaccoProd	77⅜	76⅜	77
20 Union Pac	127¼	127¼	127¼
50 U S Cast Iron	30	29	29
10 U S Indus Al	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
130 U S Rubber	76⅜	75⅜	75⅜
9,970 U S Steel	90¾	89¾	89⅝
80 Utah Copper	70¾	69½	69⅞
10 Va-Car Ch	52¾	52¾	52½
155 Willys-Over	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞

*LIBERTY BONDS.

$1,550 Lib 3½s	99.86	99.46	99.52
1,450 1st 4¼s	96.08	96.02	96.04
1,200 2d 4¼s	95.32	95.28	95.32
2,350 3d 4¼s	97.00	96.86	96.88
4,150 4th 4¼s	95.50	95.30	95.46

*Prices include interest.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
500 †Aetna Expl.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10 † Do pf	63	63	63
210 †Am B Mag.	65	64	64
400 R-A Tob. cp.	25	25	25
700 †Dic Prod	9¾	9¾	9¾
6,500 †Gen Asph.	67⅞	63¼	66
2,400 † Do pf	102½	96	100
30 †Gillette S R	120	120	120
3,500 †Hav Tob.	3⅝	2¼	2⅝
800 † Do pf	4⅝	4	4
5,000 Hupp M Car	6¼	5⅞	6¼
6,500 Interon Rub	10¾	10¾	10¾
10,075 Key T & R	61½	58⅞	59⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10 †South P Oil	305	305	305
20 †S O (N J)	685	683	683

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

2,500 †Bar O & G	¼	¼	¼
7,800 †Boone Oil	4	3⅞	4
600 †Cosden	7⅛	7	7⅛
1,000 †Elk B Pet	6¼	6	6¼
9,800 †Esmi O Cp	4½	4	4
30,000 †Federal Oil	3⅜	2⅜	3
1,800 †Glenr'k Oil	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
800 †Houston Oil	80	78½	78½
2,650 †Hudson Oil	74	67	67
4,100 †Int Pet	22¼	21½	21⅞
10,000 †I O & Trans	7⅞	7½	7⅝
1,500 †Kanova Oil	15	15	15
10,500 †La Oil & R	35¼	33½	35
9,000 Met Pet	3¼	2¾	3⅛
1,500 †Mex G Oil	37	25	30
8,000 †Midw't Oil	131	125	131

MINING STOCKS.

4,500 †Al-Brit Col Metals	40	38	40
500 †Am Mines	½	½	½
1,000 Ariz Bing C	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,000 †Ariz Butte	47	45	47
1,000 †Atlanta	5	5	5
2,100 Big L Cop	⅝	½	⅝
500 †Bos Mon	49	48	49
1,000 †Cashboy	30	30	30
500 †Cal & Jer	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,800 †Candel Sil	58	57	58
3,000 †Cashboy	6½	6½	6½
1,000 †Con S M & M	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500 Con Ariz Sm	1½	1½	1½
500 †Eureka C M

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan 31.—Fifty-four new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,167,150, were chartered today. They include:

Schwarz Drug Co., White Plains, $10,000; D. M. and S. and H. Schwarz, White Plains.

Service Co., Rochester, supplies and equipment, $10,000; F. G. Yawman, E. J. Morley, H. G. Pierce, Rochester.

The Fallsburgh Utilities Corp., Fallsburgh, village and town water supply; $5,000; M. Roth, S. Jellowsky, I. Rebinsky, South Fallsburgh.

Knickerbocker Ink Stand Co., Manhattan, make cabinet furniture and filing equipment, $10,000; E. G. Wingender, M. H. Scott, A. Schlosky, 416 East 81st St.

American-Jewish Publishing Corp., Manhattan, $300,000; M. Strunsky, C. H. Barfield, L. Wetzler, 593 Riverside Drive.

Union Raincoat Co., Manhattan, $100,000; R. Melnick, S. and M. Bolansky, 1,776 Marmion Av., Bronx.

The Botts Marking Ink Co., Manhattan, $25,000; V. J. Fazio, F. V. Buchanan, A. Bottstein, 742 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

International Selling System, Manhattan, sweaters and knit goods, $25,000; E. A. E. M., and A. M. Mendelson, 44 East 23d St.

New Rochelle Machine and Repair Co., Manhattan, $5,000; C. S. Schaffer, M. A. Loftus, M. Smith, 32 Broadway.

Forbes, Manhattan, furs, millinery, and wearing apparel; $50,000; J. Fedman, C. Trosk, H. Fluegelman, 52 Broadway.

Louis J. Goldman, Manhattan, advertising business, $5,000; L. J. Goldman, M. R. Robinson, G. G. Saltzberg, 111 Broadway.

Tumyadi-Janes Corp., Manhattan, drugs, medicines and mineral waters, $100,000; A. M. Hicks, H. Cooper, J. C. Palmer, 629 St. Marks Av., Brooklyn.

R. & M. Advertising Co., Rochester, $25,000; F. J. Mahaum, I. S. Wiedrick, L. Schaeffer, Rochester.

Seaboard Stevedoring Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; P. Ghiozzi, R. Tockhader, E. M. Simon, 1,228 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Essex Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, drugs, chemicals, wood and coal products, 60 shares preferred stock at $100 each, 250 shares common stock no par value, active capital $7,250; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, P. L. Nieser, 65 Cedar St.

Frederick A. Forgee, Inc., Manhattan, electrical, civil, and water supply engineers, $50,000; H. Feldman, L. C. Burns, F. A. Forgee, 507 Fifth Av.

Trent Tile Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, $50,000; J. M. and N. S. Calvin, 542 West 112th St.

Associated Rubber Interests, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; W. Byrd, H. C. Sleicher, T. M. Healy, 32 Liberty St.

Woodhull Dairy Products, Inc., Woodhull, Steuben County, $5,000; E. H. Little, G. W. Mowry, W. C. Brotsman, Woodhull.

West Stockholm Dairy Corp., West Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, $6,000; E. L. Cramer, H. E. Thompson, R. J. Sanford, Potsdam.

132 West Seventy-second St. Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; J. F. Keough, B. B. Kirtland, C. McMlian, 220 Broadway.

Meserole Manhattan, Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; J. S. Jacobs, S. S. Leff, M. Shedker, 200 Fifth Av.

The Elite Patosserie, Inc., Manhattan, bakery and restaurant, $10,000; S. Heinowitz, N. Vikol, F. Klein, 92 St. Nicholas Av.

Rosenheim & Co., Manhattan, hosiery and underwear, $10,000; A. Rosenthal, A. Benedict, R. Rosenheim, 2,500 East 16th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Krisel-Samuels, Inc., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $20,000; J. Krisel, R. Samuels, M. Price, 216 West 100th St.

Catrevas Fruit Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. N., C. and M. M. Catrevas, 199 Franklin St.

Alfred Fanti Co., Manhattan, realty, $50,000; P. Fanti, J. Spatenti, M. Kallscher, A. Manti, 120 West 32d St.

Commodore Buffet, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; B. Pearl, R. Blumstein, A. J. Halprin, 24 Park Row.

Goodman Siegel Co., Manhattan, men's and boys' clothing, $20,000; D. Guinsberg, N. Lawner, F. Freeman, 316 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Continental Navigation Corp., Manhattan, $15,000; A. R. Oakley, P. E. Britsch, W. E. Schiels, 153 Division Av., Brooklyn.

Barovick & Sons, Manhattan, bakery and restaurant, $10,000; L., S., and S. Barovick, 979 Broadway.

Liberty Packing House, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; J. and A. Boroff, F. L. Flshkin, 267 West 143d St.

Marmill Const. Co., Manhattan, $10,000; L. Wolf, W. Kirk, W. A. Miller, 130 Fulton St.

Greenberg & Tounster, Manhattan, men's, women's, and children's headwear, $9,700; S. Greenborg, B. and I. Tounster, 471 Jennings St.

Henry Russell & Storms, Inc., Jamaica, realty, $10,000; C. Henry, N. Russell, J. F. Storms, Jamaica.

The Norwegian Club, Inc., Brooklyn, $12,500; T. L. Thompson, Philip Sanberg, E. Christophersen, 154 Nassau St.

G. W. Dreefe Shoe Co., $10,000; W. S. Cruickshank, E. and G. W. Dreefe, Albany.

Chastene F. Simson, Inc., Manhattan, delivery, mid make coffins, $5,000; E. P. Sammis, W. E. J. Collins, C. F. Simonson, Richmond Hill.

Lugrem Corp., Buffalo, live stock and farming, $500,000; C. H. Cutting, M. Greenborg, W. A. Luse, Buffalo.

Winemiller & Miller, Inc., Manhattan, advertising business, $20,000; L. E. Palmer, C. F. Miller, G. M. Winemiller, Great Neck.

American Buffalo Conserve, Inc., Brooklyn, preserving of meats, fruits, and vegetables, $7,000; Thompson, Richardson, N. P. Nielsen, 78 East 4th St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

The Corn Exchange Bank, Manhattan, $3,500,000 to $4,200,000.

Strauss-Fast Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $20,000.

Norwegian-American Trading Co., Manhattan, $30,000 to $60,000.

Ultro-Chemical Corp., Manhattan, stated capital from $1,000 to $5,000, and number of shares common stock, no par value, from 200 to 1,000.

Henry Lustig Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000.

Jewish Art Theatre Corp., Manhattan, $15,000 to $25,000.

The Will Corp., Rochester, $10,000 to $250,000.

Raymond Ortelg, Inc., Manhattan, $80,000 to $150,000.

Kutz & Abrams, Manhattan, $1,600 to $10,000.

L. M. Rabinowitz & Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $40,000.

E. H. Waist Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $30,000.

St. Bernard's School Building Co., Manhattan, $75,500 to $90,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

The Perolin Co. of America, Ill., disinfectants and antiseptics, $50,000; representative, P. Tippett, 220 Broadway.

Consumers' Advertising Co., Del., 500 shares common stock, no par value; representative, P. J. Dubois, 120 Broadway.

Troy Steel Products Co., Colonie.

French Novelty Knitting Needle, Inc., Brooklyn.

George Merkel, Inc., Brooklyn.

Automatic Machine Products Co., Manhattan.

Fulton Livery Co., Fulton.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31.—Charters filed:

New System Washing Co., Newark, laundry, $10,000; M. F. Hennessy, Orange; W. S. Muchmore and R. E. Lundquist, Newark.

Pioneer Sandwich Co., Newark, lunch rooms, $10,000; Morris Schleck, Julius Berkowitz, and E. P. Scheck, Newark.

Federal Realty Corp., Newark, $100,000; Joseph Winkofer, Michael Sugrue, and G. A. Early, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 31.—Charters filed:

Michigan Mortgage Investment Corp., real estate, $6,000,000; William R. Burne, William T. Town, Glen R. Munshaw, all of Lansing.

Oil Fields Producing and Refining Corp., $5,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Western Kentucky Co-operative Coal Co., $2,000,000; incorporators same as above.

Huff Sulphur Corp., $2,000,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

The Daniel Hayes Co. of Ill., $2,000,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Porto Rico Motor Fuel Co., $1,000,000; M. Halstead, New York; A. J. Tierney, Brooklyn; J. E. Gumpf, Yonkers, N. Y.

National Talc Co., mining, $500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Philip S. Mallckson & Co., rubber tires, &c., $375,000; Philip S. Mallckson, Herman J. Salzon, Max H. Schwarz of Philadelphia.

Fish Products Co., $300,000; Oscar P. Johnson, Earle Amole, William C. Brinton, Atlantic City, N. J.

The Basic Mineral Co., $200,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Fersier Fertilizer Co., $150,000; incorporators same as above.

Sneed Chemical Laboratories, $150,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowell of Wilmington.

Alex Wolfington's Sons, automobiles, $150,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Frank J. Kuhn Co., to engage as wholesale and retail dealers in meats, &c., $150,000; J. N. Lofkind, Frank Jackson, Charles E. Jones of Dover.

American Eagle Meat Market Co., $50,000; Daniel J. Haydak, Youngstown, Ohio; John S. Kolebrat, Charles B. Trinity, Pittsburgh, Penn.; John J. Bahoric, Wilkinsburg, Penn.

Richards Market Co-operative Co., $50,000; M. L. Rogers, A. L. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Tomlinson Bond Co., $25,000; John Weaver, John A. McKibbin, M. M. Lucey of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Aunt Jemima Mills Co., St. Louis, Mo., from $2,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Esco Co., Waseca, Minn., from $1,000,000 to $1,300,000.

Ohio Gas Company Issues New Stock

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 31.—The Ohio Cities Gas Company authorized today the issuance of $9,187,500 additional common stock at $25 a share. It is said that the company plans to enter the southwestern country as well as Mexico. It is extending its distributing division, and recently purchased an oil jobbing business in Cincinnati and acquired control of the independent oil distributing companies in Denver.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	1.23	$1.27	$1.27	$1.30	..
February	1.28	1.24¾	1.24¾	1.27	..
March	1.26	1.22¼	1.22¼	1.24¾	1.30¾
May	1.21¾	1.17¾	1.17¾	1.20¾	1.24¾
July	1.17½	1.14¼	1.14¼	1.17	..

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	57	56	56	56¾	81¾
February	57⅞	56	56¼	56¾	..
March	57¼	56¼	56¾	57½	81¾
May	58¾	56¾	57¼	58	79
July	56⅝	54¾	55¼	55¾	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 66¼@67c; No. 2 white, 67c; No. 3 white, 66@66¼c; No. 4 white, 65¼@66c; ordinary clipped, 65¼@66¼c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	23.11	22.80	23.06	23.30	25.52
Ribs—					
January	22.17	22.07	22.10	22.22	..
May	21.35	20.90	21.10	21.35	24.62
Pork—					
January	44.00	43.00	43.00	44.00	..
May	38.65	37.70	38.20	38.55	46.77

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
May	14.15	14.10	14.12	13.86
July	14.00	13.78	13.98	13.66
September	13.75	13.65	13.75	13.49
December	13.65	13.47	13.60	13.36

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
March	1.50	1.49	1.49
May	1.45¼	1.44¾	1.44¾

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair and colder Sat.; fair Sun.

S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Ala.—Fair Sat.; cloudy and rain Sun.

Miss.—Cloudy Sat.; rain Sun.

Tenn., Ind., and Ky.—Fair Sat.; cloudy and rain Sun.

Ohio—Fair and colder Sat.; cloudy and unsettled Sun.

Mich.—Fair Sat.; cloudy and snow Sun.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

January, 1919.

RAILROADS, (25 Stocks.)

Date.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 1	Holiday			
Jan. 2	62.97	62.41	62.73	+ .08
Jan. 3	63.62	62.71	63.14	+ .41
Jan. 4	63.19	62.84	62.89	— .25
Jan. 6	62.67	62.23	62.41	— .48
Jan. 7	62.00	62.35	62.48	+ .07
Jan. 8	62.98	62.59	62.75	+ .27
Jan. 9	63.11	62.65	62.71	— .04
Jan. 10	62.76	62.46	62.50	— .21
Jan. 11	62.65	62.47	62.52	+ .02
Jan. 13	62.58	62.29	62.37	— .15
Jan. 14	62.63	62.31	62.40	+ .03
Jan. 15	62.50	62.32	62.35	— .05
Jan. 16	62.35	61.73	61.89	— .46
Jan. 17	61.79	61.51	61.60	— .29
Jan. 18	61.64	61.30	61.40	— .20
Jan. 20	61.20	60.58	60.61	— .79
Jan. 21	60.58	59.53	59.88	— .73
Jan. 22	60.42	59.97	60.28	+ .40
Jan. 23	61.37	60.47	60.95	+ .67
Jan. 24	61.43	60.89	61.30	+ .35
Jan. 25	61.80	61.35	61.58	+ .08
Jan. 27	61.40	61.06	61.18	— .29
Jan. 28	61.28	60.87	61.25	+ .07
Jan. 29	61.11	60.82	60.96	— .29
Jan. 30	61.11	60.85	60.97	+ .01
Jan. 31	60.96	60.74	60.79	— .18

INDUSTRIALS, (25 Stocks.)

Jan. 1	Holiday			
Jan. 2	83.81	83.31	84.04	+ .80
Jan. 3	86.37	84.64	85.58	+ .64
Jan. 4	86.02	85.02	85.28	— .30
Jan. 6	85.55	84.41	84.75	— .53
Jan. 7	84.65	84.02	84.32	— .43
Jan. 8	85.23	84.64	84.97	+ .65
Jan. 9	85.95	84.68	86.86	— .11
Jan. 10	85.06	84.14	84.52	— .34
Jan. 11	84.58	83.82	83.84	— .68
Jan. 13	84.37	83.44	83.67	— .17
Jan. 14	84.42	83.54	83.88	+ .21
Jan. 15	84.48	83.57	84.03	+ .15
Jan. 16	83.92	83.02	83.27	— .76
Jan. 17	83.82	81.91	82.25	— 1.54
Jan. 18	82.40	81.46	81.67	— .58
Jan. 20	82.09	81.01	81.20	— .47
Jan. 21	81.44	79.93	80.06	— 1.14
Jan. 22	81.43	80.40	80.83	+ .17
Jan. 23	81.51	80.66	81.11	+ .28
Jan. 24	83.07	81.54	82.80	+1.69
Jan. 25	83.61	82.12	82.17	— .63
Jan. 27	82.25	81.42	81.92	— .25
Jan. 28	82.62	81.75	82.29	+ .37
Jan. 29	81.94	80.87	81.18	— 1.11
Jan. 30	82.12	81.14	81.77	— .41
Jan. 31	82.16	81.28	81.53	— .22

COMBINED AVERAGE, (50 Stocks.)

Jan. 1	Holiday.			
Jan. 2	74.13	73.11	73.84	+ .44
Jan. 3	74.99	73.67	74.39	+ .55
Jan. 4	74.65	73.93	74.08	— .31
Jan. 6	74.11	73.34	73.58	— .50
Jan. 7	73.89	73.30	73.55	— .03
Jan. 8	74.10	73.60	73.86	+ .31
Jan. 9	74.55	73.98	74.76	+ .90
Jan. 10	73.91	73.29	73.51	— .27
Jan. 11	73.61	73.14	73.18	— .33
Jan. 13	73.47	72.86	73.02	— .16
Jan. 14	73.52	72.92	73.14	+ .12
Jan. 15	73.49	72.94	73.19	+ .05
Jan. 16	73.51	72.67	72.84	— .35
Jan. 17	72.80	71.71	71.92	— .92
Jan. 18	72.92	71.88	71.53	— .39
Jan. 20	71.65	70.79	70.90	— .63
Jan. 21	70.98	69.73	70.27	— .63
Jan. 22	70.92	70.18	70.55	+ .28
Jan. 23	71.34	70.56	71.05	+ .50
Jan. 24	72.25	71.21	72.10	+1.07
Jan. 25	72.20	71.73	71.77	— .33
Jan. 27	71.82	71.24	71.55	— .22
Jan. 28	71.99	71.35	71.77	+ .22
Jan. 29	71.52	70.84	71.07	— .70
Jan. 30	71.57	70.98	71.35	+ .28
Jan. 31	71.56	71.01	71.15	— .20

Range for January.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1919	63.62	3	59.53	21	60.79
1918	80.48	20	58.63	2	80.17
1917	81.22	2	77.86	31	78.11
1916	82.68	4	76.15	31	76.56
1915	72.35	22	67.57	7	69.70
1914	99.94	23	79.17	3	84.50
1913	91.41	1	88.14	17	89.88
1912	92.44	3	89.19	31	90.11
1911	96.07	31	91.79	3	95.96

INDUSTRIALS.

1919	86.37	3	80.40	23	81.52
1918	93.69	31	71.39	15	78.48
1917	99.74	4	91.57	31	92.31
1916	101.31	2	92.80	31	93.78
1915	57.14	21	52.21	2	54.78
1914	61.08	31	53.81	3	61.33
1913	67.08	2	61.87	17	64.56
1912	64.89	2	62.13	31	63.13
1911	66.14	31	62.95	3	66.02

Combined Average.

1919	74.99	3	69.73	21	71.15
1918	69.09	31	64.12	15	68.91
1917	90.46	4	84.71	31	85.21
1916	91.83	3	84.47	31	85.17
1915	64.68	22	60.07	2	62.27
1914	73.50	31	67.50	3	72.97
1913	79.10	9	75.00	17	77.22
1912	78.63	3	75.66	31	76.62
1911	81.10	31	77.37	8	80.99

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1918	70.75	Nov. 12	56.94	Jan. 15	62.65
1917	82.22	Jan. 2	62.06	Dec. 26	59.81
1916	85.70	Nov. 8	74.83	Apr. 22	80.57
1915	82.84	Mar. 4	66.13	Feb. 24	82.53
1914	89.94	Jan. 23	66.85	July 30	68.04
1913	91.42	Jan. 9	75.82	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 23	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

1918	91.55	Oct. 16	71.31	Jan. 15	84.14
1917	99.74	Jan. 4	62.81	Dec. 20	71.95
1916	119.80	Nov. 20	86.00	July 14	85.88
1915	109.97	Oct. 23	51.85	Feb. 24	100.78
1914	61.08	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	53.61
1913	67.08	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	56.34
1912	74.00	Sep. 30	71.74	Feb. 1	66.18
1911	69.76	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	66.88

COMBINED.

1918	80.16	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	67.47	Dec. 20	68.98
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	85.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10	66.00
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.74	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 24	69.57	Sep. 25	77.00

BOND AVERAGES.

January, 1919.

FORTY BONDS.

Date.	Net Close.	Ch'ge.	Date.	Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 1	Holiday.		Jan. 17	78.48	— .11
Jan. 2	78.85	+ .07	Jan. 18	78.15	— .33
Jan. 3	79.01	+ .16	Jan. 20	78.10	— .35
Jan. 4	78.93	— .08	Jan. 21	77.93	— .17
Jan. 6	78.82	— .11	Jan. 22	77.78	— .15
Jan. 7	78.94	+ .12	Jan. 23	77.83	+ .05
Jan. 8	78.98	+ .04	Jan. 24	77.76	— .07
Jan. 9	78.98	..	Jan. 25	78.00	+ .24
Jan. 10	78.97	— .01	Jan. 27	78.00	..
Jan. 11	78.82	— .15	Jan. 28	78.02	+ .02
Jan. 13	78.82	..	Jan. 29	77.91	— .11
Jan. 14	78.67	— .15	Jan. 30	78.00	+ .09
Jan. 15	78.64	— .03	Jan. 31	78.02	+ .02
Jan. 16	78.59	— .05			

RANGE FOR JANUARY.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1919	79.01	3	77.76	24	78.02
1918	77.43	31	76.04	24	77.43
1917	80.48	20	88.63	2	80.17
1916	87.23	20	86.68	3	87.06
1915	83.96	26	81.51	2	83.75
1914	89.36	27	86.40	3	89.24
1913	92.31	10	91.98	2	92.12

YEAR'S RANGE.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1918	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64
1915	87.69	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	88.46	Dec. 18	88.84

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Isaac Shorr of New York City was admitted to practice.

828—The U. S., plain., v. Colgate & Co.—Motion to advance submitted.

210—Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co. v. the U. S.—Passed.

200—The U. S., apit., v. R. A. Laughlin.—Argument concluded for apit.

173—The Harriman National Bank of New York, plain., v. H. H. Seldomridge, as receiver, &c.—Argued.

203—Panama Rd. Co., plain., v. T. Bosse.—Submitted.

206—The U. S., apit., v. A. H. Heyward et al., admrs., &c.—Argued.

Adjourned until Monday.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar. For call: US vs Elva Florence Blot.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. For sentence: US vs Sara Rosenfeld. Same vs Sol Merwin.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

Meyer-Denker-Sinram Co., respt., v. Hennessy Realty Co., apit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John A. Wolff, respt., v. United Drug Co., apit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to apit., unless plaint. stipulates to reduce verdict to $3,000, in which event the judgment as so modified and the order appealed from is affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Smith, J., dissenting and voting for reversal and dismissal of the complaint. Settle order on notice.

Leon Jobin, respt., v. Julia W. M. C. Lawrence, apit.—Judgment modified by reducing the judgment as entered to the sum of $4,191.32, and the order appealed from affirmed, with costs to respt. No opinion. Order filed.

John G. Tennis, apit., v. L. F. Castle Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary Kenny, respt., v. Robert J. Doherty, apit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Laughlin and Smith, JJ., dissenting. Order filed.

Emma R. Appleton, respt., v. Isaac Mendelson, apit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to apit., unless plaint. stipulates to reduce verdict to $18,700, in which event the judgment and the order appealed from are affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Daniel F. Ritchey, respt., v. Jenny S. Murphey, apit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Theodore Duhrenheimer, apit., v. New York City Interborough Ry. Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Andrew T. McKeough, respt., v. Van Beuren & New York Billposting Co., apit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Miriam Ottmann, respt., v. Bramhall-Deane Co., apit.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to apit., unless plaint. stipulates to reduce verdict to $1,000, in which event the judgment is affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

George R. Dunham, respt., v. New York Dock Co., apit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same, respt., v. same, apit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of said costs and $10 costs of motion at Special Term. No opinion. Order filed.

Frank Davin et al., as exrs., &c., respts., v. Ethel Isman, apit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Laughlin and Morrell, JJ., dissenting. Order filed.

Alice P. McKinnon, as admx., &c., apit., v. Arthur C. Friederichs et al., indiv. and as exrs., &c., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William F. Allen, as recr., &c., respt., v. Peter T. Watt, apit.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Carolyn F. Morgan, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Richard Maniaus Co., respt., v. Wayne County Driers & Packers Fruit Co., apit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Philip Katz, respt., v. Frank H. Peck, apit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John A. Ordway et al., apits., v. Samuel Goldenstein et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Max E. Klein, respt., v. Adolph Blondeel, apit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas Rankin, respt., v. Streson-Reuter & Hancock, apit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Clarke, P. J., dissenting. Order filed.

City of N. Y. v. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted with $10 costs. Order filed.

The People, &c., v. Raymond Callahan.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

Isidore Berthet et al. v. John Schubert Cotton Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of Oscar B. Wiren, (Lyon v. Ritchie,)—Motion to dismiss appeal granted with $10 costs. Order filed.

Stuard Hirschman v. Joseph Morris.—Application denied with $7 costs. Order signed.

Fred M. Campbell v. Edward T. King.—Application denied with $10 costs. Order signed.

Mary Kennedy v. Supreme Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion.—Application granted. Order signed.

Patentees Protective Corp. v. Daniel H. Willard.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Pasquale De Vivo v. Giuseppe Galleranl.—Application denied with $10 costs. Order signed.

Central Brewing Co. of N. Y. v. Andrew E. Kalbach, as recr., &c.—Application denied with $10 costs. Order signed.

Genevra W. Woodruff v. Genevra W. H. Woodruff.—Application denied with $10 costs, and stay vacated. Order signed.

Morris S. Tipp et al. v. Gramercy Chocolate Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

Hyman Feldman et al. v. Samuel S. Ronsheim.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Moses Hanigsberg et al. v. Robert Fein.—Application denied with $10 costs, and stay vacated. Order signed.

Matter of William Barbour, deceased.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Anthony Alfonso v. Fannie Kahn.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Wilfred J. Childs v. Fannie Kahn.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Frederick Horn, an infant, v. Frank Silinsky.—Motion denied with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of Thomas J. Reilly and Michael Harrison.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Allen H. Stem v. Whitney Warren et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Joseph H. Cohen v. Charles B. Toole, impld., &c.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Matter of Charles W. Watson, deceased.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Manuel E. Lardizabal v. Washington D. Valentine.—Motion denied with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of James T. Bunt, an attorney.—Reference ordered to the Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, official referee. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Abraham Vogel, an attorney.—Reference ordered to the Hon. John J. Freedman, official referee. Settle order on notice.

American Fidelity Co. v. Michael J. Leahy.—Application granted. Order signed.

Matter of Andrew F. Kennedy, deceased.—Motion granted as stated in opinion. Opinion by Page, J. Settle order on notice.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Re Folsom—Phoenix Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Re Flagler—Sol M Strook. Emigrant Ind Sav Bank‹Gaylord—Harold E Appleton. Johnson‹Doerling—Edward E McCall. King‹same—same.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re Donnelly—Jean H Norris.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Re Schwab—Arthur N Giegerich.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—NY Trust Co‹Elizabeth Trautman—Jean Norris. Lawyers Mortgage Co‹Meyer Edelstein—John T Hogan. Annie J des Garets‹Lazarus Levy—Daniel Mannan. Farmin P Hays‹Antonia Teltelbaum—Franklin Brooks. U S Trust

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., BET. 6TH AND 7TH AVS. Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D. 10:30—DISCOURAGEMENTS IN REACHING THE CITY OF OUR HEART'S DESIRE.' 7:30—WATCHING CHRIST ON THE CROSS. ORDINANCE OF BAPTISM IN EVENING. CURRENT TOPIC TALK BEFORE EVENING SERVICE. SUBJECT: "THE CATHOLIC CONCEALS OF LAWLESSNESS OVER LIQUOR."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 5 D. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11, "DESPISING THE LORD'S TABLE" 8, MUSICAL SERVICE Selections from Mendelssohn's "ELIJAH."

The Pastor will speak on "THE IDEALS OF MENDELSSOHN."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th St. Dr. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN at 11. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. Men's Class, 9:40. Women's Class, 10. Both unite to hear Dr. Hodge speak.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street, PASTOR, J. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—"Treasure Hidden in the Field." These expositions of Matthew Thirteenth are attracting great interest. The Hidden Treasure in the Nation of Israel. God is about to show what a treasure they are. Jews invited. 8 P. M.—TWICE BORN PEOPLE, THE WORLD'S ONLY HOPE. No PEACE LEAGUE can succeed till human nature is changed, man made over, or born again. The proposed league an exhibition of human shortsightedness. Dr. Haldeman will continue to protest against the participation of the United States. He will, also, discuss PROHIBITION and inquire whether the drink habit can be legislated out of man, and how far prohibition is a menace to PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Friday night, Feb. 7, 8 o'clock—"The Great Antichrist."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square South.—11 A. M., A. RAY PETTY, Pastor, preaches. 7:30 P. M., Concert by Orchestra, Music School Settlement. Vida Milholland, Soloist. WM. ROGER GREELEY, Architect for Emergency Fleet Corporation, will discuss a PLAN FOR BETTER HOUSING. Question hour at close.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST ST. DR. CHARLES A. EATON, PASTOR, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. service. Baton Class for Men, 10 A. M., led by Mr. Wunder. Women's Bible Class, 10 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 11 A. M.—"The Central Fact of Religion." 8 P. M.—"The Problem of Imperialism" in series "Building the New World."

WADSWORTH AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, 179-180th Sts., Rev. Ira S. Bullowav. 11, "THE NEW TEMPLE OF GOD" 8, "CHRISTIANITY AND COMMON SENSE"

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. RAIFORD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"Shut the Door." 8 P. M.—" Fools."

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES. Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church—Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church—178th St. & Fort Wash. Av. Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St. Sixth Church—1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx. Seventh Church—240 W. 54th St., 4 P. M. only. Eighth Church—Sunday, Bible, 86th & Lex. Av. Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST. Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, near 70th St. Dr. McELVEEN at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. 6-8 P. M., Soldiers' Supper and Social.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Grand Ballroom, Waldorf-Astoria. Service ...ay, 11 A. M.: Speaker, MR. MURRAY, Pastor. "Visions and How to Realize Them." ... CLASS, 10 A. M.

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 64TH ST. Sunday Morning, Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock.

Speaker: MR. WILLIAM M. SALTER. Subject: "THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS." Sunday Evening, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock. Speaker: ALFRED W. MARTIN. Subject: "JEREMIAH AND THE HIGHER PATRIOTISM."

Interdenominational

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 25th St. DON O. SHELTON, President. 4:15 P. M.—" Spiritual Strength for a New Warfare Under the Command of Jesus Christ."

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY JERRY McAULEY CREMORNE MISSION, 216 West 55th St., (under auspices National Bible Institute). Celebration Service Sunday, Feb. 2, 7:45 P. M., Dr. Kenneth J. McAuley presiding. Address by William Phillips Hall, President American Tract Society. Special musical features. Monday, 8:30 P. M., Converts' Rally with rousing testimonies.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Corner Broadway and 104th St. 11—" Breaking the Fallow Ground." 8—" Time to Seek the Lord." Monthly Prophetic Conference at 3:30. Subject: "The Times of the Gentiles." Bible Training Classes Tuesday, 7:30, New Testament Greek; 8:30 Revival Leaders. Thursday at 8 P. M., Mid-Week Bible Study.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary.

The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. A series of four Historic Organ Recitals will be given in the Chapel, Claremont Ave., between 120th and 122d Sts., by DR. CLARENCE DICKINSON, Director of Music, on Tuesday afternoons, February 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, at 4 o'clock. The public is invited.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. Henri De Vires of Peekskill, N. Y., will preach morning and evening.

Jewish

BETH-EL TEMPLE, FIFTH AVE. AT 76TH STREET. RABBI MARIUS RANSON, of Patterson, N. J. SATURDAY MORNING, (SERMON,) 10:15. SUNDAY MORNING, AT ELEVEN PROF. JACOB H. HOLLANDER, Johns Hopkins University, "WAR AND WANT."

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Lexington Av. and 55th St.—Dr. MARTIN A. MEYER of San Francisco will occupy the pulpit today, 10 A. M. Sunday, 11 promptly, Dr. KRASS, Subject, "THE ETHICS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR."

FREE SYNAGOGUE CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY AT 10:45 A. M. DOCTOR MARTIN W. MEYER WILL SPEAK ON "THE FAITH OF FIGHTING MEN." ALL ARE WELCOME.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE Mount Morris Theatre, (116th and 5th Av.) Sunday, 10:45 A. M., Dr. Edward P. Devine on "Social Reconstruction."

Lutheran

FIFTH AVENUE GOSPEL SOCIETY wants room on 5th Av., locality 50th-59th St., donated one night weekly; object, prayer effort toward conversion neighborhood folks. Address 140 Times.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway, at 93d St. Rev. A. STREIMLE, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. 11.—Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Preaches.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 72d St.—Dr. Remensnyder at 11.

Methodist Episcopal

CHELSEA Fort Washington Ave. & 178th St. REV. GEO. BENTON SMITH, Pastor. 11 A. M. The Stewardship of Prayer. 8 P. M. REV. CHAS STELZLE.

GRACE, WEST 104TH, NEAR COLUMBUS. 11 A. M.—"Rebuilding the World." Christian P. Reisner. 7:46—Clinton N. Howard: Great patriotic address. "The Dawn of a New Day."

JANE ST. M. E. CHURCH, (Near 8th Av.)— Prohibition, the Nation's Strength. Rev. Charles A. Hoila, 11 A. M.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Sunday 11 A. M. Hon. E. M. Travis. Special 1 o'clock Thursday Service, (Feb. 6.) Address by Clinton N. Howard of Rochester on "Dawn of the New Day."

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60TH ST. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. 11—Dr. SOCKMAN, "Lives Returned." 8—Dr. EDWARD J. WHEELER, Editor "Current Opinion," "Among Allied Diplomats." 6—Social Tea. Soldiers and sailors.

METHODIST MINUTE MEN RALLY, Sunday, at 3:30 P. M., Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Speakers, Dr. Nelson P. Doughty, Hon. E. M. Travis, Hon. Frank Moss and Mrs. J. G. Moore. All interested Methodist Men invited.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av. Rev. Joseph W. Chaney, D. D., Minister. An Historic Church that has come back. Come back and see! Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY. Services Sunday, Feb. 2, 1919. Sunday School 10 A. M. Preaching by Rev. HALFORD E. LUCCOCK. 11 A. M. Stumbling Blocks. 8 P. M. Some Popular Lies. Good music. All welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., near Col. Av. 11—Dr. Adam MacROSSIE. 8—Dr. ROYAL J. COPELAND, Health Commissioner, "Reconstruction in Health Matters."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th Street. Rev. RAYMOND L. FORMAN, Pastor. 11 A. M.—" Bread of Heaven." 4:30 P. M.—" God's Cruise." 10:15 A. M.—Men's Bible Class. Strangers Welcome.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, Broadway and Fulton Street. Services 8, 10:30, and 5; also A PREACHING SERVICE, 8 P. M. During Jan., Feb., Society St. John Evangelist (Cowley Fathers) Father Johnson, S. S. J. E.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 126th St. Dr. Marshall at 11 and 8. At 8, Official War Picture—" Wings of Victory."

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Holy Communion, 10:15 A. M. Service, 11. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "ATHEISM, WITH RELIGION" Men in U. S. service especially welcome.

New Thought

THE LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 WEST 73D STREET. Sunday, 11:15, address by ARTHUR A. MARTIN. 3:30 P. M.—" You Can Become a Success." Testimony Meeting. ANNA C. NOLLE. 8:15 P. M., AUTHORS NIGHT. HELEN VAN ANDERSON-GRDON, FLOYD B. WILSON, Dr. O. S. MARDEN. Music, MISS ANNE HATHAWAY. Monday, 8:15 P. M., EDITH A. MARTIN. 8:15 P. M., THE LIFTED CHRIST. HELEN VAN ANDERSON-GORDON. Tuesday, 3 P. M., Miss JULIE M. COOKE. 8:15 P. M., LARRY GAZE. 8:15 P. M., LAURA C. CANNON. Wed., 3 P. M., Healing." Mrs. CANNON. 8:15 P. M., MARY ALLEN. Healing." 8:15 P. M., Mrs. VANCE CHENEY Thursday, 3 P. M., Healing." HELEN VAN ANDERSON-GORDON. 8:15 P. M., LAURA C. CANNON. Friday, 3 P. M., " Healing." Mrs. CANNON. 8:15 P. M., Dr. O. S. MARDEN. 8:15 P. M., Mrs. ANNA MARIE AHLS. Sat., 8:15 P. M., SUCCESS FORUM.

To-morrow at 4 P. M. HOW TO EXPAND AND INCREASE YOUR POWER. By MRS. GENEVIEVE BEHREND (Only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward)

AT COHAN THEATRE, Broadway and 42d Street. Doors open at 3:30 P. M. SCHOLARSHIP BUILDERS, INC. FREE DAILY LECTURES Bretton Hall, 86th Street and Broadway, every morning at 11 o'clock (except Saturdays and Sundays). Friday Evenings at 8:30 o'clock *At Bretton Hall.* Subject Free Friday Evening Lecture, INSTANTANEOUS HEALING.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE AND UNITY CENTER. 28 West 72d St.—Sunday, 9:30 A. M., Sabbath School 11:15 A. M., WALTER NEWELL WESTON. Subject: "True Wisdom." 3:30 P. M., PAULA VERDI. 8:15 P. M., JULIE M. COOKE. Mondays and Fridays, 8:15 P. M., ADA RAINEY. "Principles of Truth." Wednesday, 3 P. M., JULIE M. COOKE. Meetings at 3 P. M. daily, except Saturday. WALTER NEWELL WESTON, Advanced Lectures. Thursday, 3 and 8:15 P. M.

" THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST," HARRY GAZE, SPEAKER. Gold Room of Chalif Studios Opposite Carnegie Hall, 163 West 57th St. Sunday Morning at Eleven. " HOW TO DOMINATE LIFE WEALTH AND WISDOM." Madame Beatrice Goldie, Soloist. Mrs. Jean Stanley, Accompanist. All Welcome.

SEARS PHILOSOPHY a religious interpretation of religion, makes life livable here and hereafter. Nothing like it anywhere. Not better—Not worse—But Different. Criterion Theatre, Broadway at 44th St. Sunday, 11 a. m., Dr. P. W. Sears, M. D., Orator. SUBJECT: "THE SOUL'S UNFOLDMENT" It will be a BIG lecture by a wonderful man

Mrs. MARY CHAPIN. Mehlin Hall, 4 East 43d, Cor. 5th Av. Services Sunday, 11 A. M. Subject: "EDUCATING EMOTIONS." Mme. Pascova, Australian Meadow Lark, will sing. Interviews, Prosperity Class Mon. Eve., 8, Biltmore, R. 641.

THE BUSINESS CHURCH of New York City, Hotel McAlpin (Green Room), 11:15. THEODORE G. NORTHRUP. The third lesson, "Man," be sure and hear it. Sunday evening, 8:15, (Room E.) same Hotel, MRS. AMY SEWARDS, Speaker. Good music. Everybody welcome.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE, Fellowship of the Rills More Abundant. Every Sunday, 11 A. M. Brooklyn Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject, Feb. 2, "Ability—How it May be Increased." Music. All welcome.

DR. JOSEPH PERRY GREEN, Pres. The College of Divine Metaphysics of St. Louis, will speak SUNDAY, 8:15 P. M., GOLD ROOM, CHALIF'S HALL, 163 W. 57th, on "THE JUSTICE OF RE-INCARNATION AS A MORAL FORCE."

UNITY SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY. 169 West 57th, opp. Carnegie Hall. Sunday, 11 A. M. Monday, 8 P. M. KATHARINE EGGLESTON, Speaker.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-Seventh Street. Ministers { William Pierson Merrill, Theodore Ainsworth Greene. DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4. Bible School at 9:40. Men's Bible Class at 10. NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 114th Street. Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preparatory service, Wednesday next, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILLIAM WILLCOX-SMITH, D. D., Pastor. 10 A. M.—Men's Bible Class. 11 A. M.—Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D. 4:30 P. M.—Rev. Hugh Black, D. D.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St. Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. HUGH BLACK, D. D., will preach in the morning and Rev. JOHN F. CARSON, D. D., in the afternoon. Offering for New York City Mission Society. Bible School at 9:30. Men's Class at 10. Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. in the Chapel Rev. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D. D.

FORT GEORGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Nicholas Av. and 186th St. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., Minister. 11—Lord's Supper and reception of members. 8—" The Test of the Tares." Special music.

Presbyterian

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Founded 1716. Old First, Fifth Avenue Place, Madison Square Foundation.

FIFTH AVENUE, 11TH TO 12TH STREET. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. REV. DR. GEORGES. P. PENTECOST. 4 P. M. Holy Communion. REV. DR. GEORGE ALEXANDER.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St. Rev. Daniel Hoffman Martin, D. D., Pastor. 11:00 A. M.—Communion of the Lord's Supper. Public reception of new members. 7:45 P. M.—" Things You Ought to Know."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—*The Lord's Supper.* 8 P. M.—Dr. Work preaches.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 123d St. and Mount Morris Park West. 11 and 8. Rev. ARTHUR J. SMITH, D. D., will preach at both services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 4:30—REV. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 528 West 156th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Dr. Mackay.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Park Av. and 86th St. WARREN DANIEL HALL, 11 A. M. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL D. D., Pastor. Rev. HARLAN G. MENDENHALL, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

2D PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park W. Dr. ROBERT WATSON, Minister. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam Av., cor. 105th. Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches 11 and 8. "Voices from the Unseen." Musical interpretations by Hans Kronfeld and Alfred De Manby.

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor. Dr. EVANS will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning. Communion Service and Reception of Members.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE. Amsterdam Av. and 112th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Robbins. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Prof. Foakes-Jackson.

Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion and Sermon.....8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rector).11 A. M. Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas)...4 P. M. Strangers Welcome.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, Henry St., N. Y. City Hall Duane Car to Scammel. Slave Galleries, Museum, Tweed Scratch. 11 A. M., Dr. Guthrie on "Idealizing Influences."

ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 107TH ST. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—"What Can We Substitute for the Sabloon?" (Rector.) 4—Music: Mendelssohn's "Elijah." 8—Forum: VACHEL LINDSAY, America's Greatest Living Poet, will read from his poems.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 66th St., near Madison Avenue. Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M. (Rec'or). 4 P. M. (Rev. Vincent C. Boulander). King Hall Communion Service in C at 11; shortened Evensong with SPECIAL MUSIC, INSTRUMENTAL and VOCAL, including tenor solo, "His Salvation is Nigh Them." by Bennett, and "Largo" by Ha'd, at 4. VIOLIN, 'CELLO, HARP and ORGAN. All Welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services 8, 10:15 and 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. (Rector). 9:45 A. M., Annual Mtss. Rally of Sunday School. Speaker, Bp. Wm. Remington of S Dakota.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. JOHN R. ATKINSON, LL.D. Rector. Services 8:30 and 11 A. M., 8 and 9 P. M. Every Member Canvass between 5-5.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion.....8 A. M. Service and Sermon.....(The Rector)...11 A. M. Later Evensong, (Dean Bell).....8 P. M. Daily Noon-day Service at 12:30.

Rt. Rev. JAMES H. DARLINGTON, D. D., Bishop of Harrisburg, Will preach at 11 o'clock service. CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Av. and 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, D. D., Rector. Other Services 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. Always Open and Free to All. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Chaplain Daniel Couze.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. The Rev. HORACE PERCY SILVER, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 9 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Choral Evensong. Sermon, Rector. 4 P. M.—Choral Evensong.

ADDRESS BY RECTOR. SPECIAL MUSIC—VIOLIN AND ORGAN. Prayers and Intercession, with address, daily except Saturday, 12:20 to 12:40. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St. Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar. Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 A. M. Service and Address, (in Italian,) 4 P. M. Evensong and Sermon at 8 P. M. Sunday school every Sunday, 9:30 A. M. Intercessions Friday evenings, 8 o'clock.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St.—Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8, 9:45, 9:30, 11 A. M.; 4 P. M. Popular Vespers. (4 P. M.) Ada A. Pratt, Soprano; Leo Rich, Recital Organist.

ST. ANDREW'S, Corner 5th Av. and 127th St. Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR, preaches at 11 A. M., and at 4 P. M. Chaplain and Captain KARL REILAND speaks on "My Experiences at the Front." For information at first hand, fresh from France, here is opportunity.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Park Av. and 51st St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Dr Leighton Parks will preach. 3 P. M.—Sunday School. 4:30 P. M.—Evening prayer and Address. Preacher—Rev. PAUL G. FAVOR.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., East of 3d Av. ALL SEATS ARE FREE. Rev. KARL REILAND, D. D., Rector. SUNDAY SERVICES. 8, 11 (Recior.) Evening Service, 8 o'clock. Special Music. Rector Preaches. Colin O. More, Special Soloist.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St. Rev. WILLIAM PITT McCUNE, Rector. Masses—7, 8, 9:30, 11. Vespers and Benediction, 4.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector, S A. M., 11 A. M., (Rev. WILLIAM AUSTIN SMITH)) 4 P. M., (Rev. L. M. NEIFERT.)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and West 141st St. Rev. WM. T. WALSH, Rector. 11—" Campaign Spirit in Religion." 8—" Reports of Campaigners."

ST. MARK'S-IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth Street, west of Second Avenue. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 11 A. M.—Sermon by the Rector. " The Fierce Pessimism of Christ." 4 P. M.—The Dance, a Factor in Education and Religion. Mary Porter Beegle and Diana Watts.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. PATRONAL FESTIVAL. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9:; Solemn Mass, Procession, and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers and Procession, 4.

ST. MARY'S, Lawrence St., (125th and Amsterdam.)—Rev. FREDERIC W. GOODMAN, Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

Protestant Episcopal

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th, near Broadway. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, M. D., Rector. SERVICES, 8, 11, and 4 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Service & Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Worship and Address, (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St.—DR. HOUGHTON, Rector. Services—7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. SERMON and TOURS' MASS, 10:30 A. M. Preacher, BISHOP JAMES WISE.

TRINITY CHURCH, Broadway and Wall St. 7 & 8—Holy Communion. 10:30—Morning Prayer. 11—Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Bernard Iddings Bell. 3 P.M.—Regimental Service of Ninth Coast Artillery Corps.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer. 4:45 P. M.—Instruction on Christian Doctrine.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Lenox Av. and 122d St. Rector, Rev. HARRY PEIRCE NICHOLS. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion. Sermon by Chaplain Evans, A. E. F. 8 P. M., Memorial Service.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rev. FREDERICK BURGESS, JR., Rector. 8, 11, (Rector,) and 8, (Rector.)

Reformed

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF NEW YORK.

THE MIDDLE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. OLIVER PAUL HARNHILL at 8 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service.

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 9th Av. and 66th St. MALCOLM J. MacLEOD, Minister. 11 A. M.—Dr. MacLEOD will preach. 8 P. M.—Mansoni's Requiem will be rendered by the choir.

THE WEST END CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M. Special Music. Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer."

THE FORT WASHINGTON CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D. D., Minister. Rev. JUDSON SWIFT, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; Dr. BERG at 8 P. M. Sunday School at 9:55 A. M. All Seats Free.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services, 11 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent and 149th, near Amsterdam Av. Rev. John A. Dykstra, Minister. 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Communion and reception of new members. 8 P. M.—Musical service.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, Meeting for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 16th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

Spiritualist.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, Ontological Hall, 226 West 58th St. Services, Sundays, 3 P. M. Fridays, 2:30 P. M. Speaker next Sunday, Miss Mary Allen. Message leader, Miss Thompson. Chairman, Mrs. Emma Lockwood.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av. Sundays at Eight P. M. Sharp. LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE. Mrs. M. E. Williams, Inspiration Speaker, will lecture. Messages given.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 23rd. Morning, Helen Temple Brigham; evening, Lilian Whiting. Subject, "The Awakened World."

Theosophy

MR. A. P. WARRINGTON, National President American Section Theosophical Society, Feb. 2, Evening, 8:15, Ballroom Hotel McAlpin, B'way & 34th St. Subject, "AGE OF UNIVERSAL FRIENDSHIP." Free. All are welcome. Collection.

COMING: Major R. T. M. Scott, Reserve of Officers, four years' actual experience, including front line trench warfare, will give a series of three Sunday night lectures at 2,223 Broadway (75th St.), N. Y. Lodge Theosophical Society, Feb. 9, 16 and 23.

ORDER OF THE STAR IN THE EAST. Object: Preparation for coming of the World Teacher. 2,223 Broadway, to-night, Saturday, 8:30. Mrs. Warrington, National President of Theosophical Society, will speak on "OUR GREATEST HOPE." All cordially welcome.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, (Independent) 28 West 45th St.—Public lecture Sun. Eve., 8:15. "Immortality," Eduard Herrmann. Public meeting for enquirers Friday evenings.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV. AT 34TH ST. LEAGUE OF NATIONS SUNDAY. 11 A. M. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES. "THE RELIGIOUS BASIS OF A LEAGUE OF NATIONS." 8:15 P. M.—NORMAN HAPGOOD AND STEPHEN C. DUGGAN. "THE LEAGUE OF FREE NATIONS."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Lenox Av. and 81st St. Services at 11. "THE NEW REVELATION IN RELIGION." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister. Forum 8 P. M., LeRoy Jeffers, F. R. G. S. "NATIONAL WONDERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA." (Color Illustrations.)

ALL SOULS, 4th Av. at 20th St. WILLIAM L. SULLIVAN, Minister. 11 A. M. "Why Religion at All?" First Four Sermons for Seekers. A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn. 11 A. M., REV. ROGER S. FORBES, Germantown Church, Philadelphia, Penn.

Universalist

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. "SOCIAL DISCONTENT."

Y. M. C. A.

3:30 P. M., Globe Concert. Public welcome. 5 P. M., Address by Dr. Robert Watson. Motion Pictures, S. O. S. Rites in Berlin. First showing in this country. EAST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 153 East 86th St. Lexington Av. Express Subway stop.

JOHN KIRKLAND CLARK, Ex-Assistant District Attorney of New York County, " Some Problems of Reconstruction." Washington Heights Y. M. C. A., 4:30 P. M. 581 West 185th St., near Broadway.

Bishop LUTHER BARTON WILSON, LL. D. " FORWARD MARCH." West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St. 4 P. M. Mon. only. Special music.

Dr. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, Sun. Feb. 2, 3:30 P. M., Bronx United Branch Y. M. C. A., 170 East 161st St., " The League of Nations." Public Welcome.

23d St. Y.M.C.A., 215 W. 23 St., Sun., 4 P. M. DR. JONATHAN DAY. " FEEDING SIX MILLION PEOPLE."

Y. W. C. A.

BRONX BRANCH, 888 East 176th St. MISS ANNE SPRAGUE, of the International Institute, Speaker. 4:30 P. M.

Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL BRANCH, Lexington Av. (53d St.) 4:30—" WITH THE RED CROSS IN FRANCE" MISS MARGARET FARRAND, Speaker. 7:30, "TWO PRESENT DAY PROBLEMS" DR. H. PERCY SILVER, Speaker.

HARLEM BRANCH, 240 Lenox Av. Open House—4:30 P. M.

WEST SIDE BRANCH, 50th St. at 10th Av. "WHAT ARE WE SEEKING?"—4:30. MISS DOROTHY ANDREWS, Speaker.

Other Services

LABOR TEMPLE, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue. OPEN FORUM—8 P. M. The League of Nations." 1.—" The Prevailing Principle." Speaker, DR. HENRY MORGOWITZ of the League of Free Nations. FELLOWSHIP CLASS—4 P. M. "Religion's Answer to the Challenge of the Social Crisis." Speaker, Prof. D. J. FLEMING. LECTURE—5 P. M. "Carlyle the Man." Dr. WILL DURANT.

SEARS PHILOSOPHY, a religious interpretation of religion, makes life livable here and hereafter. Nothing like it anywhere. Not better—Not worse—But Different. Criterion Theatre, Broadway at 44th St. Sunday, 11 a. m., Dr. P. W. Sears, M. D., Orator. SUBJECT: "THE SOUL'S UNFOLDMENT" It will be a big lecture by a wonderful man

BROADHURST THEATRE, 44th St., West of Broadway. Pastor E. E. FRANKE. Sunday Eve., Feb. 2, 8 o'clock. One Power to Dominate Europe—Which? Great Empire to Emerge from League of Nations! Then War—Ten Powers vs. One! Seats free. Doors open 7:15 P. M.

ORDER OF CHRISTIAN MYSTICS. DR. and Mrs. F. HOMER CURTIS. Sun., 11 A. M., " The Symbol of the Serpent." Wed., 8 P. M., " Woman's Place in the New Age." Public Healing Service Da

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 190; Arthur M. Eisig, adm, against Wilmore Realty Cp. et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole and Weiss.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e cor of 106th St, 34.11x53x irregular; Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church against Harry N. Marvin et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Parkin & Perry.

18TH ST, 617 East; Henry Stemme against Bernard Greenberger et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Chedney & Rosenblum.

26TH ST, 439 West; Frances Blumenthal, extx., against William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Erdman.

124TH ST, s s, 224.6 ft e of 8th Av, 50.3x100.11; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Matilda Weisbecker et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

144TH ST, s s, 287.6 ft e of Broadway, 87.6x99.11; N. L. Life Ins Co. et al. against New Haven & N. Y. Realty Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

Bronx.

LOT 304, map of 345 lots of property of estate of Octavia Moss; Charles Cordes against Emil W. Schurman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Reynolds & Geis.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

LAFAYETTE ST, s w corner Spring St, ground floor; Savoy Holding Co. to Italian Savings Bank, 64 Spring St. 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Wayland & B., 165 Broadway $4,250

57TH AV, 240, store and part of basement; Lawrason Riggs, Jr., et al. to Max Haber, 20 Forsyth St, from Sept. 1, 1918, to May 1, 1923; attorney, Albert J. Rifkind, 141 Broadway $7,000

57TH AV, 94, store floor and basement; Morris Seid to Philip Kannusky, 94 5th Av, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1919, subject to chattel mtg of $10,000 at 6 p. c., due as per notes and rental., $504.17 per month down to $375 month; attorney, Abraham J. Halprin, 41 Park Row $1

84TH ST, 38 West, store and basement; Frankford Building Co. to The Mirror, Inc., 431 Hudson St., from April 1, 1919, to Sept. 1, 1927 ..... $20,000

83D ST, 512-16 West, all, with option to purchase by July 1, 1923, for $65,000; Elizabeth McGillicuddy to Frank A. Brady, 17 East 129th St, 21 years from July 1, 1918; attorney, Samuel Koffler, 1,475 Broadway.. $10,000

Machine Shop For Sale

The property of the undersigned, who has been engaged in the manufacture of 155 Millimeter Common Steel Shell. Offers will be received for the entire property on which there is no mortgage or encumbrance.

This consists of a machine shop and about seven and one-half acres of land located on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, on Clyde Avenue, Buffalo, having a spur track on each side of the building. The land is fenced. The main building is single story, well lighted and in good condition, of stone construction, 80 feet x 300 feet, a stone addition thereto, 30 feet x 200 feet and a frame addition, 88 feet x 304 feet, together with other outbuildings, among which are a restaurant and time and employment office.

This is a modern plant with a low tax rate and cheap electric power. The equipment consists of electric motors and transformers, air compressors, boilers and heating system, high class tool room equipment, office fixtures and furnishings, belting, shafting and hangers, furnaces, lathes, boring mills, drill presses, grinders, pumping and conveyor systems, benches, special machinery, etc., all being in good operating condition.

The property is open to inspection and may be seen by applying at the premises. Any offer made must have the approval of the Ordnance Department before acceptance.

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$45,000 Loan Wanted
For Six Months
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Secured by equity of $70,000.00 invested in Brooklyn commercial property last September, producing income averaging 15%. Long, responsible leases.
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One new dwelling, 8 rooms, sun parlor; one renovated throughout, 11 rooms; every impievement; best location; immediate possession. W. B. Self, 30 Broad St., New York.

New Jersey.

For sale, attractive 7-room house, large living and sleeping porches; fine view; lot 100x150, with barn; fruit trees and grapes in bearing; ten minutes' walk from Millburn Station, D. L. & W. R. R.; price $7,800; terms to suit purchaser; monthly payments if desired. Apply to owner, F. B. Jewett, 426 Wyoming Av., Wyoming, N. J., or any agent.

Houses Wanted.

Will buy small, thoroughly modern bungalow in choice suburban neighborhood. S 213 Times.

Small furnished or unfurnished house wanted in suburb within 20 miles Broadway; Richmond Hill preferred. Y 323 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

St. Nicholas Place.—Dwelling with space for garage, (size 30x100,) will be sacrificed for $3,500 cash over bank mortgage of $15,000. PORTER & CO., 159 West 123th St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Bayside and Broadway, Flushing.—For sale, attractive houses, 7 and 8 rooms, near station; immediate possession. Bayside Homes Co., 47 W. 34th St. Greeley 6896.

Long Beach West, cottage, five rooms, improvements, $1,500. Key on hand. Call on Thomas Walsh. Phone 1050 Murray Hill.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For sale—Dwlg., complete; high ground; improvements; 3½ acres; water, fruit; $12,500. 40 acre stone dwlg.; ideal place; every improvement; barn, 2 cottages; high ground; gentleman's place; $75,000. 7½ acres, $25,000; 1 1-3 acres, $12,000; other properties. Owen H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

Gentleman's estate, Orange County, commuting distance, Tuxedo section; 125 acres; beautiful modern stone house; all improvements; garage, &c.; mountainous scenery. Mrs. McAleer. 160 West 119th.

Have 22 plots, 50x150, in Saratoga, near hotels; must sell; will sacrifice. Phone Owner, by card 3483, or address Natkins, Room 401, 1,790 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—Beautiful new suburban home and garage goes for $350 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8c. commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors; beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hardwood trim; large front porch, also sleeping porch; trees, paved streets, steam heat, sewer, gas, electricity; handsome fixtures, concrete cellar, attic; ample space for garden; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. John 5047.

SHORT HILLS, N. J.

Two acres; tennis court; attractive planting; vegetable garden; teahouse; two-car garage; large maid's room, separately steam heated; main-house, five master's bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, four baths, two large living rooms, spacious porches, solarium, 14x24.

FOR SALE, $35,000.

FOR RENT, completely furnished, $250 per month. R. P. RAWLL, 51 Chambers St., New York City. Telephone Spring 1471.

FOR SALE.

To settle an estate, will sell very large mari deposit; analysis over 95 per cent. carbonate of lime; railroad siding; buildings and equipment; within sixty miles of New York City. Apply the Claremont Bank, Jersey City, N. J.

BARGAIN!—Six room-bath hollow tile stucco dwelling, steam heat, all improvements; large plot; near station; half hour out, Erie; $3,750, easy terms. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau; telephone 3806 Beekman.

Short Hills, N. J.—Lackawanna express trains; choice building sites; high elevation; all improvements. Edward B. Camp, The Athorp, 78th St. and Broadway. Telephone 9300 Schuyler.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Modern elevator apartment house, 100x100, vicinity 110th St., Brondway; small savings bank; mortgage $14,000 net income. Estate, B 608 Times Downtown.

Will sell or trade four New York pieces of property for Denver (Col.) business property, close in. P. O. Box 686, Denver, Col.

FARMS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Vermont—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—200-acre farm in southern part of Vermont, in the town of Dummerston, 6 miles from Brattleboro, Vermont, on the main road to White Mountain; 1 mile from station, ½ mile from school; three sets of farm buildings, fine spring water; 57 acres tillage land, about 75 acres good timber, balance pasture; owner will also sell stock and tools; price of farm $8,000. Inquire Brattleboro Trust Co., Brattleboro, Vermont.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

133 WEST 72D ST.
MODERN BUILDING, SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS; SINGLE AND DOUBLE SUITES.

Large office, Woolworth Building, all or part, furnished or unfurnished, splendid equipment for sales organization. H 493 Times Downtown.

To Hire for Business—Desk room; storage space; telephone service; centrally located; good shipping facilities. 68-70-72 Wooster St.

FACTORY, FIVE MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL, WILL ERECT TO SUIT. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 70 E. 42D.

Parlor front store for exclusive business, $125 per month. Berlock Co., 46 West 49th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

FOR RENT, sublet for one year with fixtures, beautifully equipped office; suitable for architect's office, about 600 sq. ft., centrally located, splendid light, reasonable terms. Apply Hobart B. Upjohn, 456 4th Av., New York.

LARGE CORNER STORE, FACING GRAND CENTRAL STATION, 98 BY 102; RENT $18,000; LONG LEASE; PRINCIPALS ONLY. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

Unfurnished parlor floor with bath, or large room for physical culture studio; no apparatus or noise; central and reasonable. Communicate Saturday and Sunday to Sixsmith, Elks' Club.

For physician, first floor suite, including two large, beautiful rooms and butler's pantry, with running water; desirable street and neighborhood. 114 East 39th St., East.

Stores and offices; subway express corner. 1,275 Lexington Av.

109 Broad, large and small light offices; low rent. Apply on premises.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, about 15,000 square feet in factory building, suitable for light manufacturing, for immediate possession; about 25 miles from New York City. Roggen Co., 45 West 4th St.

An enterprising painting and decorating concern is desirous of renting space in a real estate office. What have you to offer? Sekilr & Light, 591 Coney Island Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted, office, (furnished or unfurnished,) one or two rooms, neighborhood Broadway below Cortlandt; immediate occupation. Box 278 Times, 2 Rector St.

Small light office wanted, preferably furnished; vicinity 40th St.; occupany Feb. 15. S 257 Times.

Wanted at once, well-furnished office of suite; bank references. R 8 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $80 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

78TH ST. EAST.—Exquisitely furnished large living room, bedroom, and bath, restaurant apartment house; $200 monthly, for two or three months. Call Lenox 712, in the morning until 1 P. M.

78TH, 42 EAST.—Sublet attractive two room apartment, partly furnished or unfurnished; French restaurant in building; $70-$80. Plaza 5884.

APARTMENTS, nanoseonely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

MADISON AV., 1,070,—7 room apartment, 3 bedrooms, bath, living room, library, dining room, maid's room, and kitchen; $475 per month.

Furnished—West Side.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $25 per week; five hotel service.

26 WEST 43D ST.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

50S, WEST.—High-class elevator apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; very attractively furnished; $225. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

50S, 3.—Four-room apartment, 2 bedrooms; new building; short lease. Phone Col. 1278.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

58TH, 10 WEST.—Two-room apartment; beautifully furnished large living room, bedroom, and bath; reference required. Brice, 'phone 8704 Plaza.

59TH, 100 WEST, (10-B.)—Large room overlooking park, two smaller rooms, bath, kitchenette; artistically furnished; $375 monthly till October or longer; alternately take furniture with lease. Phone Circle 1896, 10-2.

59TH ST., 36 WEST.—Handsomely furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette; 11th floor; $225 month to June, longer. Rose.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Hotel des Artistes; beautiful five rooms; duplex studio; $300 monthly.

70TH ST., 200 WEST.—SIX SUNNY ROOMS AND BATH; EXTENDED VIEW FROM EVERY WINDOW. Entire south side of seventh floor of building; four to seven months. Apply to superintendent on premises, or to Thornton Earle, 38 Park Row.

73D, 140 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished two-room kitchenette suite, complete housekeeping; private bath, lavatory; electricity; steam; weekly-monthly; reasonable.

70'S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths, piano, $300 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80S, Corner Central Park.—Furnished apartment, southern exposure, 8 rooms, 2 baths; short lease. Phone Col. 1278.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Large room, with bath-room; high class; ready 5d; $65.

100S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, six rooms, bath; piano; bargain,) $125 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

127TH, 600 WEST.—Artistically furnished apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen; spotless; near Riverside Drive.

146TH, 560 WEST.—An exceptionally large, light, well located 4-room apartment, comfortably furnished; elevator; all conveniences; moderate rental to responsible party. Superintendent.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.
Choice furnished apartments, east, west sides; seaman, Christian Science Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Col. 3974.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars. LAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

NAGLE AV., 131.—Four beautifully furnished rooms, all modern improvements; reasonable; half block subway. Stroh, St. Nicholas 8557.

PARLOR floor, very spacious and sumptuously furnished, including living room, bedroom, bath, and kitchenette, ready for immediate occupancy at No. 9 West 58th St., adjoining Hotel Plaza; will lease to responsible person with unquestioned references for 3 or 4 months at $250 per month. 'Phone 8189 Plaza or call in person; hours noon until 9 P. M.; La Fell.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, corner 103d St., The Clearfield, elegant, first class apt., 9D; beautifully furnished and decorated nine rooms; three master bedrooms, three baths; unusual opportunity.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230.—Handsome six-room furnished apartment; eastern, southern exposure; immediate possession. Phone Riverside 9480, Apartment 17.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 1,974.—Four rooms, bath, $70 Riverside 9294 after 6 P. M.

THE NEW NOBLETON,
126 WEST 73D ST.
Beautifully furnished two room suites with bath; weekly and monthly; reduced rates.

Furnished—Westchester County.

THREE large sunny, attractively furnished rooms, kitchenette, private bath; steam, electricity, gas; 45 minutes Times Square; $70. Stafford, 76 Bruce Av., S. Yonkers.

Unfurnished—East Side.

18TH, 302 EAST.—Five rooms and bath, 2d floor, private house, $38; steam heat.

44TH ST., 7 EAST.—Apartment, two rooms and bath; very large living room; open fireplace; newly converted; hardwood floors; $100 monthly. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

50TH, 17 WEST.—Studio apartment, skylight, two rooms, bath, open fireplace; new building; $125. Apply on premises.

50TH, 3 WEST.—Studio, bath and kitchenette; $100 per month.

57TH, 140 WEST, 4 bright rooms, 2 baths, high-class building, 10th floor, $170 month; 2-3 years lease.

72D ST., 322 WEST.—One, two and three very large, elegant rooms, with baths, private residence. $55-$110-$125 monthly.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

Five sunny room apartment, modern improvements; handsome private residence. Bronx; surroundings excellent; rent $30; two or three adults. U 268 Times Bronx.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

CLINTON ST., 413, (Corner.)—5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $42.50.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

English gentleman desires two room and bath apartment for few months; meals desired; good position; highest references; please give full particulars. K 440 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Residential artist's studio complete, furnished; three rooms; sublet for 3 months, $100 a month; references. R 15 Times.

Furnished apartment wanted, by young couple, one or two rooms, kitchenette; $7 or $8 per week. G 80 Times.

Responsible party wants furnished apartment; modern building. Phone Columbus 1277.

Small apartment wanted, between 42d and 96th, west side. A. P., 64 Times.

Couple.—One, two rooms, with bath, twin beds; below 42d. A 334 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Modern apartment on west side near 70s; 4 master bedrooms, three baths, 2 servants' rooms with bath. A 391 Times.

Five-room apartment, sublet or otherwise; west side. S 788 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 28 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms. Tel. Stuyvesant 4116.

17TH, 112 EAST.—Three charmingly furnished front rooms in private apartment; grand piano; use of kitchen optional. Phone Stuyvesant 716.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny, telephone, elevator, well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $19 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

62D ST., 24 EAST.—To rent in high-class bachelor apartment, large front room and bath.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, conveniences, $5; another, $2.50; gentlemen.

MADISON AV., 785, (67th.)—Attractive, large, light room; running water; electricity; gentlemen.

West Side.

50TH 14 WEST.—Large room, bath; small room; gentleman; permanent; reference.

52D, 252 WEST.—Elegant suite, parlor, bedroom, bath, electricity, conveniences; reasonable. Moren.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms; electricity, telephone, continuous hot water; $10.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful warm front basement studio; running water, electricity; quiet.

72D, 150 WEST.—Large, sunny, also hall room for Winter; board; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large second floor room, vacant Wednesday; exclusive house; references.

73D, 118 WEST.—Two rooms and bath. Columbus 8927.

75TH, 327 WEST (at Drive.)—Charmingly furnished room, running water, electricity, residential.

75TH, 55 WEST.—Newly furnished spacious room, electricity, steam, kitchenette privilege; $17.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large room, first floor; private bath.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room; private bath.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Nicely furnished rear parlor; southern exposure; private bath, lavatory; breakfast privileges optional. Apply after 12.

78TH, 112 WEST. — Cheerful, well-heated room, private house. Schuyler 4098.

81ST, 27 WEST, (facing parks.)—Exceptional four windows, porch, southern exposure; steam heat, electricity; also hall room. Schuyler 1826.

82D ST., WEST.—Room select apartment, private family; gentleman. Telephone Schuyler 6388.

82D, 155 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; bath, piano, telephone, electricity.

82D, 450 WEST END.—Nicely furnished room, gentleman; seen afternoons. Schuyler 5605.

82D, 182 WEST.—One or two rooms, bath; business men. Vassar.

82D, 118 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room, newly decorated, private house.

83D, 28 WEST.—Comfortable furnished high; warm and clean room, private bath, first floor; gentlemen. Phone Schuyler 8250.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Apartment 71, large front room; elevator apartment.

87TH, 48 WEST.—Magnificently furnished one and two rooms, kitchenette privileges; electricity; other desirable rooms; weekly, monthly; reasonable.

87TH, 108 WEST.—Beautiful furnished parlor, continuous hot water, electricity, phone; references.

87TH ST., 139 WEST.—Furnished room to let; all conveniences; select neighborhood.

88TH, 55 WEST.—Select private house; double or single rooms; hot and cold running water, steam heat, electricity.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Well appointed private house, 2 large rooms, adjoining bath; $12-$15.

122D, WEST.—Large room; every convenience, refined home; near Broadway; American. Morningside 6487.

136TH ST., 611 WEST, (Apt. 1.)—Furnished room for gentleman; $5.

BROADWAY, 98.—Elegantly furnished, large master's room; private bath; elevator, electricity, heat; private home; reference gentleman or couple; $25 weekly. Phone mornings 2409 Riverside.

BROADWAY, (110th Subway.)—Convenient outside room; bath, service, and privacy. Academy 3238.

FOR RENT to a business man; furnished room in studio apartment, on 67th St., near Central Park West; excellent. Address G 81 Times.

LENOX AV., 248.—Large, medium, clean, running water; private house; no housekeeping.

NEWLY FURNISHED, large, warm; Protestant family; gentleman. Riverside 8878J.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 115th.)—Large room overlooking Hudson, suitable for two gentlemen, in refined private family. Telephone between 8 and 9 Morningside 1329.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230, (95th St.)—Large comfortable room, adjoining bath; private family; suitable for gentleman. Apt. 37.

RIVERSIDE.—Large, small room and bath; electricity; references. Phone Schuyler 8448.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 320, (126th St.)—Large, desirable front room, (bath adjoins,) private family. Apt. 76.

WEST END AV., 615, between 89th-90th Sts.—Beautiful newly furnished rooms.

ROOMS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

One or two cheerful rooms, private bath, by gentleman, in refined home; quiet neighborhood, near West 58th St. preferred; pay liberally for satisfactory accommodations; give all particulars. Room 1500, 31 Nassau St., New York.

Gentleman desires room, use of bath; electric light, phone; Madison Square district; state particulars. A 386 Times.

Room and bath, between 30th and 50th, by young executive; state full particulars; references. J 362 Times.

Gentleman desires light, airy room, west side; state size, terms. K 435 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av.—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

56TH, 62 WEST.—One large room with board, table guests; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; convenient location; excellent table; service.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small second-floor rooms; electricity; French cuisine.

87TH, 132 WEST.—Large front room for 2; French cuisine; homelike; references.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Lady owning handsome home offers second floor with private bath.

93D, 21 WEST.—Sunny, single front room; French cuisine; table guests.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private residence; service; surroundings unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence; three spacious rooms, bath; single room; exceptional table; modern.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Large double rooms overlooking Drive; board, two, $30. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of High Standard; 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. 50 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service. Social Parlors; Comforts; Cleanliness. Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult, With Meals. 10 Years Under One Management. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 676, (83d.)—Two large rooms, bath adjoining; home cooking; exclusive; married couple or gentlemen.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Attractive front rooms; automatic elevator; French spoken; table guests; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Business girl (Jewish) anxious for home, including meals, in high class American family; please state terms. A 962 Times Harlem.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $11 and up; capacity 150. Phone 1165 White Plains.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

Young couple desire to share their excellent country home; good board; all conveniences; privacy; express commutation. H 585 Times Downtown.

Country Board Wanted.

Farm Life Wanted—Lady, with two nephews, 10 and 6 years old, and nurse, wishes to spend four summer months on a real farm, one with modern sanitary conveniences; within easy reach of good physicians, but the family is perfectly healthy; wish a farm where there are no other boarders; prefer some elevated section, either in Eastern New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, or Northern Pennsylvania; two sleeping rooms and one small annex would be required; best references will be given and expected. Address, stating terms and location, C 801 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty cents an agate line.

EDITOR.—Experienced woman editor desires editorship of publication, department editing or feature writing. X 316 Times Annex.

MANICURING, pedicuring, facial massage, in or out. Jeanette, care Amelia, 228 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J. Tel. Waverly 8024.

MASSEUSE, licensed, hospital training, desires patients. Houseman, Cathedral Plaza, 101 West 109th St., Apt. 208.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

MASSEUSE, licensed, can take additional patients; references. Brook, 211 West 88th St. Riverside 3329.

SECRETARY.—Well appearing, intelligent young business woman wishes executive position with Latin American concern; capable taking entire charge of English correspondence; formerly connected with Latin American consulate in this city. Address R 600 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL position in New York City by young woman, 27 years; references from heads well known boarding school, writers, and artists; typing; no shorthand. Y 290 Times Annex.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, (22,) five years' experience, desires position where conscientious work will be appreciated; salary $25-$25. L 410 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL.—Young lady, refined, desires position as confidential stenographer; references. K 420 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, knowledge of bookkeeping; ambitious beginner; $10 to start. A. M., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper. Christian, 7 years' experience, conscientious worker, capable, accurate; A1 references; salary $22. R 798 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 17, neat appearance, aggressive, competent, would like position with reputable firm; best references. K 417 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate, secretarial course; experience two years; executive ability; best references. D., 347 Bradford St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
Experienced, efficient, well educated; capable taking entire charge; $30-$35. A 394 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; reliable, capable; good speller and typist; references. H 508 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, willing, conscientious; salary $15. L. Harrison, 1,251 57th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, neat, accurate; $10. Edith Baer, 200 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, efficient, well educated, experienced and conscientious. Morningside 6652, Apt. 3W.

STENOGRAPHER, 17; recent graduate; willing to work hard and start low. Helen, 2 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER. — Fifteen years' experience, wants position; engineering, electrical; $30-$35. H 538 Times Downtown.

WOMAN.—Tactful, refined, pleasing personality, desires work with interior decoration firm, sales, or buyer. Box 110, 278 Third Av.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, age 27, 11 years' experience, past 3 years in charge of accounting department of financial house; desires connection with high-class growing concern; best of references as to ability, &c. K 403 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income Tax Reports, books closed, opened, audited; trial balance, $5 monthly upward. Friedlander, 154 Nassau. Beekman 908.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed; tax reports; bookkeeping arrangements. $2.50 weekly service, not flat fees. Alpert-Barat, Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., high-grade executive, record of achievement, seeks position controller or executive large corporation. H 552 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports, arrangements; audits firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—New York University graduate 1916, five years' public accounting experience, independent audits, reports, seeks C. P. A. connection. L 327 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, industrious, accounting experience, seeks opening with public accountant. L 414 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE, (33;) American, desirable connection; experience; $45. 182 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, six year's experience controlling accounts, trial balance, credits, collections; accurate, reliable, moderate salary; excellent references. G 86 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, 36, take charge, modern methods, trial balance, controlling accounts, financial statements; corporation accounting; $35. G 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) 3 years' experience, controlling accounts, accountancy student, correspondent, take complete charge. Elger, 327 Beekman Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, experienced controlling accounts, statements, &c.; capable of handling full set of books; salary $25. K 416 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, two years' experience; N. Y. U. Accountancy student; controls, statements; $18; part time considered. R 790 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and typist; ambitious beginner; $10 to start. A. M., 115 East Houston St., Orchard 8277.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 17, high school education; ambitious beginner; moderate salary. H 541 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, desires position in office, with opportunity for advancement; can operate typewriter; can furnish references. W 400 Times.

CHAUFFEUR and A1 mechanic; served in French and American armies, (aviation section;) must obtain position before discharge; now in U. S. Army cantonment, Garden City; wounded but in splendid physical condition; lost four brothers who served in French Army; can handle all makes of cars and give first class service. Communicate Miss J. Coffin. Phone Sunset 8410.

CHAUFFEUR, single, of good appearance, possessing exceptional references as to ability covering long term of service, seeks position. Larson, 182 East 73d. Rhinelander 9960.

CHAUFFEUR, (28,) five years' private experience; released as naval aviation mechanic; good education; will help in stock broker's office. Charles Graeb, phone Intervale 5690.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 36; fifteen years' experience on all high-grade cars; expert on Rolls-Royce. Joe Meizer, 204 Manhattan Av., Academy 720.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; A1; married; 27; useful on place; all repairs. Address George Clark, Box 63, Maplewood, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, 8 years' experience, mechanic, shopman, wishes position driving, nights and Sundays. A. Wagner, 108 East 32d St.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, 5 years' experience, graduate M. I. T., ex-field officer U. S. A., desires position with wideawake chemical manufacturing concern. W 75 Times.

CHEMIST, CHEMICAL ENGINEER.—Army officer, recently discharged, comprehensive knowledge of Spanish, desires position where both Spanish and chemistry, or either, would be of material advantage. G 62 Times.

CLERICAL.—Young man, college education, wishes clerical position with export house; advancement; experienced; references. Alexander Funk, 1,493 Bryant Av.

CLERK, (24;) experienced in cost and distribution of labor, material. A 973 Times Harlem.

COLLEGE MAN, leaving school, desires position as assistant to executive or with executive ability; excellent recommendations; army discharge. Allen A. Kolodin, Room 309, Gould Hall, New York University.

COOK—GARDENER.—Couple; wife good plain cook, work done in house; man gardener; good references. Frank Muzar, 425 East 72d.

COOK, Japanese, first-class, wishes position in private family; thorough experience; city or country; $100 up. L 2 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Discharged army Captain, graduate civil engineer, 28 years old, desires connection with engineering or good industrial concern; salary $2,000. L 3 Times.

GARDENER, head, 45, married, life experience in landscape, flowers, vegetables, fruit under glass and outdoors, at present Greystone Estate, Yonkers; first-class references. Tuenge, 844 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER—Married, American; vegetables, flowers, lawns; wants position full charge of estate. Patterson, 63 Van Cortland, park Av., Yonkers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

IMPORT or BROKERAGE preferably; young man, 25, intelligent and well educated, two years in munitions in executive capacity, desires to secure position in new line; salary minor consideration; lately released from Government position. B 690 Times Downtown.

MAN, honorably discharged army officer, Medical Corps, good physique, specialist in drilling, training and dieting, wants engagement. S 250 Times.

Elderly, 20 years' experience as railroad clerk, passenger and freight service, desires suitable employment. L 8 Times.

MANAGER, experienced with vaudeville and picture theatres; available immediately. H 283 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT
Young man, 21, stenographer, assistant bookkeeper; can see customers; $18. K 414 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, American, discharged soldier, typist, capable of handling correspondence, desires position. W 27 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Man, 36 years of age, married, speaking Spanish fluently and French considerably; 18 years in Porto Rico, is desirous of representing American houses or house in Porto Rico, Spain, or France; excellent references. Address E. W., P. 15 Condado St., Santurce, San Juan, Porto Rico.

SALESMAN, 30 years, married, hustler, ten years' experience, released from Government service, wishes to represent reliable manufacturer through New Jersey; will open branch show room; best reference. Address J. H. C., 260½ North 7th St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN, experienced, would like to connect with a good millinery novelty house; salary $25; discharged soldier. H 542 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young naval officer, highly educated, versatile, familiar with accounting, finance, contemplating resigning from service, wishes connection with party in the capacity of confidential secretary. P. O. Box 533, Annapolis, Md.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, (26,) broad experience, knowledge advertising, desires responsible position. A 975 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPEWRITER, experienced, rapid, accurate operator, desires position; $20-$25. A 375 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, 18, knowledge bookkeeping; experienced. X 371 Times Bronx.

TYPIST.—Young man, (19,) experienced office worker; best references. K 419 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, army officer, just discharged, 30, best education, thoroughly experienced in engineering, credits, collection, financing manufacturing and general contracting wants position immediately with opportunity for advancement; sober, good address, best reference; will be in city ten days and would like to call for personal interview. W 11 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 32, married, honorably discharged Tank Corps, engineering experience in electrical and heating lines, desires permanent position at moderate salary, with chance for advancement; highly recommended. S 271 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, desires position with advancement; intelligent and willing worker; salary $16. H 526 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, employed during day, Spanish correspondent and translator, desires position 5-6 nights a week. K 424 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, business experience, desires clerical position Saturday afternoons and five nights a week, or part thereof. W 48 Times.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, 19, attending N. Y. U. evenings, desires to connect with automobile or advertising line; those with future only considered. W 51 Times.

YOUNG M

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PACKERS wanted, thoroughly experienced at packing pharmaceuticals, perfumes and toilet preparations. William R. Warner Co., 113 West 18th, 4th floor.

RIVETER WHO CAN CAULK AND CHIP; EXPERIENCED ON TANK WORK. MAXWELL, 119 18TH ST., BROOKLYN.

RUNNER.—Wanted in office of New York Stock Exchange house, young man about 16 years of age as runner; must be familiar with the business and have first-class references. B 686 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WESTERN STATES.

Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and parts of Minnesota, excluding Omaha, Kansas City, and St. Louis; hats, caps, misses' and children's cloth and straw headwear; good opportunity for experienced man who can prove his value; commission basis; interviews will be arranged with applicants who will answer, stating fully personal qualifications and experience. L. B., 307 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL EXPORT SERVICE ON COMMISSION BASIS; GOOD MEN CAN EASILY EARN $100 WEEKLY; ANY MAN SHOWING RESULTS AFTER TWO WEEKS WILL BE PLACED ON REGULAR WEEKLY DRAWING ACCOUNT OF $50. APPLY IN PERSON, G. S. KRIEGER, 62 WEST 14TH ST.

SALESMAN, thoroughly familiar with large wholesale grocery, drug and chemical houses, paint, soap and canning trade, &c., wanted by large importing house to run department; commission and interest in business to right party. B 711 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN familiar with automobile trade in New York and Brooklyn; splendid permanent opportunity with large financial institution for two or three men; only live men who can produce results need apply; salary basis. B 687 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, live wire, to call on resident buyers and department stores, by progressive house making good line of coats and capes; also a man for Eastern territory; commission basis. Y 328 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, experienced, live wires, to carry side line of paint, varnish brushes; covering Nor hern, Eastern, Southern and Western States; commission basis only. Apply A 674 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Straight commission; one personally acquainted with auto accessories buyers arriving to attend show, &c.; good opportunity. American Fabric Products Co., 224 West 23d St.

SALESMAN for outside work; must have good character, pleasing personality, and ability to represent trust company; commission. A 670 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.

Experienced man to sell stock over telephone; salary and large commission. Call 516 5th Av., Room 805.

SALESMAN, experienced, for paint and roofing; excellent proposition for a good man; salary and commission. Box W 39 Times.

SALESMAN.—Jobber coats, suits, requires experienced man to cover offices, department stores; drawing, commission. B 223 Times.

SALESMAN.—Line of hand-made blouses, ready to take out; splendid opportunity now; commission basis only. Stuyvesant 277.

SALESMEN to carry side line of novelties for the Northwest and the Coast; commission; those carrying a similar line. B 203 Times.

SALESMAN on leggings and overgaiters; salary and commission; only exp rienced in the line need apply. L 3 6 Times.

SALESMAN, electric sign experience; splendid opportunity; salary and commission. Y 327 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted for widely advertised line New York City; give references and salary expected in answer. W 63 Times.

SALESMA Wanted.—Strong belt, sus ender line; good opening for right party; salary or commission. B 225 Times.

SHIPPING DEPT. ASSISTANT required, man over 25 with experience preferred. Address P. O. Box 57, Grand Central Station.

STATION.R.—Corporation requires stationer for its general office, who is familiar with paper stock, office supplies and stocking of forms for printing, to look after buying and issuing of such supplies; $125 per month; state experience. A 677 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced stenographer and typist; permanent position. Campbell, 1,950 Broadway.

STOCK CLERK experienced in woolens for men's wear. Address in own handwriting, stating age, references, salary desired; good position. L 16 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN.—We have an exceptional proposition to offer high-grade stock salesmen, leads furnished, dividend paying oil stock, with proposition behind it; only high-grade men will be considered; commission basis. Durell-Gregory & Co., 7 Wall St.

STOCK SALESMEN are desired by prominent brokerage house for attractive, unusual liberal commission proposition; leads and co-operation to couple on reliable men. Phone Broad 7237 for interview.

STOCK SALES, we have openings for 2 live men, experienced on the telephone, steady and commission; unusual opportunity for producers; high grade house. Telephone Broad 2956.

STOCK SALESMAN

wanted to sell shares of going concern; good leads; liberal commission. Edwin Marks & Sons, 62 West 24 Street.

STOCK SALESMAN.—2 men to sell stock by telephone; liberal salary, commission, and bonus. Call 12:30 to 1, Saturday, 4th floor, 1,845 Broadway.

TYPIST and telephone operator desired by small growing house; unusual offers exceptional opportunity for advancement; must be capable, experienced and accurate; write fully and state salary desired. A 388 Times.

WATCHMAN, middle-aged, reliable; 9 hours, 6 days. Apply Mr. Washburn, 25 Park Pl.

YOUNG MAN wanted by large concern dealing in iron and steel products; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in old-established house; references unnecessary, but only recent high school graduates considered; state age, education, salary expected, and give references. A 679 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—School book publisher is in need of a young man for outside work in metropolitan district; it is a good clean job, dealing with intelligent people; college man preferred; state salary, age, and experience, if any, and education. B 131 Times.

YOUNG MAN in export department of manufacturing concern; some experience required; must also be willing to assist generally in busy office; good chance for advancement; state age, past experience, salary wanted. A 684 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN about 16 for office of large retail furniture house; must have office experience, good penmanship; good opportunity for advancement. Address, stating salary desired, B 229 Times.

YOUNG MAN with some experience in handling stock in stock room pharmaceutical laboratory. William R. Warner Co., 113 West 18th, 4th floor.

YOUNG MAN WITH STRONG, CLEAR, AND DISTINCT VOICE TO TALK LESSONS FOR THE PHONOGRAPH. G 79 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN to make himself generally useful in stock and shipping department of silk house. C. M. Oppenheimer, 39 East 29th.

YOUNG MAN for office, packing and shipping; ref. essential. C. Nestle Co., 657 6th Av.

Instruction.

Forty-two cents an agate line.

LEARN Men wanted to learn a paying MECHANICAL professional trade. Mechanical DENTISTRY. Splendid opportunities for trained men.

Practical work all through. Perfectly equipped laboratories. Call or write. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B, 25 West 45th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Fulliman Bldg., New York.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.

Beginners' classes in CONVERSATIONAL French and Spanish taught by native instructors. Every day vocabulary, business terms, and correspondence featured. Registration now open for early February classes. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for Bulletin 91. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING.—Growing demand for good welders; a good trade to take up now; just in its infancy; evening classes limited to 20 men; new group now forming. Write, phone or call for free pass to visit the class and shop and Booklet 18. 236 St. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 23d St., N. Y.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Business is now demanding hundreds of trained men; good English is an essential; can you qualify? Free Bulletin 75, "Your English," will enable you to determine; write also for details of early evening classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

COMPETENT SECRETARIES ARE IN DEMAND.—By study and training in Secretarial Practice you can qualify for desirable secretarial positions. Write for Booklet No. 50, describing classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 29, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitors' pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

MOVIE STAR will accept limited number of pupils for screen appearance. For appointment write Movie Star, Room 611, World Building, New York City.

MOVING-PICTURE operating taught; positions free; day or evening. 644 8th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

Forty-two cents an agate line.

DO YOU WANT to get a license as a marine engineer? If you do, you can get free instruction in the United States Shipping Board's schools. No enlistment is required Course from four to eight weeks. Day and night classes are held, so you can support yourself while at school. You can get in if you have had two years' experience as oiler or water tender of ocean or coastwise steam vessels; if you are a graduate of a nautical school ship, or a mechanical engineer from a recognized school of technology; or if you have been a stationary engineer for one year; or a locomotive engineer for one year; or a journeyman machinist engaged in the construction or repair of marine, locomotive, or stationary engines for one year; or an apprentice to the machinist trade with three years' experience engaged in the repair or construction of stationary locomotive, or marine engines; or if you are an engineer of lake, bay, sound, or river steamers; or have had three years' experience as a fireman on ocean or coastwise steam vessels. Knowledge of the plain rules of arithmetic is necessary. Applicants must be American citizens over nineteen years of age. Apply to Principal Spaulding at the Dickinson High School, Jersey City, or to Principal Kottcamp at the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

Chief of Section No. 2, 108 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, Penn.

ARE YOU MAKING ALL YOU SHOULD, all your ability deserves? Discover your weak points and use them to greater profit. You can learn how to read yourself and others by joining Dr. Merton's class in character analysis. Write or phone Chelsea 4054 for Booklet "B" and full details.

MERTON INSTITUTE, 96 FIFTH AV.

AGENTS WANTED.

Fifty cents an agate line.

AGENTS wanted in every locality to handle easiest selling oil leaves in State of Texas; energetic salesman can make big money P. O. Box 928, Dallas, Texas.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

APPERSON 1918 SPORT.
BIDDLE 1917 4-passenger.
CADILLAC 1918 4-pass. Touring.
CUNNINGHAM 1918 4-passenger.
CUNNINGHAM 1917 4-passenger.
DANIELS 1917 4-passenger.

HUDSON 1917 4-PASS SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 Roadster and Speedster.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood 4-passenger.
PIERCE 1917 66 Chummy Roadster.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING.

SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1918, 7-passenger, touring.
Cadillac, 1917, 7-passenger, touring.
Hudson, 1917, 7-passenger, sport.
Lancia, 1916, runabout, disappearing seats.
Pierce-Arrow, 1918, 48, vestibule suburban.
Pierce-Arrow, 1918, 38, sedan.
BROWN-KARP, INC. Est. 1902.
1676 Broadway. Open Evenings. Circle 65

BUICK Light Six touring, five-passenger, almost brand-new; bargain. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. Schuyler 3531. Open evenings, Sunday.

BUICK—Model D-45, 1918; practically new; must sell at once. Telephone Chelsea 7,600. 219 6th Av.

BUICK 1918 Roadster, with Buick Winter top. McClellan, 1,778 Broadway Circle 1417.

BUICK Touring, 1918, 7-passenger; 1918 roadsters. Black, 1,700 Broadway. 3d floor

BUY now. Prices advance in spring. Every car overhauled, repainted and guaranteed

CADILLAC 1918 SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1918 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 SPORTING.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1918 S.BURBIAN SEDAN
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER
PACKARD 1918 LIMOUSINE.
STUTZ 1917 SPORTING—4.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 TOURING.
PACKARD 1917 SPORTING—4.

Burrell, 1,700 Broadway—4th floor

CADILLAC AMBSBURY For Sale.—1918; special sedan; fine condition; equipped with Hy-sig signalling device and all improvements; engine is silent and full of pep, pulsating with prodigious power and negotiating steep hills with ease on high speed. Telephone Orange 6666 or Bryant 9656. Room 1606, 220 West 42d St., New York.

CADILLAC, cabriolet, late 1917 model; full leather back; perfect condition; wire wheels; excellent tires; Westinghouse shock absorbers; run low mileage; absolutely no dealers entertained. Address Bowantree, Room 3555, 120 Broadway; telephone Rector 9540.

CADILLAC 1918, Victoria, wire wheels, car most perfect in appointment

GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY.
Plaza 4832. 665 5th Av.

CADILLAC roadster, Maxwell cabriolet, 1917, excellent. We Sell 20 Broad St., New York.

CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN.
7 passenger; in perfect condition; fully equipped. W. A. Tiers, 341 West 59th.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 50TH ST.

CADILLAC 1916 Sedan; price attractive. 1,778 Bway. (57th.) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, practically new, sacrifice. Circle 153.

CHANDLER Chummy Roadster, 1918, run 1,000 miles. 1,700 Broadway. Schuyler 6154. Open evenings and Sunday.

CHANDLER 1916 touring with Winter and Summer tops. Kosak, 117 East 89th.

CHANDLER.—1917 sedan; 7 passenger; sell cheap. Phone owner, 5654 Stagg.

DODGE COUPE, 1918, three-seated, perfect order, absolutely new appearance, heater, extra tires; ride & drive; only because out of time to use it; lowest cash price $1,350. Write Studio 15, 57 West 57th St., or telephone Plaza 8723; no dealers.

DODGE commercial bodies (2), panel and screen, brand new; price $200 each. Can be seen by appointment. Write Box N N 300 Times Downtown.

DODGE 1918 five-passenger touring, run 3,400 miles. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. Schuyler 3531. Open evenings and Sunday.

FORD roadster, first class condition, late 1917, demountable rims, electric lights. Ralph Young, 429 Bergenline Av., Union Hill, N. J.

FRANKLIN 1917 touring, Winter, Summer top, heater, perfect condition, rare bargain; can be seen today 2 to 5 P. M., corner 18th St. and Broadway. Heldelberger.

FRANKLIN Sedan, 1917, almost new. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. Schuyler 3531. Open evenings.

HOUSE OF CADILLAC.

We have a few recent model Cadillacs that have been taken in exchange for new cars. These have been gone over mechanically in the Cadillac shops, renovated throughout, repainted and are complete and ready for immediate service.

1917 Model 55 Landaulet Brougham Town Car. New body; never used. Imported grey upholstery. Almost new car.
1917 Model 55 Landaulet. Repainted Cadillac, dark green, black trim.
1918 Model 57 Touring. Painted dark maroon; deep wire wheels, black chassis. Car equipped with seat covers and cord shoes.
1917 Model 55, 4-passenger Convertible Victoria, painted Cadillac, dark green, black trim.

Newark Branch
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY.
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Used Car Department. Mul. 3240.

HUDSON 1917 CABRIOLET.
HUDSON SEDANS, 1917-1918.
WALLACE, 236 West 50th St.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan; real opportunity. 1,778 B'way, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON, 1917, four-passenger Speedster. Phone 2626 Vanderbilt.

HUDSON 1917 Limousine; town car. 1,778 Broadway, (57th.) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

LIBERTY.—1918 sedan; practically new; sacrifice $1,400. Phone owner, 422 Main.

Limousine body fits Cadillac; make offer; will sacrifice. 20th Century Auto., 1,700 Broadway.

LOBELL ABORN CO.,
SELECT USED MOTOR CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Chummy Rdstr.
1917 MERCER Suburban.
1917 STUTZ Tr. very special!
1917 HUDSON Limousine.
1916 WHITE 30, Lim. Land.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1917 CHALMERS Sedan.
Many other cars on display.
The name of Lobell Aborn is a guide to good quality and utmost satisfaction. Prices moderate of course.
LOBELL ABORN CO.,
280 West 56th St.,
one door west of Broadway.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS. Reconditioned & guaranteed; prices very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND, INC., Broadway and 50th St.

LOCOMOBILE.—Beautiful town car; 6,000 miles; reasonable. Culver, 200 West 86th. Schuyler 5200.

OLDSMOBILE sedan; slipcover, wire wheels; 1918; inspected. 569 East Fordham Road.

OWEN Magnetic Coupe, Model M-25, in perfect mechanical condition; well painted and upholstered. Y 319 Times Annex.

PACKARD 1918 touring; prime condition; can be seen. J. M. Palmer, Clinton and State Sts., Brooklyn.

PIERCE-ARROW 1918 "38" Sedan, excellent condition; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

ROAMER, 1918, four-passenger Sport. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. 3531 Schuyler. Open evenings.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

SELECT USED CARS.
DE DION BOUTON SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1918 CADILLAC TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 55TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

STEARNS, KNIGHTS Overhauled Guaranteed	Closed and Open Models. 4 and 8 cyl.	Prices very reasonable.

STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 55th St. Columbus—7600.

STEARNS, eight-cylinder, 1917; expert mechanical condition, with winter body, sedan style, also Victoria top; your own price; owner sailing for France Tuesday. Hubbard, Murray Hill 3566.

STEARNS late 1917, Fleetwood limousine body, driven 4,000 miles; all new cord tires; will sacrifice. Owner, 1,399 Carroll St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 3624.

STUDEBAKER TOWN LIMOUSINE, 1918 SERIES, sacrifice half price. Phone Circle 960.

STUTZ 1916 four-passenger; very good condition. Wallace, 236 West 50th St.

WINTON Light Six Limousine; complete equipment; fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

Wanted.—Front spring, good condition, for 1916 Pullman car. C 817 Times Annex.

1918 TOWN CAR.
Packard Auto Exp. Co., 10 West 60th St.

Motor Trucks.

REPUBLIC TRUCK, 3½ ton; low 14-foot body. H 497 Times Downtown.

PACKARD 4 and 6 tons; open rack bodies. Phone Hamilton 3200.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD TWIN SIXES to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. 'Phone 4219-3830 Bryant.

LANDAULET, smart, foreign, for hire by the month. Write H. H. Waldron, 132 West 56th St.

PACKARDS, sixes and twin sixes; hour or season. Muldoon, Columbus 2151.

PACKARD Sixes Limousine, Landaulet; hourly. Lenox 8550. M. Paul.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED, AUTOS FOR SPOT CASH.
Modern Models, All Styles.
WHAT HAVE YOU?
Bring Car to Door, Telephone, or Write.
Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2476.

Wanted, late model tourings, speedsters, and sedans, standard makes; spot cash. Burelle, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 153.

PACKARD wanted, 1917 or 1918 touring; state lowest cash price. Box 398, 1,030 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID for cars; telephone before you sell. Burns, 5412 Fordham.

Automobile Bodies.

One specially built Winter top for Buick 1916; reasonable price to quick buyer. Commonwealth Garage, 132 East 41st.

Automobile Instruction.

20 REASONS 20

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue 1.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 3,000 Members. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass. Telephone Columbus 852 W. 57th St. 7520. Special classes for ladies.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Fifty cents an agate line.

We have surplus factory space and machinery, tog ther with up to date brass foundry and excess assembling and finishing facilities; can add to our line to mutual advantage; specialize on cast non-ferrous metals that require finishing; would be interested in taking over by purchase a going business that would fit into our plant and in which our facilities could be utilized to advantage; want no real estate. Address the Steffens-Ainsley Co., Newark, N. J.

A PITTSBURGH CORPORATION manufacturing and selling staple lines, high grade goods with world-wide market, and having more than ten times as much assets as liabilities, stock included, has position of Treasurer and Asst. Manager open for suitable party who has $20,000 to $25,000 to invest in the business; can also use one or two more District Sales Managers on similar basis. Address Office, 413 Union Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

GOOD ESSENTIAL

Required, $10,000 by a producer to increase output; advances to meet present monthly expenses, secured on product produced, which is sold against certified checks to be turned over to party making advances. W 31 Times.

OIL LEASES.

PROVEN PRODUCTION, OTHERWISE. FULL FACTS PLAIN ROAD TEST. ADDRESS WILLIAM T. RICHARDSON, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

Novelties in Hair, Suitable for Presents.—Hat bands, belts, watch fobs and other articles made of hair. Handsome, durable and cheap. Particulars of Miguel Osuna, Box B, Florence, Ariz.

Garage wanted with capacity of 100-125 cars; west side or Bronx location; at reasonable terms; no brokers. Write Details. A. K., 14 Avenue A.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Business man, 32, ability, character, experience, and willing to invest up to $10,000 in growing business, where my services and investment will earn good living and profits; if you have such position will merit my time to use it; lowest cash price $1,350. Write Studio 15, 57 West 57th St., or telephone Plaza 8723; no dealers.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Export—Established motor truck company desires permanent agency connections for Central and South American countries. Address A 330 Times.

FOR SALE.

For sale, fire brick plant, 25,000 capacity, fully equipped, operating; operating coal and clay mine, near Pittsburgh; other interests require owner's time; cheap to quick cash buyer. W 737 Times Downtown.

Garage for sale in Connecticut city, doing fine business; up-to-date new brick bldg.; located on N. Y. to Boston Post Road; wonderful chance for party with some money. Y 295 Times Annex.

Garage, cheap; good proposition. 44 Snyder Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

SALE OF WOOD CHARCOAL.
MATERIAL DISPOSITION SECTION, CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE, U. S. A., 19 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.—Sealed bids are requested for the whole or any portion of 860 tons of wood charcoal now located at Astoria, N. Y. Bids made on form M.D. 9, obtainable from this office, will be received until 10 A. M., February 8, 1919.

For Sale.—Sixty-inch flat top mahogany desk, also typewriter desk and L. C. Smith's latest typewriter, brand new; no dealers. Tel. Rector 8045.

Purchase and Exchange.

Typewriter machines, pianos, 65 note pianola attachment wanted. Brown, 543 Steinway Av., Long Island City. Telephone Astoria 2967.

Government Sales.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT CHEMICALS
MATERIAL DISPOSITION SECTION CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE, U. S. A., 19 WEST 44TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.—Sealed bids are requested for the whole or any portion of 2,700 pounds of Hexamethylenetetramine, also 41,000 pounds U. S. P. Hydrous Lanolin, located in New York. Bids made on form M. D. 10, obtainable from this office, will be received until 10 A. M. Feb. 7th, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Fifty cents an agate line.

ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF.

To save lives 400,000 Armenian and Syrian children, silk, woolen and cotton trades have united to drive this week. Ask your liberal contributions representing our trades. Checks order of Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer. Please send to J. Frederick Talcott, Captain, Team No. 1, 225 4th Av.

ARTHUR ISELIN.
WILLIAM SKINNER.
CARL SCHOEN.
ALFRED A. WHITMAN.
J. FREDERICK TALCOTT.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS.—Somerset County Surrogate's Court.—Estate of RALPH M. WARD, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that, on the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1918, on the application of the undersigned as executors of the estate of Ralph M. Ward, deceased, an order was made by the Surrogate's Court requiring the creditors of the said Ralph M. Ward, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and to present the same to the subscriber within nine months from the date of said order, and in default thereof any such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

ELIZABETH M. WARD,
FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
JOHN F. REGER,
Gaston Building, Somerville, N. J.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The War Department published the following Army Orders today:

Medical Corps.

Christie, Col. A. C., will report to Surg. Gen.
Long, Lt.Col. J. W., and Harding, 1st Lt. R. R., to Camp Gordon.
Hickey, Lt.Col. P. M., to Camp Custer.
Elliott, Maj. J. D., to Camp Sherman.
Maxon, Maj. J. G., to Camp Dodge.
Bontecou, Maj. R. B., and Auld, Maj. F. T., to Camp Knox.
Hardwick, Capt. E. V.; Dubois, 1st Lt. F. E., and Toomin, 1st Lt. E., to Camp Meade.
Allen, Capt. J. F., to Hosp. No. 19, at Oteen, N. C.
Hall, Capt. B. A., to Camp Custer.
Daggett, Capt. L. H., to Hosp. No. 25, at Ft. Harrison.
Peterson, Capt. A. F., to Camp Wadsworth.
Ellis, Capt. R. V. N., and Baird, 1st Lt. B. A., to Hosp. No. 31, at Carlisle, Penn.
Reppller, Capt. S. J., to Camp Dix.
Wheeler, Capt. J. M., to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry.
Tarr, Capt. H. M., to Hosp. No. 24, at Pittsburgh.
Myst, Capt. C. H., to Hosp. No. 1, at Ft. Slocum.
Hayden, Capt. L. B., and Wheelock, 1st Lt. H. E., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Gottfredsen, 1st Lt. H. P., to Camp Travis.
Horsey, 1st Lt. H. C., to Camp Upton.
Black, 1st Lt. D. L., and Glenn, 1st Lt. C. R., to Camp Lee.
Walker, 1st Lt. O. P., to Hosp. No. 33, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
McBride, 1st Lt. J. T., to Flying School at Barron Field.
Washburn, 1st Lt. V. D., to Hosp. No. 38, at Eastview, N. Y.
Sasover, 1st Lt. L., to Hosp. No. 35, at West Baden, Ind.
Gibson, 1st Lt. M. R., to Hosp. No. 17, at Markleton, Penn.
McKee, 1st Lt. W., to Camp Beauregard.
Pierce, 1st Lt. H. L., and Abel, 1st Lt. J. A., to Newport News.
Cunningham, 1st Lt. A. R., hon. discharged.
Clapp, 1st Lt. G. A., to Hosp. No. 21, at Denver.

Engineers.

Following to Camp Humphreys:

Gee, Col. C. C.	Thompson, Maj. J. S.
Harrington, Col. F. C.	Sartor, Maj. R. H.
Brown, Col. C. H.	Tuna, Capt. H. O.
Crawford, Lt. Col. R. C.	Anderson, Capt. S. H.
	Whitman, Capt. M. E.
Rankin, Lt. Col. C. H	Foley, Capt. G. J.
Oliver, Lt. Col. L.	Warren, Capt. F. A.
Richards, Maj. G. J.	Calvo, Capt. J. M.
Miller, Maj. L. W.	Schafer, 1st Lt. J. E.
Smith, Maj. H. G.	Heagy, 1st Lt. J. R.
Allen, Maj. J.	

Nichols, Lt. Col. R. U., to Wheeling, W. Va.
Reinee, Col. P. S., to Galveston.
Wilkes, Col. G. V. B., to Boston.
Hodgdon, Maj. P. A., to Philadelphia.
Wicks, Maj. L. W., to Camp Dix.
Harris, Maj. A. W., to Camps Wheeler, Gordon, Johnston, and Taylor, re morale work, thin to his station.
Boyer, Capt. F. Q., assigned to Purchase, Storage and Traffic Div. of Gen. Staff.

Ordnance.

Wass, Col. A., to Nitro, W. Va., in command of explosives plant.
Demarest, Maj. C. S., to Mays Landing as Cmdg. Off. of Gen. Ord. Depot.
Gaughler, Maj. R. L., to Watertown Arsenal.
Underwood, Maj. S. S., to Toronto, Ont.
Fuller, Maj. L. C., to Wash. in Personnel Branch.
Carlton, Capt. H., and Davies, 1st Lt. R. M., to New York City.
Quickmire, Capt. J. W., to Newcastle, Penn., in Gen. Ord. Depot.
Kelley, Capt. F. H., to San Antonio Arsenal.
Hosford, Capt. R. S., appointed insped. at Rock Island Arsenal.
Braeton, 1st Lt. H. T., to Woodbury, N. J., as Cmdg. Off. of Gen. Ord. Depot.
Dingee, 1st Lt. G. A., and Blair, 1st Lt. W. M., to Sparta, Wis
Vondersmith, 1st Lt. P. C., to Woodbury, N. J.
Elkins, 1st Lt. D., to Raritan Arsenal.
Williams, 1st Lt. P., to St. Louis, Mo.
Moran, 1st Lt. J. B., to Philadelphia.
Carter, 1st Lt. W. W., to Wash. in office of Dir. of Finance.
Collins, 1st Lt. M. A., to Mays Landing, N. J.
Bon, 1st Lt. L. J., to Old Bridge, N. J.
Wilson, Capt. H. R., to Penniman Ord. Depot, Va., as Cmdg. Off.
Whitsor, 1st Lt. J. H., to Atlanta, Ga.
Shoss, 1st Lt. L. F., to Pedricktown, N. J.

Infantry.

Boice, Col. C. H., to Walter Reed Hosp. for treatment.
Preston, Lt.Col. H. N.; Ford, Lt. Col. L. P.; Wilbur, Maj. W. H.; Buruet, Maj. A. M.; Lyon, Maj. H. L., and Simonds, Maj. W. E., to Camp Lee, in Officers Training School.
Murray, Maj. M. S., to Univ. of Penn.
Muncaster, Maj. R., and Brown, Capt. W. H., to Hoboken, N. J.
Nash, Maj. J. V. H., to Camp Lee.
Harris, Maj. H. N., detailed Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics at College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
Goodwin, Capt. J. F., hon. discharged.
Kelley, Capt. H., to Newport News.
Van Antwerp, Capt. A. J., to Hoboken, N. J.
Strahan, Capt. R. H., detailed Prof. of Mil. Science at Mount St. Charles College, Helena, Mont.
McKenzie, Capt. H. H., and Handy, Capt. R. B., Jr., and Riley, 1st Lt. G. A., to New York.
Scott, Capt. R. O., to Seattle, Wash.
Goodwin, 1st Lt. E. H., detailed Prof. of Mil. Science at Branch Normal School, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Sheehan, 1st Lt. J., and Lloyd, 1st Lt. C., to Minneapolis, Minn.
McDonough, 1st Lt. J. H., to Fork Union Mil. Acad., Fork Union, Va.
Thomas, 1st Lt. C. W., to Missoula, Mon.

Field Artillery.

Wood, Col. W. S., to Camp Stanley, with 4th.
Neal, Lt.Col. C. W., to Camp Devens, in command of Recruit Depot.
Oden, Lt.Col. H. E., assigned to 4th.
Ruppell, Capt. A. D., and Fleming, 1st Lt. F. C., to Ft. Sam with 1st F.A.
Oliver, Capt. J. E., and Lt. M. H., and Ford, 1st Lt. A. G., to Camp Bragg.
Moss, Capt. E. C., to Newport News, Va.

Following to Camp Taylor as students at C.O.T.C.:

Sinclair, Capt. H. W.	Harrell, 1st Lt. F. H.
Aldrich, Capt. E. D.	Jobe, 1st Lt. E. R.
Lancaster, Capt. W. O.	Hawkins, 1st Lt. J. M.
Dubard, Capt. W. H.	Caruthers, 1st Lt. L.
Bird, Capt. F. C.	Cotton, 1st Lt. C. M.
Wilfong, Capt. A. E.	Butler, 1st Lt. F. A.
Wayne, Capt. B. H.	Cherry, 1st Lt. W. A.
Duffin, 1st Lt. H. L.	Hanson, 1st Lt. H. R.
Cunningham, 1st Lt. P. B.	

Quartermaster Corps.

Vidor, Maj. W. S.; Tingle, Maj. C. H.; Gorman, Maj. P. J.; Cheney, Capt. P. E.; Baum, Capt. B. M.; Buckingham, Capt. W. E.; Hahn, Capt. A. W., and Day, Capt. H. M., to Wash.
Owen, Capt. H. C., to Baltimore.
Marrow, Maj. W. C., to Camp Lee.
Barnes, Maj. A. E., to Boston.
Easton, Maj. R. C., to Ft. Sheridan.
Clark, Capt. W. J., to San Francisco.
Maney, Capt. L. J., to Gen. Hosp. 30, at Plattsburg Barracks, as Utilities Off.
Stanley, Capt. H. H., to Curtis Bay as Constr. Quartm.
Enquist, Capt. A. F., relieved from present duties at Gen. Hosp. 2, at Ft. McHenry.

Cavalry.

Patten, Maj. G. F. (Capt. U.S.A.) is hon. discharged as a Major of Cav. only.
Heaton, Maj. W. G., to Douglas, Ariz., with 1st Cav.
Keller, Col. F. K., and Tompkins, Lt. Col. D. D., to Mercedes, Texas, with 16th Cav.

Coast Artillery.

Hunter, Col. A. M., will assume command of Coast Defenses of San Francisco at Ft. Scott, Cal.
Rhoades, Col. A. L., to Ft. Monroe.

Veterinary Corps.

Markham, 1st Lt. E. S., to Camp Johnston.
Hess, 1st Lt. E., to Manila.
Houston, 1st Lt. F. D. S., to Camp Beauregard.

Dental Corps.

Balcom, 1st Lt. H. C., and Frech, 1st Lt. C. A., to Gen. Hosp. 6 at Ft. McPherson.
Dutcher, 1st Lt. W. K., to Camp Upton.
Carpenter, 1st Lt. L. S., to Boston.
Thorne, 1st Lt. E. A., to Ft. Caswell.
Bryant, 1st Lt. L. L., to Chapman Field.

Signal Corps.

Turner, Capt. F. P., to San Francisco.
Bailey, 1st Lt. W. A., to Ft. Leavenworth.
Morse, 1st Col. R. H., to Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

Ferguson, Brig. Gen. F. K., U.S.A., will assume command of South Pacific C.A. Dist. at San Francisco.
Davis, Lt. Col. B., insp. Gen., to Camp Travis as utilities off.
Cass, Lt. Col. J. J., U.S.A., hon. discharged.
Webster, 1st Lt. P. D., to Chicago as Zone Supply Off.
Miller, 1st Lt. G. E., to Wash.
Grand, 1st Lt. G. C., to Chicago.
Grondo, 1st Lt. O. F.; Horr, 1st Lt. R. A., and Shrigley, 1st Lt. O. E., to Camp Meade with 417th Reserve Labor Bat.
Coombs, 1st Lt. R. R., to Baltimore Zone Supply Off.
Jones, 1st Lt. T. W., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Air Service.

De Armond, Lt. Col. G. W., to Little Rock, and assume command of Av. Gen. Supply Depot.
Thaw, Lt. Col. W., to Rockwell Field.
Atkinson, Lt. Col. H. M., will assume command at Hazelhurst Field.
Mil. Aeronautics for discharge.
Howry, Capt. J., to Camp McClellan.
Reid, Capt. C. A., to Chicago.
Blair, Capt. S. A., to Eberts Field.
Price, Capt. G. W.; Dabney, Capt. H. B.; Reece, Capt. H. E.; Vogel, Capt. H. J.; Connell, Capt. C. W.; Ralph, Capt. E. J., and Kinnear, 1st Lt. L. W., to Wash.
Howard, 1st Lt. E. P., to March Field.
Kerr, 1st Lt. R. H., to Love Field.
Olson, 1st Lt. C. W.; O'Dale, 1st Lt. W. B., and Richards, 1st Lt. W. B., to Detroit.
Riblet, 1st Lt. F. D., to Godman Field.
Reap, 1

GOVERNMENT FIRM IN BROOKLYN STRIKE

No Sign of Yielding to Carpenters, Who Hold Up Building of Quartermaster's Stores.

INVESTIGATING WAGES HERE

Effort to Learn if Prevailing Rate on Which Agreement Is Based Has Changed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—It was learned today that there is no disposition on the part of the War Department to yield to the carpenters whose strike since last November at New York has held up construction on the Quartermaster's stores that have been under construction in Brooklyn.

This is the strike which was approved by W. L. Hutcheson, International President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, who is a member of the War Labor Board, and concerning which the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York City last night issued an appeal to the public for moral support.

Some of the facts leading up to the present status of this strike were ascertained today. Secretary Baker made an agreement in June, 1917, with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, which provided that in the construction of cantonments the War Department would pay the prevailing union rate of wages in the vicinity where the work was being carried on. The agreement also provided for the creation of a commission of three to determine, in case of dispute, what the prevailing union scale of wages was at a particular point.

Subsequently, by executive order of the Secretary of War, the provisions of this agreement were extended to all construction work of the department during the period of the emergency.

Immediately after the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Shipping Board issued orders eliminating all over-time work, this effecting a saving of many hundreds of thousands of dollars a day in extra cost. Upon the promulgation of this order the carpenters employed on the army supply base at Brooklyn struck.

When the carpenters were informed that the War Department would in no event continue over-time because the emergency having ceased, it was not justified in incurring the additional expense, the carpenters demanded an increase in wages from $5.50 to $6.50 a day.

The question was referred to the Emergency Construction Wage Commission provided for in the agreement of June, 1917, between the Secretary of War and Mr. Gompers. The commission is made up of Dr. E. M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, representing the public; John R. Alpine, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, representing labor, and Colonel J. H. Alexander of the Construction Division of the army, representing the War Department.

Evidence was submitted to the commission that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in New York was then under an agreement with the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York which did not expire until Dec. 31, 1918, providing for a wage of $5.50 per day. The commission deemed this adequate evidence that $5.50 per day was the prevailing rate in the New York district in accordance with the signed agreement of the union and the employers. It therefore unanimously refused the carpenters' demand for $6.50 a day.

The carpenters have declined to accept the decision of the commission.

The question was brought personally to the attention of the Secretary of War early in December, and the suggestion was made that the dispute be referred to the War Labor Board, of which Mr. Hutcheson is a member. Secretary Baker advised Mr. Gompers that if the carpenters were dissatisfied with the decision, their remedy was to return to work and to request the Emergency Wage Commission to consider any additional evidence which they desired to present. The carpenters refused to return to work.

The commission, by direction of the Secretary, has been making an exhaustive inquiry into the prevailing wages of carpenters in New York since Jan. 1, 1919, and is about to submit its report. In the meantime, the carpenters have declared a sympathetic strike upon the Quartermaster's stores under construction at New Orleans, and both strikes are still on.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST or stolen, 66th St., near Broadway, Thursday, Jan. 30, Ford automobile, Sedan type, model 1918, property of parish priest; any information leading to recovery will be appreciated. Address Rector, 268 Columbus Av., New York.

LOST—Screw earring, pink pearl set in diamonds, going in taxi from 21 West 58th St. to 152 West 58th St., then to Biltmore Hotel, Tuesday evening, about 11:30. Suitable reward if returned to L. Reed, 21 West 58th St.

LOST—Skunk muff, Broadway subway at Rector St., or Lexington Av. subway at Wall St., or on Rector St. between said points, Thursday, about 11:40 P. M.; reward. Phelon, 60 Broadway.

LOST—Friday, Broadway or 59th St. crosstown car, or on street between 99th St. Riverside Drive and 63d St.-Park Av., large single stone pearl earring; liberal reward. Apartment 6 E, 264 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Friday, Brooklyn L, between New Lots and Bridgewood, beaded bag with passport and money; reward; no questions asked. Telephone Evergreen 1697, M. La Plante.

LOST—$10 reward, no questions asked, for return of wallet containing memorandums, Thursday, 11 P. M., near corner Park Row and Beekman St. 35 Nassau St., Room 404.

LOST—Purse, in Intervale subway, between 66th and Prospect Av., containing money and three Liberty bond receipts; reward. Miss Hennessy, Columbus 7700.

LOST—Pearl necklace, containing 119 pearls, with diamond barrel clasp; reward, $300; no questions asked. Return Reilly & Cheshire, 512 5th Av., Room 801.

LOST—Jan. 31, between 34th and 14th Sts. on 4th Av., monogram fob, initials S. I. B.; reward to finder. Ashlande Mills, 215 4th Av.

LOST—Gold watch fob containing pictures of lady and little girls. Suitable reward if returned to P. A. Bissiers, 437 5th Av., care of Musical Courier.

LOST—A long silver chain (ops lazuli beads, on Broadway and Hamilton Place or Amsterdam Av., between 141st and 144th. E. C. Hehl, 541 West 141st St.

LOST—On 5th Av., between 34th and 60th Sts., black and blue beaded bag, containing key's, purse, theatre tickets, and money; liberal reward. Office, 14 East 60th St.

LOST—Between East 92d St. and West 21st St., loose leaf black memorandum book. Reward for return to Marc Lowenthal, 1,133 Broadway.

LOST—Two weeks' salary between Metropolitan Tower and Atlantic Av. subway station; reward. Little, 216 Metropolitan Tower.

LOST—Sum of money in bills, Friday afternoon, Miss Gordon, 30 West 26th St. Telephone 4279 Farragut; liberal reward.

LOST—Brooch, diamond circle set with small emeralds. Return to C. F. Warren, 239 W. 71st St.; $50 reward; no questions.

LOST—Monday night, Kolinsky muff, containing gray leather pocketbook; reward if returned. B 207 Times.

LOST.—Gentleman's wrist watch, Manhattan Hotel or vicinity, Thursday evening; reward. L 26 Times.

LOST—Wednesday night, skunk muff on bus or in Acolian Hall; reward. Telephone Plaza 3357, Apt. 24.

LOST—Gold watch, open face; Louis D. Parris engraved on back. Return to 514 East 67th St.; reward.

LOST—Beaux-Arts, Sunday night, circle pearls and diamonds; reward. Circle 5596.

LOST—Jan. 29, gold fob, initials W. H. B.; reward. Phone Audubon 5398.

LOST—Lapis lazuli brooch, gold setting; reward. Reed 175 West 72d St.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of black fur scarf, lost Saturday on 70th St., between Riverside and Central Park. B 221 Times.

$20 REWARD—Lost, skunk muff, Tuesday evening in taxi between Biltmore Hotel and 72d St. subway. Return to M. C., Room 2247, Biltmore Hotel.

Found.

FOUND—Money, neighborhood 32d St. Owner can have on identification. G 71 Times.

FOUND—Lower Broadway, small watch. Litchfield, Room 1800, 165 Broadway.

A FRIEND

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THREAT TO REPLACE GARMENT STRIKERS

Manufacturers Have Plan to Engage Workers Without Union Affiliations.

Harry Gordon, counsel for the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, against which a strike of 35,000 workers is being waged by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said yesterday that the manufacturers would begin on Monday to employ not only strikebreakers, but workers who had no union connections and of "a type wholly different from our present class of workers."

There were enough workers unemployed in this city due to the abandonment of government work, he said, to supplant the strikers, "women and men who do not submit to the Bolshevistic doctrines which the strikers drink in so readily."

"The new class of help which the manufacturers intend to employ," Mr. Gordon said, "they will keep permanently. The workers will be carefully selected from the army of unemployed which is at present marching the streets in this and other cities, and our permanent solution of the great difficulty in the garment industry—the class of help—will have been solved."

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, issued a statement at union headquarters yesterday in which he said:

"The moral and financial support of the American Federation of Labor has again been pledged to the striking dress and waist makers. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to me, congratulated the workers upon the splendid fight they are making for the preservation of decent and humane working conditions in their industry. This is a rebuke and a refutation of the malicious stories being spread by the Manufacturers' Association that the strikers are disloyalists and I. W. W.'s, and that they are not supported by American organized labor. Monday morning will see 10,000 girl strikers on picket duty around the shops in the dress and waist district.

"The General Strike Committee, at a meeting held on Thursday night, unanimously decided to consider under no circumstances a settlement with the Manufacturers' Association as long as they adhere to their present policies of the right to discharge without review."

REJECTS TEXTILE PLAN.

Attitude of Cohoes Mill Upsets Proposed Compromise on Hours.

As a result of the conference held in Albany on Thursday, the Governor's Reconstruction Commission announced yesterday that a truce apparently had been arranged between the manufacturers and the workers in the textile mills in Central New York, as it seemed likely that they would agree to a compromise suggested by the commission. However, late last night Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Secretary of the commission, said that she had received a telegram from John A. Perkins, agent for the Harmony Mills, the largest in Cohoes, saying that his concern would not agree to the conditions laid down.

The workers had already accepted the arrangement, but the refusal of the manufacturers throws the controversy back to where it was before the Reconstruction Commission took up the matter. In order that the 40,000 persons employed in the mills in Central New York may not be thrown out of employment on Monday the commission will hold another conference in Albany on Sunday.

The compromise suggested provided that the mill owners run the factories eight hours a day for five days a week instead of the prevailing ten hours a day for four days a week, the workers to be paid at the prevailing rate. John Golden, President of the United Textile Workers of America, after conferring with the Executive Committee of that organization, said that he would recommend to the organizations in Cohoes that they accept this compromise for two weeks on the understanding that during that time further negotiations should proceed toward a final settlement. The purpose was to avoid the shutdown that was theatened for Feb. 3.

An open meeting of the Commission's Committee on Education, of which Dr. Felix Adler is Chairman, will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock in the hall of the Board of Education, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. This will be the beginning of the investigation into the Slater Military Training Law. Members of the Military Training Commission are expected to be present.

Workers Announce a Time Schedule.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 31.—A compromise offer by the leaders of the United Textile Workers was sent to silk manufacturers tonight, announcing that a working week of forty-seven hours would begin on Monday, and if refused by employers a general strike would be called. The present schedule of hours is fifty, and the first demand upon the employers called for forty-four hours. At the meeting of representatives of employers and employes at the Chamber of Commerce the proposition by the manufacturers to submit the situation to the War Labor Board was declined.

Labor committees were instructed at tonight's meeting to notify the 30,000 silk workers, men and women, to report a half hour later for work on Monday, or at 7:30 o'clock, the starting time of the proposed new schedule. Employers will be notified of this decision and refusal to admit employees to any of the plants will cause a strike. Only one manufacturer had agreed to the terms tonight.

30,000 VOTE FOR STRIKE.

Employes of Lawrence Mills Give Ultimatum to Employers.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The movement for a forty-eight-hour week in the textile mills of New England reached a critical stage tonight when the General Committee of the Textile Workers at Lawrence voted to call a strike of the 30,000 operatives in all the mills of that city on Monday next unless the manufacturers previously grant their demand for a forty-eight-hour week with fifty-four hours pay.

The outlook in other mill cities in New England where the operatives have demanded that the 48-hour week be put into effect on Feb. 3 was uncertain tonight. In Lowell, where there are about 23,000 textile workers, the Manufacturers' Association, representing the cotton mills, has rejected the 48-hour demand. The Lowell Textile Council, which has not mentioned the subject of wages in its negotiations, has accepted the offer of the American Woolen Company to give the employes of its five mills in Lowell a 48-hour week, with 48 hours' pay.

The Fall River Executive Council of the National Amalgamation of Textile Operatives today instructed members of its affiliated unions to work no more than forty-eight hours next week. The Manufacturers' Association of that city, where there are 30,000 textile workers, had previously rejected the forty-eight hour demand made by the Textile Council.

In Rhode Island and Southeastern Massachusetts, the manufacturers in the Blackstone Valley and Pawtucket have rejected the forty-eight-hour demand, made without any mention of wages, on behalf of 20,000 workers. The demand has been made in Manchester, N. H.; Saco and Biddeford, Me., and Salem, Mass., where the manufacturers have not yet announced their attitude. In Manchester action by the operatives will be deferred because the mills will be on short-time schedule next week.

ACQUIT MAYOR T. B. SMITH.

Philadelphia Jury Reaches Quick Decision in Fifth Ward Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31. — Thomas B. Smith, Mayor of Philadelphia, the last of the principal figures to be brought to trial in the Fifth Ward political row which resulted in the killing of a policeman at the primary election in September, 1917, was tonight acquitted by a jury of the charges of misdemeanor in office and conspiracy to violate an election law which prohibits city office holders from taking an active part in politics. The Mayor was on trial nine days, and the jury was out less than two hours in considering its verdict.

Surrounded by friends and members of his cabinet, the Mayor shook hands with the jurors and wanted to address them, but the court said it was not necessary.

The Fifth Ward row resulted over the election of a city Councilman which carried with it the ward's leadership. Mayor Smith was alleged to favor Isaac Deutsch, and was accused of using police to swing the election and of failing to protect voters by taking no action to prevent the bringing of New York gunmen into the war.

The New York gunman who slew the policeman is serving fifteen years in the penitentiary, and several others brought from New York received shorter terms. Deutsch and a number of policemen are under sentence of from one to two years on charges of preventing a fair election. They are out on bail pending an appeal to the higher court.

4,460 SAIL AWAY TODAY.

Great Exodus of Italians, Greeks, and Spaniards.

Three steamships leaving today for France and Italy will carry away 4,460 passengers, most of them Italians, Greeks, and Spaniards. The first-cabin passengers are chiefly Americans going over on business, and French and Italian people returning home.

The State Department is seeking to discourage American women going abroad and heads of large industrial concerns going to France to remain for several months were not permitted to take their wives with them.

The Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi sails at 3 P. M. for Genoa with 2,060 passengers, and the French liners Rochambeau and Chicago leave for Bordeaux with 1,500 and 1,200 passengers, respectively. Hundreds of Italians seeking passage have been turned away for lack of accommodations. The Custom House was thronged yesterday with Italians waiting to have their passports stamped at the Intelligence Bureau.

The White Star liner Canopic sailing for Italy on Feb. 27 has already a large part of her steerage accommodation booked. An agent in a small town in the Middle West telegraphed the line yesterday that he had sold 500 berths on the Canopic and that he expected to have another 500 sold by next week.

Shipping men expect the biggest exodus since the Summer of 1907, after the peace treaty has been signed and the restrictions on the sailing of enemy aliens have been removed.

ASSAIL AIR-MAIL SYSTEM.

Senators Characterize It as an Expensive Experiment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate made little progress today on the $400,000,000 Post Office appropriation bill, and some leaders tonight expressed doubt that the measure would be passed before next week. Efforts of Senator Thomas of Colorado to eliminate the $200,000,000 appropriation for good roads failed in the first skirmish today, the Chair refusing to sustain his point of order that the amendment was general legislation, added as a rider to an appropriation bill, in violation of the rules.

An amendment by Senator New of Indiana reducing the appropriation for the air-mail service from $850,500 to $300,000 resulted in a general discussion of that branch of the service and the deferring of a vote on the amendment. Senator New characterized the air mail service as an "expensive experiment," while Senator King of Utah declared this was "no time for the Government to take money from a depleted Treasury for purposes of this kind." Senators Swanson of Virginia and McKellar of Tennessee defended the service and urged that the original appropriation be retained.

WOMEN PUT UP 3 TICKETS.

Federation of Clubs Faces a Lively Election Contest.

There were predictions yesterday of a lively contest for the Presidency of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs at the election which will be held next Friday. At the pre-election meeting in the Hotel Astor yesterday Federation members were working hard for their favorite candidates.

There are two regular tickets headed by Mrs. Thomas Slack and Mrs. Harry Lilly respectively and a third on which Mrs. Lilly's friends are running her for President with the First and Second Vice Presidents of the Slack ticket, Mrs. August Dreyer and Mrs. Haryot Holt Dey. Mrs. Dreyer has been President of the Long Island Council of Women, President of the Urban and of the Century Theatre Clubs, and Chairman of Brooklyn for the Federal and State Food Commission. Mrs. Dey is President of the Woman's Press Club and Chairman of Press for the Federation.

PRESSES DEPORTATION BILL

House Asked to Act on Measure Aimed at Interned Aliens.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Immediate consideration of a measure providing for the deportation of aliens interned during the war and those convicted of war offenses was urged today by Representative Burnett of Alabama, Chairman of the House Immigration Committee, in asking the Rules Committee to give the legislation a privilege status for action.

"The immediate importance of this measure," said Mr. Burnett, "is that when a treaty of peace is signed these people will have to be discharged and allowed to run at large in this country."

Action on the question was postponed until next week by the Rules Committee.

Roosevelt Club Incorporated.

The Roosevelt Republican Club of the Nineteenth Congressional District was incorporated yesterday with the approval of the Supreme Court. Some of the incorporators are Mrs. Ormsby McHarg, Joseph H. Swift, Charles C. Betts, Harry M. Goldberg, Charles M. Lefler, Mrs. Eleanor Van Cott Whitcomb, Mrs. Caroline Stevens, Harry S. Stewart, Maximilian Zipkes, Boni V. French, Charles M. Brown, and Edward C. Plimpton.

Religious Notices on Page 17.

FAMILY TAKES BODY OF PALISADE SUICIDE

Lawyer Who Drew Papers for Miss Packwood Last November Refuses to Discuss Marriage.

PROSECUTOR DROPS CASE

Documents Supposed to Transfer Estate to Her Parents in Safe Deposit Vault.

Arleigh Pelham, a lawyer, of 149 Broadway, who acted durihg her lifetime for Miss Azeele Packwood, who committed suicide on the Palisades, took charge of the body at Englewood, N. J., yesterday at the request of the family.

Mr. Pelham said that early in November of last year he had done some legal business for Miss Packwood, but that he was not at liberty to say anything as to the nature of it. Mr. Pelham refused to discuss the theory that the young woman had been attached to Major Clarence Fahnestock and had killed herself because of his death from influenza in France.

Mrs. Hugh Cameron of 25 East Forty-eighth Street, the housekeeper of the apartment house, where Miss Packwood lived, said Mr. Pelham had called twice on Miss Packwood just before she gave up her apartment in November. The young woman, who came of a wealthy family and was understood to have considerable money in her own right, evidently called in the lawyer to wind up her affairs, just at the time that she intimated to Mrs. Bradford Ellsworth and other acquaintances in the Red Cross Motor Corps that she intended to take her life. Such papers as were made out at the time were sent to a safety deposit vault of the Equitable Trust Company. From dispatches from Tampa, Fla., where the young woman lived, it was understood that she had not made a will, but had turned over her property by transfer to her family, before killing herself.

Mr. Pelham refused yesterday to discuss whether the young woman was married. According to her father, she was engaged to a Major Fenton, while she registered on the rolls of the Motor Corps of America as Mrs. C. Farnum, saying she was the wife of a Major Farnum in France. No trace has been found of a Major Fenton or a Major Farnum, and while there are witnesses who tell of a friendship between Major Clarence Fahnestock and Miss Packwood, no evidence has come to light indicating a marriage.

Mr. Pelham said he had first acted as counsel for Miss Packwood in 1915, when he was introduced to her by a friend, whose name he refused to make known.

Prosecutor Thomas Huckin, of Bergen County, said yesterday that his investigation of the case had been completed when identity and suicide became fully established. He said he would make no inquiries to ascertain whether or not the young woman's name at the time of death was Miss Packwood, Mrs. Farnum or some other. The only thing that might cause him to re-open the case, he said, would be a report from the chemists examining the body that there was evidence which might indicate murder. He considered this extremely unlikely.

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